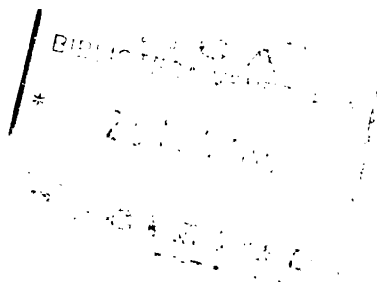


# ANNUAL REPORT 79



INTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES - OAS





**Note:**

*As in previous years, the information contained in this report is based on IICA's programs.*

*Readers are reminded that it is neither desirable nor possible to present extremely detailed information on work accomplished in this type of report. Those interested in receiving more in-depth information on a specific project or activity may request the necessary information from the IICA representatives in each country.*

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Our cover shows a statue of the campesino, created by Costa Rican artist Gladys de Shurtleff. It symbolizes the rural dweller of the Americas and is located at IICA Headquarters. Photo by C.J. Molestina.

# ANNUAL REPORT

# 79

Centro Interamericano de Documentación  
e Información Agrícola

1979  
"HIC SCIENTIA"



**INTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES - IAS**



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**INTRODUCTION**



## INTRODUCTION

As a part of my responsibilities and duties as the Director General of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, I hereby submit the Annual Report for the period July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979, to the members of IICA's Board of Directors and the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS).

At this time, we are presenting a Report for an eighteen-month period in compliance with Resolution IICA/JD/Res.13 (27/78), of May 10, 1978, requiring us to place our fiscal year on a calendar-year basis. Naturally, we therefore had to schedule in an extra six-month period (the second half of 1979) in order to begin our first fiscal calendar year in 1980. This Report contains the most important activities in the Institute's service to the member countries from July, 1978 through December, 1979. With the next annual report, the calendar situation will be standardized.

With this clarification, I would like to express our deepest gratitude to you for your continued confidence in, and support of, our programs and activities. This good-will has been reflected in the approval of our Program-Budget for 1980 and the adoption of twenty important Resolutions during the last Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors, held in La Paz, from May 14 - 16, 1979.

At the time of that Eighteenth Annual Meeting, resolutions were passed to modify the Headquarters Building; expand our programs for publications and communication; systematize reciprocal technical cooperation; establish the Animal Health and Plant Protection Programs; evaluate programs and projects; promote the participation of campesino women in the rural development process; study and evaluate natural resources with the use of remote sensing; approve contracts, agreements, contributions, and gifts; accept the draft budget for the Simon Bolivar Fund; and several resolutions were approved paying homage to such individuals as Mr. Simon Wilson and Mr. Jefferson Rangel. There was also discussion of the possibility of creating an Inter-American award to recognize the participation of women in development.

In view of this broad-scale support from the member countries, we feel it would be advisable, at this time when IICA's new Convention is undergoing the ratification process, to submit to you several ideas on IICA's contributions to inter-American cooperation for development.

The Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences identifies existing problems and seeks problem-solving approaches as a function of its humanistic view of development and its goals of stimulating and promoting rural development. Our General Plan requires us to analyze the situation and the priorities on the basis of our role of supporting country-level efforts to:

- increase production and productivity;
- increase rural employment; and
- increase the participation of the rural population in the processes and benefits of development.

Our projected strategy is to cooperate in reinforcing the national institutions responsible for establishing and implementing the policies of each country. The target of this form of cooperation is to adapt our actions to the actual needs and goals of each country and to create or consolidate the ability of the countries to work for themselves.

Our humanistic doctrine emphasizes the need to achieve results that will be reflected in the well-being of the rural population. Our operational strategy, which motivated us to open and reinforce the IICA Offices in all the countries, requires us to adjust ourselves to national priorities and reinforce administrative abilities in the agencies of the agricultural sector.

On the whole, our objectives and strategies suggest a particular interpretation of the facts of life in this region, in terms of those variables that are most relevant for our needs.

In any aggregate geographical and historical approach, it becomes impossible to allow for all the details that stem from the enormous variety of individual situations that have been identified, and still remain to be identified, in this region. IICA acknowledges that any overall analysis may lead us into the error of proposing homogenous solutions for countries which are different in both the range and the intensity of the problems they face, as well as in the options available for solving them. Nevertheless, it is helpful to observe the region as a whole in order to pinpoint large-scale problems.

Because of population pressures and growing consumer expectations in this region, the agricultural sector has had to bring about steady production increases and offer competitive export price levels on international markets in order to finance the use of foreign exchange so necessary for overall development. At the same time, it has been expected to sell its products at prices low enough to satisfy domestic consumers, thus preserving the viability of growing urbanization and industrial production. The countries have experimented with numerous policies to deal with this problem by alternating free-market mechanisms or, in certain cases, modifying the patterns of ownership of natural resources. As was to be expected in view of the prevailing environment of private enterprise, every step forward in terms of financing industrial development, generating employment and improving the distribution of wealth in the secondary sector, further discouraged agricultural producers. The various conflicts caused by this process were resolved by means of significant weakening in the agricultural public sector.



*During the International Year of the Child, IICA seeks to develop an inter-American awareness of the need to improve the lot of rural children, raise their standard of living, and increase their opportunities.*

If we examine the progress made by this sector, and its status at the beginning of this new decade, we find that the countries have not achieved satisfactory results in terms of the Institute's goals.

Indeed, agricultural production in the region has grown, partly due to the incorporation of new land and, to a lesser extent, to productivity increases. But if we compare this growth with population increases, we find per-capita reductions. Food production, which on the overall level has barely kept pace with population growth, has been the object of significant productive efforts with results that are scarcely satisfactory. This situation is extremely serious in certain specific areas of several countries.

Technological modernization and rural productive development have been channelled primarily into commercial operations. Small enterprises, growing smaller all the time, have increased in number; there are more landless workers than ever before, and their opportunities for permanent productive employment are few and far between.

Rural employment has not brought about the productive occupation of the population, and other sectors have also been unable to absorb this labor force. Improved life expectancy and urban employment have led to a chaotic migratory process, with all the well-known problems it involves. The level of overall development in the countries, even in the cases of strong, sustained economic growth, has not prevented these migrations from simply spreading rural poverty. The characteristics of the urban-rural picture may change from one case to another, but the basic situation remains the same: low expectations of earning a satisfactory income and receiving access to services in the rural areas.

The rural population has not participated in designing and implementing the policies defining it as a target population, and it has hardly benefited from the results of economic growth.

The major characteristics of the overall agricultural sector in this region continue to be low levels of participation in decision-making, rural poverty, country-to-city migration, and the inability to satisfy basic needs.

These negative circumstances have come about during years characterized by economic growth throughout the region and the world. During these years, the agricultural sector itself recorded significant production increases, notwithstanding the dangerous breakdown of the productive capacity of natural resources.

Because of the relatively grim outlook for world economic growth, the energy crisis, heavy foreign indebtedness in the region, and inflationary pressures in national economies, the agricultural sector finds itself expected to achieve ever-better levels of production under conditions more challenging than those of the past. Demands for greater contributions to economic growth, fewer available resources in the aggregate, growing tendencies to adopt policies favorable to urban sectors, and a higher level of awareness and organizational efforts on the part of the rural and urban masses will be major characteristics of the general picture in which future rural development must be carried out.

### **Priorities for the Rural Sector in this Region**

Naturally, there is a great deal of variation from one country to another in terms of population problems, employment problems, balance of payments, nutritional challenges, availability of natural resources, inherent adaptability to various policy approaches and, quite certainly, the types of socio-economic problems present and the best ways of solving them.



*Food production can be increased through the reinforcement of national institutions and the training of technical personnel involved.*

Nevertheless, IICA feels that the problems the region is facing and will continue to face are:

#### **a. Production**

The general population must be fed, and foreign exchange must be generated or conserved.

We can expect that:

- the use and production of energy will be a crucial issue during most of the decade;
- efforts to produce low-cost foods will be renewed;
- efforts to increase exports will be emphasized;
- the study and production of agricultural sources of energy will be given priority;
- it will be essential to review and define potential available resources, identifying and promoting native products with energy and protein potential which have been under-developed in the past; and
- efforts will be encouraged to create and transfer technology with an eye to the ecological impact of new productive methods.

#### **b. Employment**

The relative importance of this goal will vary from one country to another, but as part of the indispensable efforts to resolve production problems, we can expect that:

- non-traditional systems will be encouraged, permitting higher levels of productive absorption of labor;



*The future of our young Continent lies in its children. We must teach them to love the land that supports us.*

- efforts to establish agroindustries will be increased;
- efforts will be increased to improve the performance of the rural labor market;
- more efforts will be made to identify non-agricultural sources of employment;
- more efforts will be made to bring about industrial decentralization, bringing localized operations into rural areas.

### **c. Participation**

The emphasis on this objective will also vary from one country to another, but the region on the whole must deal with the problem of meeting the basic needs of the rural population. Profit-sharing programs require participation in decision-making. This will have to be attempted in the context of a narrow margin of available resources and a form of urbanization that, because of its magnitude and relative political importance, will accentuate the difficulty of serving rural recipients.

- Pressures will increase for reducing the concentration of land holdings;
- pressures will increase for improving the standard of living in rural areas;
- efforts will be made to seek ways of improving the levels of participation of the rural population, to design project packages for rural development, and to implement them;
- associative forms of production will be sought as a means of improving participation.

### **Areas of International Cooperation for Rural Development**

International assistance for promoting rural development can be broken down into three major areas: technical, financial, and political. This classification by major specialization will probably be attenuated in this decade, for the definition of political objectives and joint or individual country action will require more integrated support in the form of financial resources and technical subsystems.

In spite of the expected growth of this integration process, I would like to present a brief analysis of our expectations in the political and financial arena:

#### **a. Cooperation in policy decisions**

It is conceivable that efforts will be renewed in the area of joint approaches to international trade, both in the sense of blocs of exporting countries, and in terms of integration on the basis of subregional agreements.

In addition, the region will seek agreements to improve the levels of outside financing and to accelerate the development of joint projects in the classic areas of communication and energy.

In spite of the ongoing nature of these priorities for entering into trade, financial, and infrastructure agreements, the decade will see improvements in the relative importance of rural agreements. Policy decisions are expected to move in the direction of developing joint projects for rural development, technology, health, and agribusiness. The exchange of information will be increased, as will reciprocal technical assistance. However, the most significant innovation will be the effort to implement joint rural development projects in the border areas and to enter into supply agreements.



## **b. Financial cooperation**

The flow of resources needed for rural development will make it necessary for national institutions and financial organizations to increase their ability to design and implement projects. Experience has shown that the portfolios held by international financial agencies have simultaneously been: too low to deal with the magnitude of efforts needed, excessive in view of abilities to design high-priority projects and, after funds have been disbursed, characterized by their minimal impact on the target population.

During the course of this decade, the countries must establish clearer, more specific priorities for the various components of rural development. Emphasis can be expected to be placed on production and productivity projects, with an additional margin for pursuing other objectives. In all cases, we can expect stronger policy commitment and increased technical support in project design and implementation. Above all, we will need clear definitions of simple criteria, adapted to the needs of each client, for project design, processing, and operation.


### **Technical Cooperation for Rural Development**

IICA has initiated an analysis of technical cooperation priorities for the decade in order to clarify the needs and interests of the member countries. The result of this analysis will suggest possibilities for cooperation among the many agencies providing technical and financial assistance. The proposal we plan to present will be discussed at the Inter-American Conference on Agriculture to be held in April, 1981. At this time, however, I would like to mention several general ideas on potential high-priority programs.

On the basis of the problems that, in terms of IICA's objectives, are felt to be fundamental for the region, the Institute foresees the following ten areas of concentration:

1. Native food products with promising caloric and protein potential in large areas of the Americas, including the production of raw materials for agro-energy (tropics, subtropics, and high Andes).

2. Production systems for small-scale farmers and associative enterprises, with an emphasis on the use of intermediate technology.
3. Reinforcing institutional systems for planning rural development, with an emphasis on designing and managing products and coordinating administrative activities to reach the target populations more effectively.
4. The development and coordination of institutional systems responsible for creating, disseminating, and adopting technology for increasing agricultural production and productivity.
5. Agribusiness, as one of the tools of rural development, with an emphasis on processing for energy production.
6. Campesino organization with an eye to self-managed associative systems for the tenure and use of land in marketing and agribusiness.
7. Rural education, especially agricultural education on the intermediate level, and adult education.
8. The preparation of human resources for rural development in general and for certain areas in particular, such as training in rural management, credit, marketing, agribusiness, campesino organization, the participation in development of youth and women in the rural areas, etc.
9. Using innovative methods for discovering the use and potential of basic agricultural elements (soil, water, climate, and plants), as a means of bringing about an ecological balance and conserving and making rational use of renewable natural resources.
10. Developing information technology to improve the use and availability of research findings and technological and scientific experimentation in the region, thus facilitating the joint action of the countries.



*José Emilio G. Araujo*  
Director General



**CHAPTER I.  
TOOLS FOR TECHNICAL  
COOPERATION**



# Chapter I

## TOOLS FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

### Introduction

IICA, as the specialized organization of the Inter-American System, feels it is appropriate for the member countries to carry out an in-depth study of their objectives, structure, and functions in general, and of each of their individual components with an eye to determining those areas particularly suited to cooperative efforts and adaptable for better forms of cooperation. Only in this way can positive results be achieved.

In the complex area of action which concerns IICA, particular care has been taken to generate evaluative and objective criticism of organizational actions, and to maintain a steady and intelligible flow of information with the Member States.

The last decade bore witness to IICA's determination in this area. First, the Member States adopted a General Plan for the Institute. This doctrinary instrument for basic planning emerged from the efforts of the High-level External Evaluating Committee. It allowed for the development of the Humanistic and Hemispheric Projection maintained by the current Office of the Director General of IICA and adopted in May, 1970.

In the second place, in 1976, the Member States approved the Medium-Term Indicative Plan for a five-year period. In view of the fact that the General Plan represents a normative set of guidelines for IICA's long-term endeavors, this Indicative Plan specifies three concrete objectives to be completed within the five-year period:

- a. systematically continuing the implementation of the General Plan;
- b. providing an improved basis for judgement by IICA officials and technical personnel for decision-making and for the planning and implementation of technical cooperation activities in the Institute; and
- c. providing the countries with specific information on IICA's doctrinary approach and on the Institute's concrete potential for action.

In the third place, the process of on-going dialogue with the Member States has been maintained in the interest of continually modifying IICA's doctrinary and program foundations. As a result, an Evaluation of the General Plan, the Indicative Plan, and the programs included therein is being submitted to the Special Committee for consideration.

### The New Convention

On March 6, 1979, a long process drew to a close when the Member States signed the new legal instrument for the Insti-

tute, which will convert it into the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture. This new instrument, according to the President of IICA's Board of Directors, "... redefines the goals of the Institute, identifying it more explicitly as an organization devoted to promoting and stimulating agricultural development and rural well-being. The name is being changed to make it more consistent with the idea that agricultural and rural development will be promoted through participatory, reciprocal cooperation among the countries and among the official agencies and workers in the agricultural sector."

Because of the active participation of the Member States in directing and supervising the work of the Institute, and the close working relationship that has emerged with the institutional systems responsible for the rural sector in the countries, we have been able to put into effect the operational, functional plan of action that characterizes all our efforts. It involves providing technical cooperation with the many activities already taking place in a country and promoted by the government itself. The goal is to bring about rural development by cooperating with the national institutions.

This plan of action is based on four major elements: *institutional reinforcement*, which consists of providing the institutional systems in this sector with the program and administrative capacity needed to carry out development activities consistent with their doctrines and their resources. This should make it possible to achieve results that are useful, timely, efficient, and effective; *country-level action*, which views the country as a basic operating unit; *operational decentralization*, a necessary consequence of the previous element, reflected in the distribution of IICA's human and financial resources, 88 per cent of which operate outside of Central Headquarters; and *participative technical cooperation*, replacing the traditional concept of technical assistance with a new approach combining international support efforts with the technical capacity developed in the countries. This is the basis of "reciprocal technical cooperation," which makes it possible to intensify cooperation among countries with varying levels of development.

With this historical evaluation in mind, we can make a number of observations about differentiating technical functions from political functions, decentralizing the technical operations of the System, and reinforcing the institutional system as the primary basis of technical cooperation.

### Inter-American Cooperation for Development

Regardless of any changes that may come about in the process of providing technical cooperation within the Inter-American System, it would be wise to articulate explicitly the difference between technical functions and political functions. This can help the organizations of the System to become more specialized.

Along this line of thinking, it would appear proper and timely to make the Inter-American System more decentralized. This would increase its presence in the Member States as a harmonious and coordinated whole, and for this purpose, higher percentages of resources would be allocated for operating and maintaining non-Headquarters activities.

Finally, technical cooperation activities developed with the countries should seek to reinforce national institutions and enable them to carry out their own major functions, rather than trying to replace them. This can guarantee that the technical cooperation have a stronger impact than programs that work indirectly through the autonomous centers or units of an international organization.

By implication, the Specialized Organizations must be concerned with the implementation of technical or institutional policies formulated on the System level and based on the major aspects of development in the Member States. This can be done by paying close attention to the sphere of action of each element and by providing timely, flexible coordination to help eliminate duplication of efforts and maximize the effectiveness of the cooperation. This point of view is a natural derivation of the methods that characterize the Specialized Organizations and give them their greatest technical autonomy. Of course, these organizations, in order to guarantee and reinforce their technical freedom, must depend on the coordination and complementarity of corresponding organizations on the regional and world levels.

If the Member States are to receive the most positive results of technical cooperation, we must concern ourselves with revising the structure of the System. In particular, we should redefine the technical functions and operational capacity of the specialized organizations, seeking alternatives for reformulating our policies on the basis of an overall spectrum of similar organizations. Each must be given clearly-established areas of technical jurisdiction, expanded to include all related or connected areas that are a function of the concrete matters for which they are responsible.

The most important factors for achieving stated goals include allocations of human and financial resources, technical competence, and the potential for harmonious, complementary coordination among System organizations with coherent objectives and cooperative doctrines.

Specialized Conferences provide guidelines for interpreting technical policy and updating development problems faced by the Member States. These conferences should form a part of the harmonious whole, in coordination with technical cooperation for assuring the necessary consistency between technical policies and inter-American cooperation. The overall consistency of the System would then become a reality, with the coordination of technical policy, cooperation, and general policies defined by the Assembly and the Councils.

For all of these reasons, we feel it is timely and appropriate to include in this chapter of the Annual Report, the full text of the new "Convention on the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture," duly signed by the Plenipotentiary Representatives of the member countries on March 6, 1979 and which, according to Article 34, will go into effect when two-thirds of the Member States of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences have deposited their instruments of ratification (OAS/Ser.LI-IICA/JD-1176 rev. 1):

## CONVENTION ON THE INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE

The American States, members of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences,

With the intention of strengthening and broadening the action of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences as an organization specialized in agriculture, an Institute established in compliance with the pertinent resolution adopted by the Eighth American Scientific Congress, held in Washington, D.C., in 1940, and in accordance with the terms of the Convention opened to signature by the American republics at the Pan American Union on January 15, 1944,

HAVE AGREED

on the following:

## CONVENTION ON THE INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE

### CHAPTER I

#### NATURE AND PURPOSES

*Article 1.* The Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, established by the Convention opened to signature by the American republics on January 15, 1944, shall be called "The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture" (hereinafter the Institute), and shall be governed by the present Convention.

*Article 2.* The Institute shall be of inter-American scope, shall have international juridical personality, and shall be specialized in agriculture.

*Article 3.* The purposes of the Institute are to encourage, promote, and support the efforts of the Member States to achieve their agricultural development and rural welfare.

*Article 4.* To achieve its purposes, the Institute shall have the following functions:

- a) to promote the strengthening of national education, research, and rural development institutions, in order to give impetus to the advancement and the dissemination of science and technology applied to rural progress;
- b) to formulate and execute plans, programs, projects, and activities, in accordance with the needs of the governments of the Member States, to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of their agricultural development and rural welfare policies and programs;
- c) to establish and maintain relations of cooperation and coordination with the Organization of American States and with other agencies or programs, and with governmental and nongovernmental entities that pursue similar objectives;
- d) to act as an organ for consultation, technical execution, and administration of programs and projects in the agricultural sector, through agreements with the Organization of American States, or with national, inter-American, or international agencies and entities.

### CHAPTER II

#### MEMBERS

*Article 5.* The Member States of the Institute shall be:



*On March 6, 1979, IICA's new Convention was signed at the Headquarters of the Secretariat General of the OAS, paving the way for the creation of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture.*

- a) the Member States of the Organization of American States or of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences that ratify this Convention;
- b) other American states whose admission has been accepted by the affirmative vote of two thirds of the Member States on the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, and which accede to the present Convention.

### CHAPTER III

#### THE ORGANS

*Article 6.* The Institute shall have the following organs:

- a) the Inter-American Board of Agriculture;
- b) the Executive Committee; and
- c) the General Directorate.

### CHAPTER IV

#### THE INTER-AMERICAN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

*Article 7.* The Inter-American Board of Agriculture (hereinafter the Board) is the highest organ of the Institute, and shall be composed of all the Member States. The Government of each Member State shall appoint one representative, who shall preferably be connected with agricultural and rural development. Each Government may also appoint alternate representatives and advisers.

*Article 8.* The Board shall have the following functions:

- a) to adopt measures related to the policy and action of the Institute, taking into account the proposals of the Member States and the recommendations of the General Assembly and the Councils of the Organization of American States;
- b) to approve the biennial program-budget and to determine the annual quotas of the Member States, by the affirmative vote of two thirds of its members;
- c) to serve as a forum for the exchange of ideas, information, and experience related to the improvement of agriculture and rural life;
- d) to decide on the admission of Member States, in accordance with Article 5, subparagraph (b);
- e) to elect the Member States that will compose the Executive Committee, in accordance with the principles of partial rotation and equitable geographic distribution;
- f) to elect the Director General and set his remuneration; to remove him by the vote of two thirds of the Member States, whenever the proper functioning of the Institute so demands;
- g) to consider the reports of the Executive Committee and of the Director General;
- h) to encourage cooperation between the Institute and other organizations, agencies, and entities that pursue analogous purposes; and

- i) to adopt its rules of procedure and the agenda for its meetings, and also the rules of procedure of the Executive Committee and the regulations of the General Directorate.

*Article 9.* The Board shall meet regularly every two years during the period determined by its rules of procedure and at a place selected in accordance with the principle of rotation. At each regular session the date and place of the next regular session shall be determined, in accordance with the rules of procedure. If no site is offered or the regular session cannot be held at the place chosen, the session shall be held at the headquarters of the Institute. However, if one of the Member States should make a timely offer of a site in its territory, the Executive Committee, whether in session, or acting through consultation of its members by correspondence, may agree, by the vote of a majority of its members, that the session be held at that place.

*Article 10.* In special circumstances, and at the request of one or more Member States, or of the Executive Committee, the Board may hold special sessions, for the convocation of which approval by the affirmative vote of two thirds of the Member States shall be required. In case the Board is not in session, the Director General shall consult the Member States by correspondence, concerning the request and shall convoke the Board if not less than two thirds of them are in agreement.

*Article 11.* The presence of the representatives of a majority of the Member States shall constitute a quorum. Each Member State is entitled to one vote.

*Article 12.* Decisions of the Board shall be taken by the vote of a majority of the representatives present, except as provided in Article 19, in which case the vote of a majority of the Member States is required, and also as provided in Articles 5 (b); 8 (b) and (f); 10; and 35, in which cases the vote of two thirds of the Member States is required.

## CHAPTER V

### THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

*Article 13.* The Executive Committee (hereinafter the Committee) shall be composed of twelve Member States elected in accordance with Article 8, subparagraph (e), for a two-year term. The Government of each elected State shall designate one representative, preferably connected with agricultural and rural development; it may also designate alternate representatives and advisers.

The Board shall determine, in its rules of procedure, the manner of designating the Member States whose representatives shall make up the Committee. A Member State that has concluded its term may not resume membership on the Committee before a period of two years has elapsed.

*Article 14.* The Committee shall have the following functions:

- a) to perform the functions that may be assigned to it by the Board;
- b) to examine the proposed biennial program-budget that the Director General submits to the Board and to make such observations and recommendations as it deems appropriate;
- c) to authorize the use of resources of the Working Capital Fund for special purposes;

- d) to act as the preparatory committee of the Board;
- e) to study and formulate comments and recommendations to the Board and to the General Directorate on matters of interest to the Institute;
- f) to recommend to the Board draft rules of procedure to govern its meetings and those of the Committee, as well as the draft regulations of the General Directorate; and
- g) to watch over the observance of the standards of the General Directorate.

*Article 15.* The Committee shall hold one regular meeting each year, at the headquarters of the Institute or at the place agreed upon at the preceding meeting. It may hold special meetings at the initiative of any Member State or at the request of the Director General, provided the proposal is approved by a majority of the Board, if it is in session, or by two thirds of the Committee, whose members may be consulted by correspondence.

*Article 16.* The Institute shall defray the travel expenses of one representative of each State that is a member of the Committee to participate in its regular meetings.

*Article 17.* The presence of the representatives of a majority of the States Member of the Committee shall constitute a quorum. The Committee shall take its decisions by the vote of a majority of its members, except as provided in Article 15. Each member is entitled to one vote.

## CHAPTER VI

### THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE

*Article 18.* The General Directorate shall exercise the functions established in this Convention and those assigned to it by the Board, and shall also perform the tasks entrusted to it by the Board and the Committee.

*Article 19.* The General Directorate shall be under the responsibility of the Director General, who shall be a national of one of the Member States, elected by the Board by the vote of a majority of the Member States, for a four-year term. He may be reelected only once and may not be succeeded by a person of the same nationality.

*Article 20.* The Director General, under the supervision of the Board, shall have the legal representation of the Institute, and the responsibility to administer the activities of the General Directorate in order to carry out its functions and obligations. The Director General shall have the following specific functions, which shall be performed in accordance with the standards and regulations of the Institute and the corresponding budgetary provisions:

- a) to administer the financial resources of the Institute, in accordance with the decisions of the Board;
- b) to determine the number of staff members; to regulate their powers, rights, and duties; to fix their remuneration; and to appoint and remove them, in accordance with the standards established by the Board or the Committee;
- c) to prepare the proposed biennial program-budget and to submit it to the Committee, and, with the observations and recommendations of the latter, to the Board;



- d) to present to the Board, or to the Committee in the years in which the Board does not meet, an annual report on the activities and financial condition of the Institute;
- e) to establish the relations for cooperation and coordination provided for in Article 4 (c) of this Convention; and
- f) to participate in the meetings of the Board and the Committee with voice but without vote.

*Article 21.* In selecting the personnel of the Institute, first consideration shall be given to efficiency, competence, and integrity; but at the same time, in the recruitment of international personnel of all ranks, importance shall be given to the necessity of obtaining as wide a geographic representation as possible.

*Article 22.* In the performance of their duties, the Director General and the personnel of the Institute shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any authority outside the Institute, and shall refrain from any action incompatible with their position as officers of an international organization, responsible only to the Institute.

## CHAPTER VII FINANCIAL RESOURCES

*Article 23.* The Member States shall contribute to the maintenance of the Institute through annual quotas established by the Board, in accordance with the system for calculating quotas of the Organization of American States.

*Article 24.* A Member State that is in arrears in the payment of its quotas for more than two complete fiscal years shall have its right to vote suspended in the Board and the Committee. However, the Board or the Committee may permit the Member State to vote if it considers that the failure to pay is due to circumstances beyond the control of that state.

*Article 25.* The Institute, *ad referendum* to the Committee, and through the Director General, may accept special contributions, legacies, bequests, or grants, provided that they are compatible with the nature, purposes, and standards of the Institute.

## CHAPTER VIII LEGAL CAPACITY, PRIVILEGES, AND IMMUNITIES

*Article 26.* The Institute shall enjoy, in the territory of each of its Member States, the legal capacity, privileges, and immunities necessary for the exercise of its functions and the accomplishments of its purposes.

*Article 27.* The representatives of the Member States at the meetings of the Board and of the Committee, as well as the Director General, shall enjoy the privileges and immunities corresponding to their positions and necessary for the independent performance of their duties.

*Article 28.* The juridical status of the Institute and the privileges and immunities that should be granted to it and to its personnel shall be determined in accordance with a multilateral agreement to be concluded among the Member States of the Organization of American States, or, when it is deemed necessary, in agreements concluded on a bilateral basis by the Institute with its Member States.

*Article 29.* In order to carry out its purposes, and in accordance with the laws in force in the Member States, the Institute may enter into and carry out contracts or agreements; hold funds, real property, movable property, and livestock; and purchase, sell, lease, improve, or operate any goods or property.

## CHAPTER IX HEADQUARTERS AND LANGUAGES

*Article 30.* The Institute shall have its headquarters in San José, Costa Rica, and may establish offices for purposes of technical cooperation in the Member States. The central office of the General Directorate shall be located in the headquarters of the Institute.

*Article 31.* The official languages of the Institute shall be English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish.

## CHAPTER X RATIFICATION AND ENTRY INTO FORCE

*Article 32.* This Convention shall remain open for signature by the Member States of the Organization of American States or of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences. Any other American State may accede to it, in accordance with the provision set forth in Article 5, subparagraph (b), of this Convention.

*Article 33.* This Convention shall be ratified by the Signatory States in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures. This Convention as well as the instruments of ratification shall be delivered for deposit in the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States. The General Secretariat shall transmit certified copies of this Convention to the governments of the Signatory States and to the General Directorate of the Institute, and shall notify them of the deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession.

*Article 34.* This Convention shall enter into force among the States that ratify it when two thirds of the States Parties to the 1944 Convention on the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences have deposited their respective instruments of ratification. It shall enter into force with respect to the remaining States when they deposit their respective instruments of ratification or accession.

*Article 35.* Amendments to this Convention shall be proposed to the Board, and for their approval, the affirmative vote of two thirds of the Member States shall be required. The approved amendments shall enter into force among the ratifying States when two thirds of the Member States have deposited their respective instruments of ratification. They shall enter into force with respect to the remaining States when they deposit their respective instruments of ratification or accession.

*Article 36.* This Convention is of a permanent nature and shall remain in force for an indefinite period of time, but it may be denounced by any Member State by means of a notice delivered to the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States. The denunciation shall become effective one year after the corresponding notice and the Convention shall cease to be in force with respect to the denouncing State however, it has to fulfill the obligations that arose from this Convention while it was in force with respect to said State.

*Article 37.* This Convention, the English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations, in

accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, through the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States. The General Secretariat of the Organization of American States shall notify the Secretariat of the United Nations of the signatures, ratifications, accessions, amendments, or denunciations concerning the Convention.

## CHAPTER XI

### TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

*Article 38.* The rights and benefits, as well as the privileges and immunities, that have been granted to the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences and its personnel shall be

extended to the Institute and its personnel. The Institute shall take possession of the assets and property belonging to the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences and shall assume all the obligations the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences has contracted.

*Article 39.* The Convention on the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, opened to signature by the American States on January 15, 1944, shall cease to be in force with respect to the States among which this Convention enters into force, but they shall remain committed to the fulfillment of any pending obligations that arose from the 1944 Convention. The 1944 Convention shall remain in force with respect to the remaining Member States of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences until they ratify this Convention.

**CHAPTER II.  
INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS**



## Chapter II

# INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS

### Introduction

In accordance with a mandate of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) (Resolution AG/Res.171(IV-0/74)), IICA presents, in this chapter of its Annual Report corresponding to the 1978-1979 period, information on the origins, foundation, directive entities, structure and objectives of the institution in the established format, taking into account points discussed and approved at the Eighth Regular Session of the General Assembly, May 1978, Resolution 331(VIII-0/78).

We will also present a brief summary of institutional relations with the OAS, the organizations of the Inter-American System, world organizations, specific departments of some member countries and extracontinental countries with the status of IICA Observers.

It is also important to be aware of the progressive nature of the development of our institutional structure, which experienced significant changes effective January 1, 1980, in preparation for the mandate the new Convention will signify for the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences.

### Founding

The Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IICA) is the specialized agency of the OAS for the agricultural sector. It was founded in 1942 by the American governments, for promoting the economic and social development of their countries through education, staff training, research, consultation and communications, in the field of agriculture.

### Organization

IICA is an autonomous intergovernmental institution. It is ruled by its own convention and performs its duties through the following entities:

- a. The General Directorate, located in San José, Costa Rica, is in charge of establishing institutional policy and operates through the Deputy Director General's Office, which is in charge of administrative management. The Associate Deputy Director General's Office for External Coordination is in charge of official relations with member country governments and international, regional and world organizations, and seeks external resources; the Associate Deputy Director General's Office for Planning is in charge of preparing and up-dating IICA's technical, institutional and instrumental policies in accordance with pertinent norms established for these purposes; and the Associate Deputy Director General's Office for Operations

analyzes the technical quality of IICA's activities and provides technical support and follow-up as needed.

Two other IICA entities of hemispheric scope have headquarters in Costa Rica: The Inter-American Centre for Agricultural Documentation and Information (CIDIA), and the Public Information Bureau, both providing services to IICA's National Offices, as well as to the member countries.

- b. Four Regional Offices: for the Andean, Antillean, Northern and Southern zones, with offices in Lima, Peru; Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic; Guatemala City, Guatemala and Montevideo, Uruguay, respectively.
- c. Twenty-four National Offices; one in each of the member countries (although some have more than one site within their national territory), except Canada, which shares the IICA Office located in Washington D.C.

### Board of Directors

The highest governing authority of IICA rests with the Board of Directors. It is comprised of the same representatives of the American States as the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS), as well as representatives from Canada and Guyana, and meet in Washington D.C. Once a year, this Board delegates its authority to high-level representatives of member country Ministries or Secretariats of Agriculture, to constitute the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors, where the institution's Program-Budget and other specific topics are approved. This meeting is held in a different country each year, following a meeting of the Special Committee, where it studies and presents opinions on the proposed Program-Budget presented by the Office of the Director General; suggests guidelines for its preparation; examines, discusses and presents opinions on all matters entrusted to it specifically, as well as on any proposals that the Member State Representatives and the Director General may wish to submit to the Board for its consideration at this meeting.

### General Objectives

To assist the American States in stimulating and promoting rural development as a means for achieving general development and the increased wellbeing of the population, and to support national efforts to:

- a. Increase agricultural production and productivity in proportion to increases in population and income, especially with products that can compete



*The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors strongly supported the Institute's programs.*

on the international market and that contribute to improving the diet of the population.

- b. Increase their capacity to generate employment in the rural sector in proportion to the growth rate of the active rural population.
- c. Increase the participation of the rural population in development, reducing marginal conditions to levels that permit continuous and significant progress towards a state of full opportunity for all active members of the rural community.

The basic strategy IICA uses to achieve these objectives consists in reinforcing the institutions in the American nations dedicated to agricultural development.

#### **General Plan**

The General Plan is a pragmatic interpretation of IICA's objectives and the basic principles of its Convention, which responds to the ever-changing conditions of agriculture and rural development in the American countries, as expressed in the Director General's message to the Board of Directors: "A Hemispheric and Humanistic Projection for the decade 1971-1980."

The Plan, approved by all the member countries, defines IICA's action strategies and indicates the functions, lines of actions, working methods, characteristics of action and necessary approaches, in terms of structure, organic performance, personnel and financial matters (Official Document Series, No. 1, IICA's General Plan).

The Director General develops Plan policies by issuing specific instructions on the operation of the lines of action, program strategy, administrative organization, personnel and financial matters.

#### **Medium-Term Indicative Plan**

At its Sixteenth Annual Meeting, the Board of Directors approved Resolution IICA/RAJD/Res.53(16/77) concerning the Medium-Term Indicative Plan, which activated IICA's General Plan and which will govern the institution's actions and program until 1982.

The Board of Directors recommended that the Indicative Plan be evaluated regularly, in order to keep up with the changing needs and interests of the member countries.

#### **National Committees**

The National Planning Committees have also been made a part of the Institute's official planning policy. These Committees are the first link in the decision-making chain which culminates with the approval of the Program-Budget by the Board of Directors.

#### **Lines of Action**

These define and focus IICA's activities by promoting improvements in member country institutional systems in the rural sector. They target the following areas:

- Information and Documentation for Rural Development
- Education for Rural Development
- Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer
- Agricultural Production, Productivity and Marketing
- Regional Rural Development

- Structural Change and Campesino Organization
- Formulation and Administration of Agricultural Policy

### Task Forces

The General Directorate felt it appropriate to complement IICA's organization by creating Task Forces of highly-qualified technical personnel. Their main purpose is to perform studies and provide advisory services in the areas established by IICA's Lines of Action.

### Simon Bolivar Fund

The Simon Bolivar Fund is a multinational fund of voluntary nature, with a total of US\$ 20 million in resources. It was established in 1974 by the Government of Venezuela, and operates in accordance with institutional policies established in the General Plan.

### Institutional Relations

Following is a brief summary, in no way exhaustive, of the principal events that occurred during this report period in the field of institutional relations, both at the level of the institution's agencies, and with the Inter-American System, foundations, observer countries, the world system, funding organizations for development and some specific entities of the member countries themselves.

### Permanent Board of Directors and Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors

Secretarial and technical support was provided for the revision and discussion of matters submitted for consideration to the Board of Directors and the Permanent Committee, once the corresponding draft reports had been written. This includes:

1. Convention on the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture. The Board of Directors considered the Report of the President of the Permanent Committee and, after dealing with proposals made by some of the Member States, approved the draft Convention on November 16, 1978 and resolved to call a meeting of Plenipotentiaries to sign the Convention.  
  
The Meeting of Plenipotentiaries was held on March 6, 1979 when twenty-two Member States signed the Convention, opening it up for the signature of the American States. By May 2, 1979, the new Convention had been signed by all the Member States of the Institute. The ratification process has begun, and will put the Convention into effect for ratifying States when at least 18 Member States have deposited their respective instruments of ratification.
2. The draft of Basic Agreement between the Government of Costa Rica and IICA on privileges and immunities of the Institute and its staff was approved.
3. Reform of Articles 10 of the CATIE Agreement. The Permanent Committee examined the issue and approved a report for consideration by the Board of Directors. Nevertheless, this Report is still awaiting re-examination by the Committee, regarding the right to vote of high-level persons who participate as individuals on CATIE's Directive Council.
4. The Permanent Council is carrying out studies on the project "General Operative Norms for IICA's General Directorate."



*The President of Ecuador, Dr. Jaime Roldós, is received by Dr. Araujo on the occasion of his visit to IICA.*



*Director General Araujo is received for a personal audience with the President of the Dominican Republic, Dr. Antonio Guzmán.*

5. The Special Committee of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors held a special meeting, from October 16-18, 1978 in San José, Costa Rica.
6. The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors, and the Special Committee Meeting were held between May 10-16, 1979 in La Paz, Bolivia.

The following resolutions were approved at the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors:

- Adaptations to the IICA Headquarters building.
- Aid to CATIE to compensate for losses due to fire.
- Systematization on Reciprocal Technical Cooperation.
- Publication Program and Use of Other Means of Dissemination.
- Establishment of the Animal Health and Plant Protection Programs.
- Program and Project Evaluation.
- Inter-American Prize for the Participation of Women in Rural Development.
- Study and Evaluation of Natural Resources Using Remote Sensing Techniques.
- Quota scale.
- Programs and Budget distribution.
- Contracts, Agreements, Contributions and Grants.
- Program-Budget of the Simon Bolivar Fund.
- International Year of the Child.
- Recognition of the Outstanding Work of Mr. Jefferson F. Rangel.
- Posthumous homage rendered to Mr. Simon N. Wilson.
- Site and Date of the Next Meetings of the Board of Directors.
- Vote of thanks to the Government and People of Bolivia.
- Participation of Campesino Women in Rural Development.
- 7. The Director General was authorized to begin negotiations with the government of Grenada, regarding the terms for a basic agreement on privileges and immunities for the Institute and its staff.
- 8. The Director General was authorized to use as much as US\$ 50,000 for providing technical cooperation to the government of Nicaragua during the state of emergency and for restoring the country's rural development process.
- 9. The Director General was authorized to use as much as US\$ 40,000 to provide special and emergency assistance to the Dominican Republic,



to support the rehabilitation of agricultural production in that country, which was severely affected by Hurricane David.

10. A resolution was approved that authorized the Director General, after consultation with the Member States, to identify and designate a representative for each of the Institute's operative zones, to participate as individuals in the Work Groups established by the VII Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, in order to study and analyze the viability of establishing a special funding line for projects aimed at alleviating problems of marginality, low productivity, and low levels of consumption and income in the campesino population.
11. The Basic Agreement on Privileges and Immunities between the Government of Grenada and the Institute was approved, and signed on December 20, 1979.
12. The Director General was authorized to use up to US\$ 2 million of a credit line offered by the American Security and Trust Company for covering Institute expenses incurred at the close of the transitional semester, in the process adjusting the Institute's fiscal year to the calendar year. The resources taken from the credit line should be repaid to the Bank during the first quarter of 1980.
13. The Work Group designated by the Permanent Committee and composed of Brazil, Canada, Chile (President), United States, Mexico and Venezuela, is performing studies on the draft-project on "General Operative Norms for IICA's General Directorate." The Work Group will then deal with

the draft-projects for the Regulations of the Inter-American Agricultural Board and the Regulations for the Executive Committee.

14. *New Permanent Observers.* Contacts were maintained with the Embassies of Austria, Egypt, Switzerland and Germany for designating Permanent Observers to the Institute. The governments of Austria and Egypt have designated their respective observers, while Switzerland and Germany are still in the process of doing so.
15. *OAS Salary Policy.* Contacts were made with the OAS Division of Personnel and the Legal Advisory Office regarding the Organization's Salary Policy and the implications for the Institute.
16. *Plant Protection.* Assistance was provided in coordinating the First Meeting of Plant Protection Directors for establishing general guidelines for the Institute's new Plant Protection Program.
17. *Fourteenth Annual CIES Meeting.* The Institute participated in said meeting, held in Barbados from September 18-23, 1979.

#### Organization of American States

1. Joint IICA-OAS Coordinating Committee. The Committee held its Sixth Meeting at OAS Headquarters, to identify possible areas of coordination.
2. IICA participated in the OAS/IDB/Israel/IICA Work Group for studying the possible restructuring of Course 1299 of the Special Training Program on Integrated Rural Planning. According to the recommendations of the Group, IICA then par-



*The King of Spain, Juan Carlos de Borbón, is greeted by Director General Araujo at the meeting on Rural Youth, held in Valladolid.*



*The Mexican Minister of Agriculture, Ing. Francisco Merino, meets with Director General Araujo during the Tenth Meeting of ALCA, the Latin American Association for Agricultural Sciences.*

ticipated in a three-week mission to Brazil as a member of the Executive Committee.

3. Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (CEPCIES). Continued participation in CEPCIES meetings (Haiti, Panama, El Salvador).
4. Participation in the OAS/FAO/IICA/PAHO/USDA group meetings on the possible concentration of efforts in the area of animal health.
5. Contact was maintained with the Regional Development and Rural Development Programs.
6. Scholarship Committee. Scholarship requests were evaluated for candidates presented by Member States in the area of agricultural and rural development.
7. Contact was maintained with the Regional Scientific and Technological Development Program (PROCYT) regarding the OAS Sectoral Energy Program.
8. IICA was present as an Observer in different OAS Agencies, in meetings having to do with Institute fields of interest.
9. Cooperation supporting the Institute's interests regarding the Retirement and Pension Fund, Credit Cooperative, Travel Unit, etc.

#### **Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)**

1. Relations with IDB increased, particularly in the Department of Operations, Department of Socio-

economic Development (Division of Technical Assistance), Department of Project Analysis and the Department of Plans and Programs.

2. Collaboration in completing the procedures necessary to support various projects and events such as the Cooperative Program for Research in the Southern Cone Countries, remote sensing, "small projects," the Cooperative Research Program in the Andean Zone, projects in Bolivia and Haiti.
3. Collaboration for achieving an agreement on a Project Identification and Preparation Unit. Flow charts and procedures were considered, with continuous IDB/IICA participation in the entire process.
4. Support was maintained for activities related to Recommendation No. 1 of the Seventh Inter-American Conference on Agriculture.

#### **World Bank**

Relations with the IBRD have increased at the institutional policy level, as well as at the program and project level:

1. "Agricultural and Rural Development Project for Central America". Active participation in negotiations and procedures necessary for reaching an agreement between IBRD/IICA for establishing a Unit for Central America and Panama, which will assist the governments in identifying and preparing agricultural and rural development projects.

2. Cooperation has continued with the Department of Agricultural Projects and other Bank entities for negotiating or following the procedures necessary for successful execution of on-going projects, such as FMBRAPA/Brazil and Honduras.
3. Participation in various activities related to the second Meeting on Cooperation for Development in the Caribbean, particularly those related to agricultural research, marketing and the Regional Food Plan.
4. Relations continue with the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) through our participation in International Center meetings, the participation of CGIAR in one of IICA's technical meetings and the exchange of technical information.
5. Support continues for activities and events related to Resolution No. 1 of the Inter-American Conference on Agriculture.

#### **Agency for International Development (USAID)**

1. Project on Communications for Rural Women Involved in Production and Marketing. Steps have been taken to reach an agreement in which IICA will be the implementing agency for this project, which aims to develop communication methods for training women to produce and market their agricultural products more efficiently.
2. Collaboration in processing adequate follow-up of the projects below:
  - Sectoral Agricultural Planning and Policy Analysis Project (PROPLAN).
  - Agricultural Project Management.
  - Agricultural Credit-Insurance Project.
3. Institutional Support Project and Agricultural Credit Project. Contacts and the preliminary steps were made for considering a possible agreement with AID.
4. Several activities have continued in support of specific IICA programs and events, such as remote sensing.
5. Support and promotion for obtaining resources for the International Management Project.
6. Support has continued for activities related to Recommendations No. 1 and 2 of the Seventh Inter-American Conference on Agriculture and Institute activities related to agro-energy, the new Rural Development Unit, and a Statistical Training and Technical Assistance Center.

#### **Universities**

1. Relations with Universities have increased during the past months. Visits to Cornell, Iowa State, Michigan State and MUCIA (Wisconsin) were made for identifying new cooperative opportunities and communication mechanisms that will facilitate the identification and preparation of specific projects, as well as technical-scientific exchanges between IICA and the Universities.



*The Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development of Haiti, Mr. Edouard Berrouet, is received by Director General Araujo and Deputy Director General Rodriguez, during his visit to IICA Headquarters.*

2. Participation in the Meeting of Administrators of the Land Grant Colleges and State Universities of the United States.
3. Information continues to be gathered on Title XII and assistance continues to Work Groups for Latin America and BIFAD meetings.

#### **Foundations**

1. Contacts with the Rockefeller, Ford, Kellogg and Inter-American foundations have continued.
2. A trip was made to New York to establish closer ties with the Rockefeller Foundation's Agricultural Sciences Unit.

#### **Canada**

1. *Canadian Permanent Mission*
  - Contact has been maintained with Canada's Permanent Observer Mission to keep them informed on activities relating to recommendations by the Board of Directors and Recommendation No. 1 of the Seventh Inter-American Conference on Agriculture.
2. *Agriculture Canada*
  - Contact has been made with representatives of Agriculture Canada in order to cooperate with the Director General on his trip to Canada, and in procedures for hiring a Canadian staff member.
3. *Canadian Agency for International Development (CIDA)*
  - Contact has been maintained with CIDA in order to follow CIDA/IICA Project-related activities more closely.

### Other Institutions

1. Contacts have been maintained and information exchanged with the following institutions: IFPRI, FAO, ECLA, in the fields of agro-energy, support of Recommendations No. 1 and 2 of the Seventh Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Project Management and Agricultural Credit Insurance.
2. A visit was made to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in New York, in order to identify mechanisms and specific areas for closer cooperation between IICA/UNDP.
3. Information continues to be exchanged with international organizations and specialists in the United States and Canada.

### Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)

1. Participation in the 82nd Meeting of the PAHO Executive Committee, which dealt with the Pan American Center for Hoof and Mouth Disease and other Zoonoses.
2. Participation in the Thirty-first Meeting of the Directors' Council of the Regional Committee for the Americas of the World Health Organization.

### United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

1. Relations with USDA have increased. Collaboration towards attaining support for specific programs and events like the Agricultural Management and Rural Development Projects, Remote Sensing, Animal Health, Plant Protection, Agricul-

tural Credit Insurance and areas of training and information exchange.

2. The participation of representatives of this agency was coordinated for the Annual Meeting of Board of Directors for examining and approving the Program-Budget and for their active participation in the Special Committee Meetings.

### Other Organizations and Institutions

1. *Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD)*. The relations with BIFAD/ Title XII have continued, particularly with BIFAD's Executive Secretariat and through attendance at BIFAD's monthly Board meetings.
2. *Inter-American Commission on Women (ICW)*
  - a. Contacts have been maintained with the ICW for considering possible areas of cooperation in the field of women in rural development, in light of IICA's new program in this area.
  - b. High officials of the Inter-American Commission on Women, headed by its president, Dr. Carmen Delgado and Executive Secretary, Dr. Gabriela Aranibar, visited IICA Headquarters in Costa Rica, in order to co-write, with IICA, regulations for awarding the Inter-American Award for the Participation of Women in Rural Development. Also discussed in depth were possible actions between IICA and ICW, as part of an agreement signed in May 1979.



*"Executives from the Japanese Agency for International Cooperation (JICA), during their visit to IICA."*

### **Extracontinental countries**

The relationships with extracontinental countries have increased substantially, both with observer countries to the Institute, and with those that are currently in the process of acquiring that status.

Subsequent chapters will establish the type of cooperation developed by each of these countries in their relationships with IICA.

### **Agreements and Contracts**

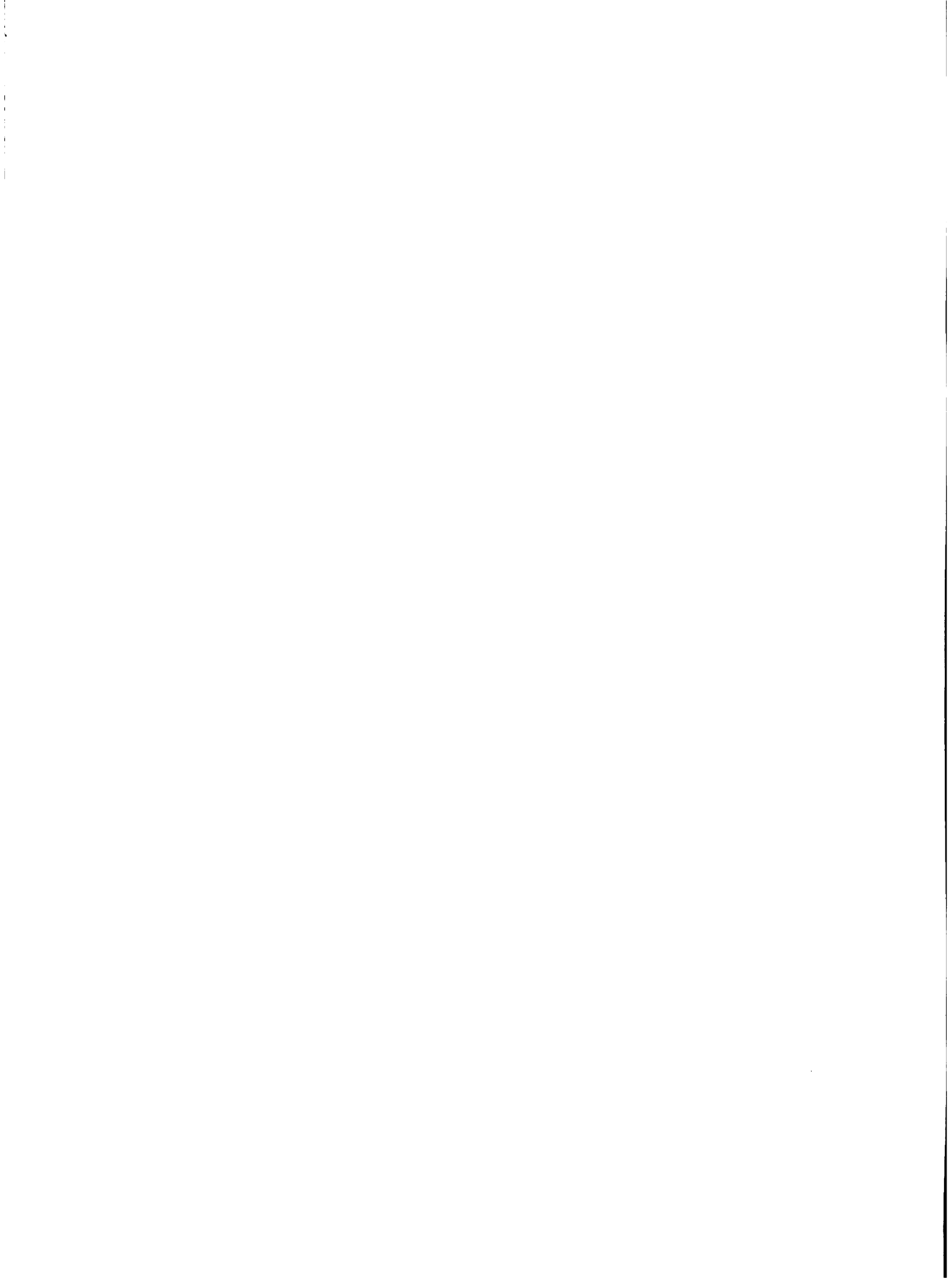
Signing agreements and contracts with national and international organizations, governments, foundations and public and private entities is an important part of the Institute's process of obtaining external resources.

Aware of the importance of good management and follow-up in this area, IICA has created a special unit at Headquarters to deal with all the procedures inherent in this process.

Following last year's example, and in view of the importance IICA attributes to these actions, a complete appendix with pertinent information on agreements and contracts signed during this period is presented further on in this report.



*The Chilean Minister of Agriculture, Ing. Alfonso Marques de la Plata, and Director General Araujo sign the Agreement for a Simon Bolivar Fund project in Chile.*



**CHAPTER III.  
PARTICIPATORY  
TECHNICAL COOPERATION**





## Chapter III

# PARTICIPATORY TECHNICAL COOPERATION

### Introduction

The title of this chapter of our Annual Report refers to the type of technical cooperation we believe should form the basis of any cooperation between international organizations and member countries, as well as among member countries themselves.

This "participatory" form of technical cooperation, as mentioned in previous chapters, changes the traditional concept of technical assistance, replacing it with a system combining international support efforts with the technical abilities developed and functioning in the countries of the Americas. This provides the very *raison d'être* for the type of reciprocal technical cooperation that makes it possible to intensify cooperation and support among countries with varying levels of development.

As has been discussed in previous reports, practically all institutional activities can be considered "reciprocal technical cooperation," not only because of the type of work carried out by a service institution such as IICA, but also because of the very fact that the professional staff, specialists, and officials come from the member countries. For this reason, they are providing reciprocal technical cooperation among themselves.

Nevertheless, it would be advisable to emphasize certain concrete actions that fall under the specific heading of reciprocal technical cooperation, remembering that these are only examples of the many activities of the institution in this important field.

### IICA actions in the Antillean Zone

One example of reciprocal technical cooperation activities is the case of the Project in Barbados for the conservation and management of land and water resources for integrated rural development.

In this project, national officials and specialists visited experimental zones and other endeavors in such countries as Brazil, Colombia, and Costa Rica. Through their contacts with experts from EMBRAPA, CIAT, and CATIE, they acquired information related to cassava production and industrialization systems. At the same time, the functions of a land and water use unit were developed, as well as an information system on the conservation and management of soil and water resources.

### IICA actions in the Andean Zone

As examples of reciprocal technical cooperation, we will take the cases of Colombia and Ecuador. In Colombia, national officials have been sent to other countries for training purposes, and officials and specialists have been received from abroad. The participating countries were: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Nicaragua,

Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Thus, these technical cooperation activities made themselves felt in fifteen different member countries.

At the same time, if we analyze this work in terms of the nature of the projects, we can appreciate a highly varied cooperative environment. It includes such efforts as training activities on agricultural marketing for Argentine officials, visits made by three Venezuelan professionals to analyze methods being used in Colombia by the "Agustin Codazzi" Geographic Institute for farm appraisal, and observations of the soy production process in the country. In one way or another, 34 specialists from these countries have visited Colombia for training purposes, and numerous Colombian specialists have visited the other countries to provide consultation and give courses or seminars.

As another example we could look at the case of Ecuador. Three specialists from that country visited the Yurimaguas zone of Peru to receive in-service training in production systems under use in the humid tropics. Several went to Brazil to participate in the Inter-American Educational Management Conference, and four others traveled to Colombia for training in project management and methods of technology transfer for small-scale farmers.

Similarly, Ecuador can offer in-service training to professionals from nearby countries in the field of education. This could be done through the efforts of the organization of experimental educational farms, an area IICA is recently entering and which, if it became widely accepted in the country, would provide a high-impact demonstration tool.

### IICA actions in the Northern Zone

We would like at this time to present the most noteworthy examples of reciprocal technical cooperation in the area. In this zone, it is Mexico, where a total of 21 professionals from nine countries have come for observation visits or training programs in the following fields: campesino marketing and organization, campesino training, and coffee cultivation.

On the other side of the cooperation coin, Mexican officials attended training courses and made observation visits in a number of countries of the Americas, such as Costa Rica, Bolivia, and Colombia, in the fields of animal production improvement, agricultural credit, marketing, planning, and production systems. This type of technical cooperation benefited eleven professionals from four institutions in the country.

### IICA actions in the Southern Zone

At IICA, we feel that the Southern Zone has long-standing experience in formal reciprocal technical cooperation through the creation and development of its own Regional Cooperative Programs. These were begun in 1963, with the Post-



*Brazilian specialists visit the Utaba Cooperative in Costa Rica.*

graduate Teaching Program, and later expanded through the introduction of the Regional Cooperative Program of Agricultural Research, in 1966, and the Professional-Level Teaching Program, 1968.

Later, the Project for coordinating Cooperative Action on the Conservation and Management of Land and Water Resources was added, as well as the Cooperative Regional Program for Agrarian Reform and Settlement.

The Advisory Committees directing and participating in these Regional Programs are comprised of directors from the specialty organizations affected by each Program (Deans, Research Directors, Agrarian Reform and Settlement Directors, Executives from the Units on Conservation and Management of Land and Water Resources). These committees, in themselves, have provided an excellent tool for establishing active reciprocal technical cooperation among the countries of the Southern Zone.

Successful efforts have been made to promote the exchange of information, knowledge, and experiences in the problem areas defined as high-priority concerns for joint efforts involving IICA and the directors and specialists of national insti-

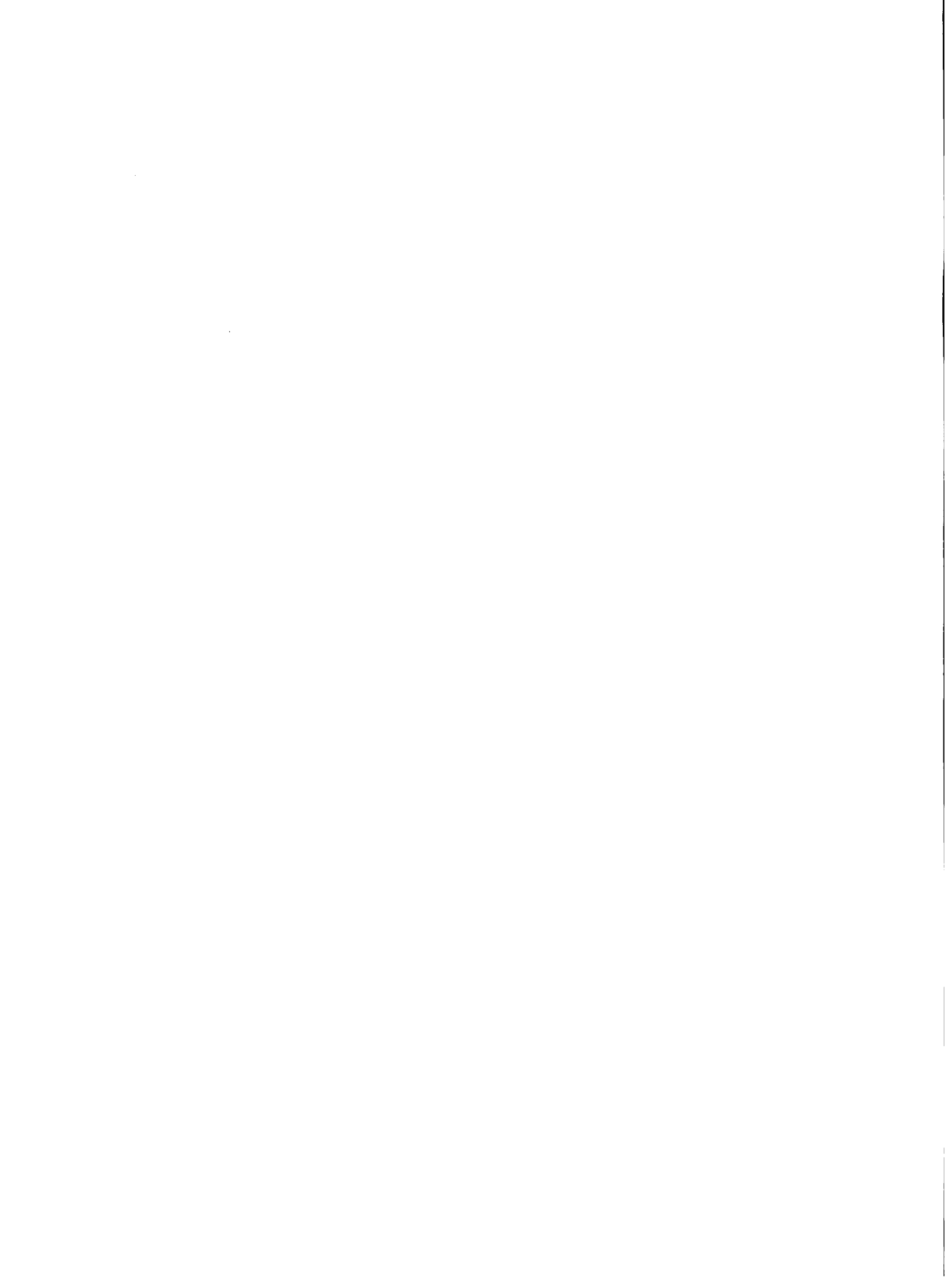
tutions. Alternative solutions have been provided. In addition, the results of applying these solutions to the particular characteristics of each national organization have been evaluated.

This suggests that the group of professionals from the countries of this Zone who have benefited from reciprocal technical cooperation is extremely broad. In Brazil, 32 specialists received training in various zones of their own country or traveled to eight member countries, including Mexico, Costa Rica, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, Colombia, Panama, and Guatemala, on observation visits or for training in such areas as community enterprises, plant health, irrigation, associative forms of production, microbiology, etc.

In Paraguay, nine national specialists received some form of training in reciprocal technical cooperation programs involving national institutions from Brazil and Chile. They covered such areas as credit for small-scale farmers and the inventory and evaluation of natural resources.

In the case of Uruguay, nine national specialists traveled abroad for reciprocal technical cooperation activities, and nineteen foreign professionals from five different countries arrived in Uruguay to provide consultation or receive training. The major fields of action were related to sheep production, entomology, beef cattle, pasturage, and cattle hybridizing.

**CHAPTER IV.  
IICA AND AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION,  
DOCUMENTATION AND COMMUNICATION**



## Chapter IV

# IICA AND AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION, DOCUMENTATION AND COMMUNICATION

### Introduction

Information, documentation and communication are the most important weapons the agricultural sector has for implementing national policies on agricultural research, education, marketing, planning, and organization. Much has been said about the information explosion which, like so many other "explosions" (technological, population, the use of non-renewable natural resources, etc.), creates the need for making proper use of enormous volumes of informative material. This includes both the primary and the secondary information needed by the countries for effectively planning their development.

Nevertheless, the proper handling of available information is threatened by such problems as the shortage of duly trained personnel; underdeveloped technology in the institutional context of our countries; a shortage of effective media; a certain misunderstanding of the relative importance of information; growing volumes of unprocessed material that never reaches potential users; indiscriminate jumps in the cost of materials used in producing written, audiovisual, and verbal information; and a lack of policies and technical elements that would make it possible to select the most relevant material within the context of overall production in the Americas.

As an example, in the rural sector of Latin America and the Caribbean, excluding the production in the United States and Canada, it has been determined that a total of some 80,000 technical or informative papers are produced every year. This work contains information on the various facets of the sector, both on the primary level and on the secondary level. Of this material, IICA's AGRINTER system has processed some 20,000 documents per year recovering them, analyzing them, and including them in the *Indice Agrícola de América Latina y el Caribe* (Agricultural Index for Latin America and the Caribbean), a quarterly publication.

This means that, even if we assume that fifty percent of the production in the area (50% of the 80,000 documents produced) is not relevant, a full fifty percent of the remaining relevant material is still not available, or is known only in relatively small circles on the national level.

This is why IICA has made special efforts to fulfill the Recommendations issued by the Seventh Inter-American Conference on Agriculture (Tegucigalpa, Honduras, September, 1977) and the specific Resolutions of its own Board of Directors (Asuncion, Paraguay, 1978 and La Paz, Bolivia, 1979), and the findings of the evaluation of Line I, "Information and Documentation for Rural Development." IICA has taken a series of steps and measures to help countries develop the ability to improve agricultural information systems and improve services to the

users of this information. Beginning in 1980, IICA will concentrate on several specific areas, such as technical editing in CIDIA, in order to make better use of available infrastructure.

### The Inter-American Agricultural Documentation, Information, and Communication Center (CIDIA)

CIDIA has undergone several changes. As of 1978, it was renamed the Inter-American Agricultural Documentation, Information and Communication Center.

The general objective of the Center is to reinforce national systems for agricultural documentation, information, and communication, and to create the conditions needed for integrating national efforts into the Inter-American Agricultural Information System, AGRINTER.

The basic structure of the Center consists of three divisions and one unit, as follows: The Systems Development Division, the User Services Division, the Agricultural Information Division, and the Data Processing Unit. With this new structure, CIDIA has collected under one roof such special projects as PIADIC, which in the past operated under the Northern Zone Regional Coordination Office, and the Data Processing Unit, which was part of the Administrative Office. Of course, the CIDIA documentation services complete the picture. This new structure allows for a more efficient approach and more coordinated handling of IICA's technical work in Latin America and the Caribbean.

CIDIA's coverage has been expanded to provide better services to the countries in response to current and potential demands for agricultural documentation, information, and communication. At the present time, CIDIA is handling all three facets of the information picture: a) in-progress information; b) statistical and special information; and c) documental information. Work is carried out in the countries themselves to support national agricultural information, documentation, and communication agencies and to coordinate their efforts with the IICA office in the countries.

It should be emphasized that, in order to fulfill more efficiently the goals of Line I and the recommendations of the Board, CIDIA has guided its work in three different directions: a) decentralized action, cooperating in a direct, coordinated, and complementary fashion with the work of the IICA country Offices in support of national institutions for agricultural information; b) having CIDIA specialists spend longer periods of time in the field of action in the countries; and c) mobilizing internal and external resources to reinforce organizations and systems for agricultural information, documentation and communication.



*The President of the Kellogg Foundation, Dr. Russell Mawby, joins Agricultural Program Director Dr. Robert Kramer for a visit with Ing. Carlos J. Molestina, IICA Director of Public Information, to discuss extending the inter-institutional agreement on the production of educational books and materials.*

At present, CIDIA is handling four projects, all geared toward cooperating with and supporting information and documentation efforts in the countries: a) designing and implementing agricultural information; b) transferring information and services to users; c) the Agricultural Information Project for the Central American Isthmus, PIADIC; and d) information processing and analysis.

CIDIA's team is made up of specialists in various areas of the information sciences: a systems analyst, a statistics programmer, a computer specialist, an analyst of scientific and technical literature, librarians, documentalists, and specialists in related areas.

CIDIA enjoys excellent support facilities and installations for developing its activities, such as document production equipment, optic machinery, micro-format printers, and the electronic data processing unit, which is currently adding to and expanding its electronic equipment to meet the ever-growing demand and to provide better services to users. The physical documentation and library units are located at the San José Headquarters building, in Turrialba, and in Bogota, Colombia, where services are provided for Latin America and world.

CIDIA's operational costs are financed with regular funds, agreements, and external resources, such as the International Development Research Centre (IDRC-Canada) and ROCAP, AID's Regional Office for Central America and Panama. In addition, IICA has signed agreements with a number of countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

CIDIA has considerably intensified and increased its presence in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Two types of projects are being promoted in each of the member countries. The first is the so-called mini-project, which has received considerable attention from IDRC (Canada), an organization extremely supportive of the idea and willing to cooperate with the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. The

other type of agricultural information and documentation endeavor is the integral or information system project.

The mini-projects generally seek to solve the most critical problem identified by each country in the area of information and documentation. With the cooperation of CIDIA, from July 1978 to the present, thirteen countries of Latin America and the Caribbean have prepared mini-projects, five of which have already been approved by financing agencies.

The integral or national information projects have been intensively promoted and supported by CIDIA. At the present time, ten countries have such projects underway, and IICA is actively cooperating with national institutions to channel outside funds and thus make it possible to implement such projects.

CIDIA provides six types of important services to the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean:

#### a. Agricultural Information Services

At present, the Center handles AGRINTER's central bank of bibliographic data, containing 70,000 references. Several services are associated with this resource, such as: direct consultation with the data bank; production and distribution of magnetic tapes; production and distribution of the *Indice Agrícola de América Latina y el Caribe* (the Agricultural Index for Latin America and the Caribbean), etc.

#### b. Specialized Documentation and Library Services

CIDIA has approximately 110,000 volumes of books and 3,500 titles of periodicals that serve as the basis for, and the source of, documental information services in areas of physical-biological, and socio-economic sciences oriented toward the tropics of the Americas and similar areas. These services are provided through the libraries in Turrialba, San José, and Bogotá.

In order to facilitate such services, AGRINTER created a system of coupons available in local currency from all IICA Offices.

#### c. Publications

The Center's publications are oriented toward supporting and motivating the production of documents and the exchange of information among the organizations of the sector. CIDIA's publications series includes the quarterly *Indice Agrícola de América Latina y el Caribe*, *Desarrollo del Trópico Americano* (Development of the American Topics) also a quarterly, and the Alert Services.

#### d. Development Cooperation and Consultation, and Implementing National Information Systems

CIDIA has intensified its cooperation and technical support in Latin American and Caribbean countries in the area of designing and implementing agricultural information systems, and effecting qualitative and quantitative improvements.

Another of CIDIA's important activities is to organize information centers and to complete the electronic processing of available information.

In every country, efforts are underway to create an institutional input-output network of information relevant to the agricultural sector. This flows into the regional AGRINTER system, and a true network of networks is thus established for input/process/output.



*Costa Rican journalist Jorge Arguedas receives the 1979 Agricultural Journalism Award from Director General Araujo.*

By the next fiscal year, the hemisphere-wide information program under the responsibility of CIDIA will be planned on the country level. This will allow for a greater concentration of efforts and better coordination of activities to reinforce the national agricultural information systems.

#### **e. Training Human Resources**

The task of training or upgrading specialists in the countries of Latin America continues to be an exceedingly important activity for reinforcing the national information systems.

In Lima, Peru, CIDIA is involved in two training activities on the Inter-American level: The International Course on Data Banks and Informational Technology, and the AGRINTER Round Table, with the participation of all the countries of the Continent that are members of the Inter-American Agricultural Information System, AGRINTER. More than 130 specialists in agricultural information took part in these important reciprocal training and exchange activities.

It should be noted that the AGRINTER Round Table is the inter-American forum for discussing problems of agricultural information and documentation. At this forum, recommendations are made, giving new direction to CIDIA's work and reinforcing international cooperation in the area of technical exchange and services for the users of agricultural information.

It is also important to note that, with the cooperation of CIDIA, national courses are periodically held on rural information and documentation systems. During the coming years, we will be making additional efforts to hold national in-service training courses and sponsor exchanges of specialists among organizations or units dealing with agricultural information and documentation (reciprocal technical cooperation).

#### **f. The Agricultural Information Project for the Central American Isthmus (PIADIC)**

PIADIC is a joint effort between IICA, the countries of the region, including Panama, and AID's Regional Office for Central America and Panama (ROCAP). The project began in 1975, conceived and designed in response to the need, widely recognized by the countries, for a permanent flow of timely, accurate, and up-to-date information that would increase the efficiency of planning, implementation, and evaluation of rural development in the countries of the Isthmus.

In the early days, Project efforts concentrated on consulting, promoting, and establishing contacts with the governments of the countries and the major organizations involved in national decision-making processes and the major organizations involved in decision-making processes in the agricultural sector. In each country, a National Project Coordinating Committee was set up, and a regional-level committee was established as a coordinating mechanism.

At the present stage, the plans for the Agricultural Information System in each country have been drawn up, and training work has begun with human resources in charge of setting up the systems and implementing certain specific projects designed to meet the particular needs of each organization. In addition, reciprocal interinstitutional cooperation mechanisms were set up among the organizations of the sector to increase the efficiency of gathering, processing, and transferring agricultural information to users (planners, rural development policy-makers, specialists, researchers, agents of change, etc.).

As an example, we could mention the following achievements: with the cooperation of PIADIC experts, national specialists in the countries have put together six technological information packages. The sampling frame has been introduced into the area as a method for collecting primary data. El Salva-

dor, Nicaragua, and Panama are systematically using this method in their survey and census programs. In the other countries, the sampling frame is still in the design and testing stage.

Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, and Panama have received cooperation in drawing up specific projects for acquiring external resources and promoting the participation of national systems in international groups, such as the inter-American and world-wide documental information systems (AGRINTER and AGRIS, respectively).

IICA has decided to institutionalize PIADIC by incorporating it into the Inter-American Agricultural Documentation, Information and Communication Center, CIDIA, as a permanent Regional Project. This measure was taken in response to a recommendation of the Seventh Inter-American Conference on Agriculture and a resolution of the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors in 1978, concerning the reinforcement of rural information systems in the member countries.

In this second stage, technical cooperation will be geared to achieving concrete results, especially the adaptation and implementation of agricultural information networks with an emphasis on technological and socio-economic information systems. Both these areas include the categories of in-progress information, statistical and special information, and documental information.

Currently, work is being done to specify the data description mechanisms and elements.

One of the PIADIC's relevant goals is to see that the agricultural information flowing into national systems be identified geographically on the level of small, manageable units.

Close cooperation is being sought with regional international organizations, such as SIECA, ICAP, and CSUCA in

handling socio-economic information; CATIE, OIRSA, CIMMYT, INCAP, etc. in handling technological information and transferring it to users.

In an effort to accelerate the implementation of national information systems, specialists residing in each of the countries of Central America and Panama have been assigned to the project. These officials receive technical support from CIDIA, from the Coordination Office of the Northern Zone, and from the members of the National Office.

By the time the Project is completed, it is hoped that technological and socio-economic information systems will be functioning in the countries of the area.

### Public Information at IICA

Providing information to the clients of all institutions, regardless of their activities, is the foundation of the ideas and actions we promote.

It is clear that there would be very little point in acquiring the highest-level technical teams, the most efficient working programs, a generous budget for institutional plans, and the necessary facilities, if at the same time, there were no information system available for providing the various institutional recipients with the results of our work.

Therefore, information services on all levels and in all their various disguises must respond to the needs of the environment in which the institutional efforts are being made. This must be the channel through which we transmit knowledge.

Naturally, such an effort must be reflected in established, widely accepted policies expressing the operational principles and working practices of the institution. Public Information



*Lic. Damián Castillo, General Comptroller of the Republic of Panama, participates in the opening ceremony of the Meeting of Statistics and Census Directors of the Central American Isthmus, organized by PIADIC.*





*The Uruguayan National Agricultural Information System will be among the first to initiate CIDIA-supported projects with contributions from IDRC of Canada. The photograph shows, from left to right, Dr. Gilberto Páez, CIDIA Director, Ing. Emilio Montero, Director of IICA's Office in Uruguay, and Dr. Michael Bramdeth, of IDRC.*

programs must adhere to the limits defined by the political, technical, cultural, and numerical nature of the audience for which they are prepared, as well as to the goals and objectives projected for the institution.

IICA has a well-structured Public Information program that, up to the present time, has responded to the interests of the institution by providing reliable, timely, and accurate information to technical, official, and general audiences.

Nevertheless, for the new phase of institutional work that began in 1980, it is felt that informative efforts should be increased even more to illustrate the results of IICA's work. Emphasis should be placed on certain approaches to restructuring the departments involved in this area, as well as substantial increases in the production of audiovisual materials.

For the period covered by this report, we can mention the following achievements in the area of public information:

- We have made substantial increases in the production of Educational Books and Materials, with a publication total of over eleven education books and materials in 1979 alone; and we have cooperated with other organizations through co-editing arrangements. An example is the book on Andean Crops, co-edited by IICA and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC, Canada), and the book on Citrus Crops, completed in cooperation with a publisher in Peru.

The other books were released in Costa Rica, published by our own printing press or by local concerns. Editorial work in all cases was done by our in-house specialists.

Our six-year agreement with the Kellogg Foundation, which provided financial support for the production of Educational Books and Materials, ended in October, 1979, thus bringing its fruitful, important efforts to a close. At the present time, a broad-scale project is being prepared for expanding our work in this field with the use of a loan requested from one of the development financing institutions, according to the authorization we received from the Board of Directors at its last annual meeting (RAJD/Res.92(18/79).

- We have updated and expanded coverage of the highly prestigious and well-known scientific journals, *Desarrollo Rural en las Américas* and *Turrialba*, recognized for their contributions in the socio-economic and physical-biological areas.
- We have considerably expanded the distribution of our quarterly Bulletin, *IICA in the Americas*, having distributed over 3,500 copies in Spanish and 500 in the new English edition (which was launched in 1978).
- Substantial increases have been made in the production of publications in the "Miscellaneous" and "Reports on Conferences, Courses, and Meetings" series, thus making this information available to technical readers in the member countries. During the last four years, these Official Series of Publications in IICA have produced over 200 titles each.

The Institutional Development Series is achieving significant production increases, and three new titles appeared during the period covered by this report.

- Finally, we can safely state that we have established solid, efficient ties with such organizations as the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, the OAS, CIMPEC, and others, and we maintain on-going information exchanges with them and keep each other up-to-date on institutional activities. In addition, substantial increases have been made in the preparation of press releases and the development of audiovisual materials, both in the Headquarters Office and in the Offices in the member countries. This has produced more and better information on the work of the institute, available to an ever-growing audience, which is the final generator of public opinion.
- In the area of the logistics of information efforts, the publications distribution system has been restructured in close cooperation with the National Offices in order, within the existing limitations, to assure that informational efforts are not lost and do, in fact, reach the audience for which they are intended.

We feel it is safe to state to our member countries that IICA has fully satisfied the stipulations of the General Plan for making "the relative unfamiliarity with the institution" (General Plan, 1971) disappear.

#### **IICA Actions in the Antillean Zone**

We will cite several important examples of the Institute's efforts in the Antillean Zone. One is the series of projects to support the improvement of the national agricultural information and documentation system, especially in Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, and Trinidad-Tobago.

To this we should add the important number of publications prepared in the Offices in Jamaica, Guyana, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic, for later distribution to IICA specialists and officials.

Currently in the implementation process, with the possible cooperation of CARDI and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDG), is a uniform system of information/documentation, with important consequences for regional and intra-regional cooperation in the area of information exchange.

#### **IICA Actions in the Andean Zone**

Several projects have been undertaken in the Andean Zone, most notably the activities in Colombia which have led to the development of information units in the member organizations of SININCA (the national system) for compiling and defining information according to area and specialty. Particular emphasis has been placed on coffee, forestry, natural resources, ecology, agribusiness, rural development, botany, soils, and remote sensing. Still to be covered are management, legislation, aquatic sciences and fishing, agricultural education, agricultural statistics, economics, and rural sociology, all of which are currently in preparation.

In Ecuador, support efforts were carried out in librarian training, with a course given in Manabi and attended by seventeen librarians.

In Peru, the AGRINTER Round Table was hosted, as mentioned above. In Venezuela, work was done to improve the efficiency of the national subsystem for information in the agricultural sciences. Important achievements were made in the area of training national officials to use planning methods for agricultural information and documentation.

#### **IICA Actions in the Northern Zone**

The major actions in this Zone have been under the direction of the Agricultural Information Project for the Central American Isthmus (PIADIC), financed through an agreement with Aid's Regional Office for Central America and Panama (ROCAP). An extensive report on this project appears in another section of this chapter. At the same time, two other projects have been furthered for the benefit of the Zone. One involves the editing of publications and information for the press, radio, and television, with headquarters in Guatemala. The other consists of efforts to create a regional Documentation Center.

#### **IICA Action in the Southern Zone**

Work has continued in Argentina in support of the institutionalization of SNICA (the Agricultural Information System). Regular meetings have been held for the members of groups appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, INTA, the School of Agronomy at the University of Buenos Aires, and IICA. This process has reached an advanced stage, and the national agricultural information system in this country has become a very important factor in the development of the sector.

In Brazil, support has continued for the national system and the agricultural libraries. This task has received important cooperation from the Brazilian Agricultural Research Office (EMBRAPA). At the same time, IICA's National Office, recognizing the importance of informative efforts, has implemented an information unit that will try to make the results of IICA activities available to the various public institutions. Thirty projects are currently underway in this country.

In Chile, work has continued in cooperation with the various organizations of the National Agricultural and Forest Information Subsystem, in support of the CONICYT training programs. A course was given, with teaching support from CIDIA, on "Managing the Data Base." In addition, IICA cooperated with the National Agricultural Research Institute in updating and completing lists for the Chilean agricultural bibliography, and editing Volume II. CENID received help with courses to train specialists, and facilities and scholarships were provided for international meetings of librarians and documentalists, held in Lima, Peru.

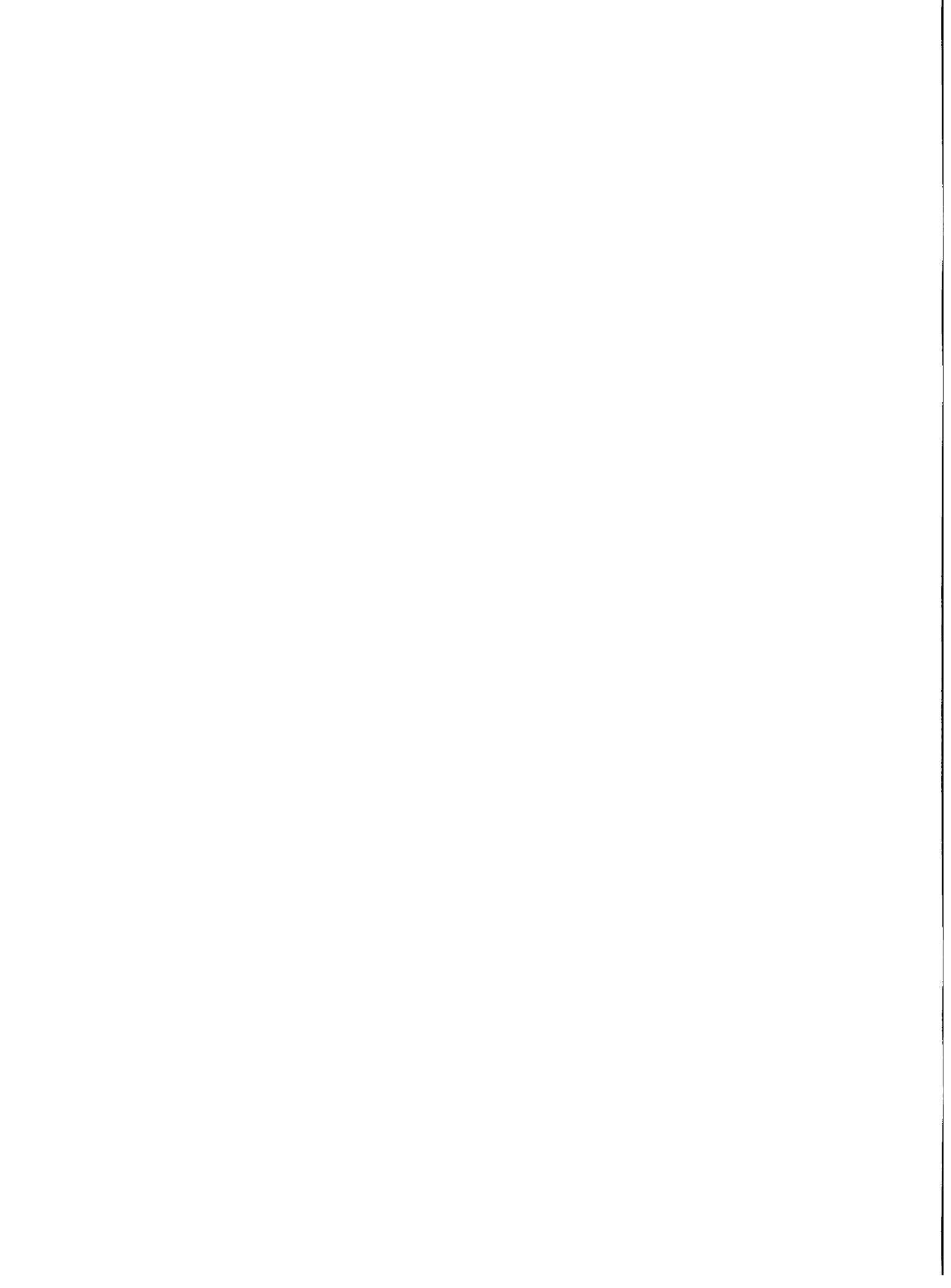
In Paraguay, training has been given in library sciences, and a concrete project has been drawn up to create the National Agricultural Library (BINA), making outside resources available.

In Uruguay, a government Decree was passed to create the National Agricultural and Forest Information Subsystem, and concrete progress has been made in this area. Uruguay also participated in the Tenth Agrinter Round Table held in Peru, helped to prepare the collective periodicals catalogue, and to contribute to standardizing the format for technical publications.

#### **Other Important Actions**

Several specific programs, such as Women in Rural Development, have begun projects with important agricultural communication components. The same holds true for such programs as PROMECAFE, in Central America, and the Rural Youth Program. At the same time, major bibliographies (CIDIA) have been prepared, including the study of remote sensing, a pioneer effort in this field in Latin America.

**CHAPTER V.  
IICA AND  
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION**



## Chapter V

# IICA AND AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

### Introduction

The adjustments made during the seventies to Line II, "Education for Rural Development," have brought about significant changes in the conceptual approach to this area of work and in the operative organization of the activities of the IICA Offices in the countries.

In terms of the conceptual approach, the Medium-Term Indicative Plan clearly specified the sphere of action and the orientation of the two Line II programs—Educational Planning, and Implementation of Educational Policies.

The general goal of this Line of Action is to help the Member States organize functional educational systems to support national rural development objectives. The first of these two programs is specifically geared to assist governments with planning rural educational services in general, and in particular, those services oriented toward preparing human resources to contribute to all the dimensions of this process. From this point of view, the Indicative Plan placed special emphasis on intermediate institutional goals for organizing the mechanisms needed to carry out planning. This process would integrate: the demands, in terms of technique and contents, derived from the rural development process itself; the specialized approaches used at each existing educational level; and the various educational patterns that make up the overall system.

The second program established the goal of organizing specific support projects for the various levels of educational systems, making it possible to guarantee that the programs and products be incorporated into the overall educational picture on all levels of the rural labor market. Under the approach used for this second program, there was a clear awareness of the possibility of continuing to provide assistance to higher education (professional and post-graduate). The possibility also existed of working in secondary education, technical education, adult education, campesino training, and other specific forms of training, and of recycling members of the public and private sector involved in this field.

In its fundamental operational format, the Line seeks to work together with national authorities from every country involved, to conduct a systematic process of re-examining high-priority educational demands. This effort would serve to support overall national attempts to work toward rural development. It is not an effort to solve all educational problems or to meet all assistance needs the country may have. However, it does facilitate the task of determining, in each case, which of the Institute's specific fields of action are likely to be most useful for the country in its efforts to organize clear institutional capabilities, while at the same time to test practical methods of integrating educational efforts into the overall development process in this sector.

### Relevant Actions

The early years of testing these new approaches brought about interesting results, some of which are described below.

In at least two countries, IICA's new approach has been largely responsible for spurring and developing governmental efforts to systematize the work of planning complete educational subsystems. In the case of Ecuador, for example, a higher education planning network has been established, under which the various agricultural schools have developed compatible and complementary planning systems for their physical, scientific, and academic progress. Similarly, a vigorous process of reviewing and completing professional profiles for the sector on this level has begun. In the case of Costa Rica, similar efforts have been made, but there has also been an interesting attempt to expand secondary-level agricultural education, making it compatible with and complementary to, the general system, and giving it well-defined parameters both within the overall educational system, and as a function of the specific needs for socio-economic development in the agricultural sector.

Interesting changes have also been taking place in the work of the second Line of Action program. Besides the example of Costa Rica, noted above, assistance has been given to the Government of Paraguay for developing a strong program of intermediate-level technical education. By combining its needs with other efforts of the institutional system of the sector, the project acquired outside financial resources for guaranteeing the orderly, functional expansion of the subsystem. This joins together productive projects in the regional and rural sphere, and the training and upgrading of critical human resources for educational development and for the progressive technification of agricultural production in the country.

Special impetus has also been given to adult education efforts in rural areas and to campesino training, both linked to the development of the sector. This area of action, in close cooperation with the work of the second program of Line VI, has had a significant impact on methodological development and the training of national-level specialists. At the same time, there has been a growing interest on the part of other regional and worldwide organizations concerned with development and with applying useful methods for incorporating the population into the development process.

With support from the Regional Program for Educational Development of the General Secretariat of the OAS (PREDE/OAS), the first steps were taken this year toward organizing an Inter-American Information and Documentation Center on Adult Education in Rural Areas. It is expected to go into full operation during 1980. Cooperation has also been offered by UNESCO (through its Department of Adult Education, Literacy, and Rural Development) for later development of this activity.



*Dr. Mario Villamizar, Deputy Director of the Colombian National Training Service, joins Director General Araujo in signing the technical cooperation agreement to train human resources for rural development programs.*

Finally, it is important to mention that ambitious efforts have begun in two of the member countries, for developing and implementing Integrated Rural Education Projects. Particularly in Brazil, work is being done in several states to organize these systems, which involve various educational levels and patterns.

The basis of this approach is to integrate educational activities into the development of the labor market and of the productive activities taking place in the region they serve.

It is particularly important, at the beginning of this new decade, to conduct a complete examination of the impact these new forms of educational action have had, in order to properly consolidate the changes that have come about in the orientation of this Line of Action since it was first introduced in the Medium-Term Indicative Plan.

#### **IICA Actions in the Antillean Zone**

Work has been done in Haiti on the important project of introducing an integrated rural education system (CEIDER), developed with the support of the Inter-American Development Bank.

#### **IICA Actions in the Andean Zone**

Efforts were made in Bolivia to support cooperation between MACA and the schools of agronomy and related areas. In Colombia, courses were given on analyzing price and market information and preparing and evaluating rural credit projects.

The Colombian National Agricultural Training Program (PNCA), cooperating closely with IICA, provided eighteen training courses attended by 332 specialists, including 36 foreigners. This was considered major progress in the work of the Program. In addition to reaching such a noteworthy level of

activity, IICA developed a number of domestic reinforcement endeavors, such as research into the training needs of the agencies in the agricultural sector, curriculum development for extension agents, and others. These efforts have made it easier to predict the future of the Program and promote the participation of new sectoral entities, as occurred with the incorporation of HIMAT.

By the end of 1979, IICA had trained 666 participants through 31 activities which required a total of 3,168 classroom hours. Also at that time, the new Convention had been presented to the Ministry of Agriculture, and the final decision was expected for January or February of 1980.

In Peru, final work was completed on the project for "Supporting the Reform of Educational Services in Rural Areas," sponsored by the Ministry of Education. The experiences gathered during this project have been collected into a publication. At the same time, work has continued on the university level to promote the creation of rural development programs, through reinforcement in managerial areas. The major effort has been to further the rural development program of the La Molina National Agrarian University and the San Antonio Abad University in Cuzco.

Work in Venezuela has continued in the area of creating academic planning and coordination mechanisms for rural education, higher education, and post-graduate studies.

#### **IICA Actions in the Northern Zone**

At the present time, the universities in Costa Rica and the Ministry of Public Education in that country are receiving cooperation for coordinating a study on Organizing and Planning Agricultural Education, on the advanced and secondary levels. The information-gathering stage has now been completed, and

work can begin on drawing up a **Diagnosis of Agricultural Education in Costa Rica**. This document will be used as a basis for the government agencies to prepare a **National Plan** for the development of this important sector. It will also be useful as a reference tool for properly channeling IICA's technical contributions toward the most appropriate educational entities.

A great deal of progress has been made on the study of **Agricultural Education in Costa Rica** in the area of secondary education. This was clear in the final **Diagnosis of the 52 secondary-level Agricultural Schools in Costa Rica** accredited by the **Ministry of Public Education (MEP)**, which presented the most important aspects of their operations. The task was carried out through an **Agreement** signed between the **MEP and IICA**, submitted to the **Minister of Public Education** in June, 1979. On the basis of this accomplishment, a project is currently being developed on **Integral Farm Planning for the secondary-level Agricultural Schools**. It examines ways in which the schools can be used rationally and discusses revisions of related academic programs and the analysis of alternatives enabling these educational centers to project themselves toward the communities in which they are located. Another product of this task has been the completion of two courses, taught in 1979 in coordination with the **University of Costa Rica**, the **National Autonomous University**, the **Land and Settlement Institute**, and various entities from the agricultural sector, on **Rural Management and Agricultural Marketing**. Over a hundred professors of agriculture from all over Costa Rica attended these courses.

In Guatemala, cooperation was offered to the **USPA** and the **Office of Education and Agricultural Training**, for implementing the **Human Resources Program**. The needs of both these agencies were targeted in this effort. Moreover, cooperation was provided in drawing up specific programs for improving formal agricultural education at the secondary level, and specifically, for creating the **Regional Agricultural Technical Institutes (ITAR)**.

During this fiscal year in Honduras, work was continued reinforcing the **National Agricultural School in Catacamas**, and in Mexico, support was provided for the structure of the **Agricultural Higher Education Schools** and for improving their educational effectiveness.

Technical support was given in Nicaragua for revising the curriculum in the departments of **Renewable Natural Resources and Ecology** in the **Central American University**. A **Workshop-Seminar** was given on communication for agricultural extension, and 33 **UNAN** students attended.

### **IICA Actions in the Southern Zone**

Efforts in Chile continued toward upgrading the **Secondary Study Curricula**, and advisory assistance was provided for their implementation. Ongoing training was offered for secondary teachers, and further support was given to the secondary educational institutions of the **Coordinating Committee for Agricultural Education**. Also, progress was made toward establishing a **Permanent Advisory Committee**.

Cooperation was provided for setting up the **High Council for Agricultural and Forest Sciences**, as a part of the **Council of University Presidents**, which will also assume the **Permanent Program for Graduates** and the advisory services for planning and developing educational programs for rural development. Cooperation was finalized with the **Agricultural School of San Fernando**, working to incorporate itself into the community and at the same time help the community work more closely with the School in its rural development efforts. Assistance was also given in providing technical training for personnel, to guarantee that the project would be continued.



*Courses such as this, offered in El Salvador, continue to be an important element of IICA action.*

In Paraguay, the advisory project for agricultural education organizations centered its work in the area of teaching agricultural methods and developing preliminary work on the agreement for technical cooperation. To this end, it is expected that an Agreement will be signed between IICA and the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock. The project is financed by the IDB within the framework of the Integrated Agricultural Development Project of Paraguay (second phase, PIDAP II).

In Uruguay, a number of Line II actions have been completed, including:

- a. Implementing a broad, active program on improving teaching methods in various areas, for the direct benefit of over thirty professors of the University's School of Agronomy.
- b. Allowing IICA to provide support and cooperation to the University of the Republic, the Universities of Brazil and Chile, the National Agricultural Technological Institute of Argentina, and the National Agricultural Research Institute of Chile.
- c. Improving the teaching methods used by professors of the Universities, agricultural departments, and other sections of the University of the Republic.
- d. Participating in an analysis of the operations of the Department of Animal Production of the School of Agronomy, and supporting teaching and research areas in Agronomy and Agricultural Economics.

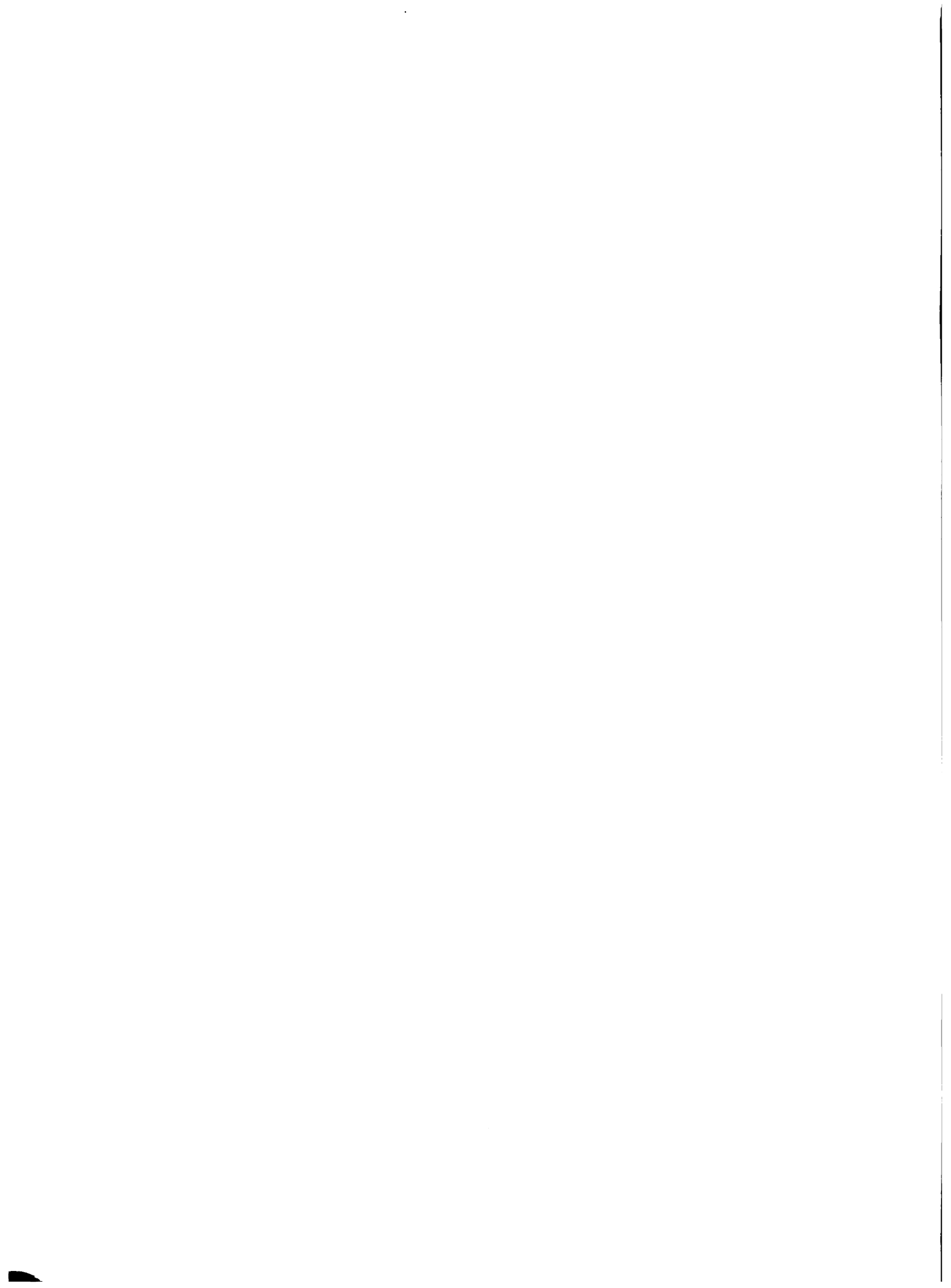
- e. Drawing up a basic plan to establish a Post-Graduate Plant Production Course.



*The Costa Rican Minister of Education, Lic. María Eugenia Dengo, receives a diagnostic study of intermediate agricultural education, drawn up by IICA. It is presented by Deputy Director General Rodríguez and the Costa Rica Office Director, Ing. Héctor Murcia.*



**CHAPTER VI.**  
**IICA AND AGRICULTURAL**  
**RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER**



## Chapter VI

# IICA AND AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

### Introduction

It is no secret that, despite the fact that advances have been made in other sectors of the Latin American and Caribbean economy, 60 percent of the production of most of these countries is based on agriculture, characterizing the region as an exporter of primary goods.

The growth of agricultural production in the countries of the Continent, with the exception of the United States and Canada, maintained an average annual rate of 3.4 percent, contributing little to the 5.8 percent overall economic growth rate. The most important restrictions on this agricultural growth are of a physical, technological, economic and institutional nature.

The modest production growth experienced during the past three decades is due for the most part (67 percent) to the expansion of the agricultural frontiers, which added new land for cultivation, and to a lesser degree (only 33 percent), to the introduction of improvements in productivity.

Nevertheless, in most of the countries on the Continent, with the exception of those that have territory in the Amazon valley, the possibilities of substantially increasing the amount of cultivated land are very limited. Furthermore, in the case of the humid tropics ecosystem, increases in agricultural areas can only, and should only, take place following careful research, in order not to cause serious and irreversible damage.

Another possibility exists for expanding the agricultural frontier. It lies in increasing areas available for cultivation through irrigation. Presently, fourteen million such hectares exist, and the figure could potentially be increased to fifty million, which is the potential total area for this type of cultivation system. Nevertheless, it should be noted that this would take significant investments.

The current challenge facing the countries is to increase productivity, particularly in the field of food crops, in order to meet the needs of the population, which in many countries has not been done, and to produce enough surplus for export. As a consequence of the food shortage, all the countries have assigned high-priority positions in their development policies to agricultural production, especially food production.

The countries face what we can call the "common problems" of research and technology transfer, which are connected to the following factors: unclear definition of approaches and strategies; weak coordination with sectoral development plans; problems in administrative organization and management; poor policies on human resources, especially in terms of training and of permanent scientific research teams; severe deficiencies in efforts to coordinate research organizations

with mechanisms for disseminating and adopting technology, which in turn is reflected in deficiencies in credit, marketing, input supply and other services.

Compounding the above national problems is the problem of poor coordination with international research organizations. This prevents, or seriously impedes, the exchange of information and experiences, as well as complementary actions between countries with the same or similar conditions and problems.

Taking these points into consideration, it is necessary to identify, characterize and analyze production systems at the unit or enterprise level, pinpoint their real problems and adopt or generate technology appropriate to the needs, levels and possibilities of the farmer, especially the low-income farmer.

Aside from their basic approaches and guidelines, organizations dealing with research and technology transfer should constantly seek to adjust their actions to national policy and objective guidelines for production, productivity, generation of employment and better living conditions for the rural population, focusing especially on the low-income sectors.

This approach requires systematic, realistic and on-going action. It will be necessary to have innovative institutions for research and technology transfer, highly sensitive and capable of confronting the real problems that have a negative effect on productivity, income and the farmers' wellbeing.

### IICA's programs in agricultural research and technology transfer

The Institute's Line of Action III, "Agricultural Research and Technology transfer," sees research as a mechanism for generating, adapting and disseminating knowledge and technology. It is committed progressively to improving conditions for farmers, especially low-income farmers, along with the rural and national development of the countries.

With this in mind, the principal objective of IICA's Line III is to promote and support efforts aimed at transforming agricultural research and technology transfer into an effective tool for rural development, by generating and disseminating technology on production systems that take into consideration various kinds of farmers and the availability of production factors, placing special emphasis on intermediate technology and production systems for small-scale farmers.

Line III has two working programs in the member countries. The first seeks to upgrade national agricultural research and technology transfer systems, and acts on the new possibilities that emerge from: international initiatives to provide external support to agricultural research; the countries'

awareness of the need and the potential benefits of concentrating efforts in the field of research; and technology transfer adjusted to their economic and social development objectives.

IICA stresses the importance of developing actions that more efficiently use the very limited human and material resources available for agricultural research in each of the countries, as well as developing actions that guarantee more effective national efforts under existing and future programs with more highly developed countries and international organizations, in order that the greatest impact possible be felt from research and its transfer.

In its second Program, IICA encourages better coordination between agricultural research and technology transfer. Research and technology transfer processes can be consolidated to the degree that an institutional structure exists for relations and exchange between the systems that function in countries with similar goals for research and technology transfer.

The establishment of such relations requires levels, standards, models, etc., and a coordination of efforts in communication, information and study to determine the areas for exchange, format, depth, coverage, scope, and participatory action. The mutual reinforcement of institutions, as well as the search for and operation of joint and integrated programs, should include participative funding mechanisms and the coordination, operation and dissemination of output. High priority should be given to external funding that reinforces multinational action and upgrades the system's research and transfer network.

### **IICA Actions in the Antillean Zone**

An important action by the Institute has been to establish relations through an agreement with the Caribbean Food Crops Society, which brings together agricultural researchers from seventeen Caribbean countries and territories. IICA collaborated closely in organizing the society's last meeting, which was held in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. Several technical papers were presented at the meeting and an agreement was signed for publishing the reports and exchanging scientific information in the area.

Other activities have been begun in Haiti, although still on a small scale, relating to agricultural research and with the possibility that this cooperation be increased in the near future. Research activities began in Jamaica in November 1979 for a project dealing with women in rural development. A specialist will soon be named as project director.

Following the reorganization of the research system, IICA foresees several activities in three countries in the area during 1980, especially multinational programs, since there is evident interest on the part of bilateral and international agencies in supporting projects in this Line.

IICA's greatest efforts in this Line of action have been made in the Dominican Republic, through a project for upgrading the agricultural technology generation and transfer system. Actions included: collaboration with the Secretary of State of Agriculture, in presenting alternative planning systems for SEIECA and DRA; collaboration in training the staff at both institutions; collaboration in improving the management and administration of both institutions; support in giving management training to the directors of both institutions; promotion for establishing semi-private mechanisms in support of state technology generation efforts and cooperation with SEIECA in integrated pest control.

### **IICA Actions in the Andean Zone**

In Bolivia, support has continued in the field of research and extension by the Bolivian Institute of Agricultural Technology (IBTA). Although the pilot project for technical assistance was delayed somewhat (having been approved at the end of November 1979), significant progress was made. The production systems approach was promoted in training efforts; also, communication was established with IBTA directors on the possibility of IICA's intervention in post-graduate training.

Also in Bolivia, in the field of Andean crops, support has continued with the stations at Belen and Patacamaya, and a Germplasm Bank was created for Andean crops. Technicians in these agricultural units also received training. Consultant services continued to be provided to the Quinoa Agro-industrial Project, which is executed by IBTA with the support of FAO. Bolivia participated in the IICA/BID Research Agreement for the Southern Cone, and a proposal was formulated for the Women's Technological Project. In addition an International Meeting was held on Germplasm Banks for Andean Crops, under the auspices of IICA/IPGR/FAO.

During this report period the new CENICANA (National Sugar Cane Research Center) was consolidated in Colombia, and it promises to develop into a significant Colombian agricultural research organization. An agreement was made with the General Manager of the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA), for providing consultation on research and extension planning matters; the work was implemented in a pilot zone, between December, 1978 and February, 1979.

In Peru, priority has been given to creating the National Agricultural Research Institute, especially in formulating the project dealing with its organization and performance. Moreover, support has continued to the Research Centers in the formulation of their annual plans.

Management training efforts have continued for INIA directors, and support has been given in matters related to agricultural communication, especially regarding the projection of research results. In addition, after an agreement was signed



*Research in the humid tropics of the Americas continues to present new challenges for development efforts in these areas.*



*Courses on technical writing for researchers produce excellent results for technology transfer.*

with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC/Canada), significant progress was made in the formulation and execution of a research program into Andean crops with the National Universities of Ayacucho, Cuzco and Puno.

In terms of technology transfer, significant results have been obtained through collaboration with the General Office of Technical Communication and the General Office of Agriculture and Livestock of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, as well as with the Regional Agricultural Offices and INIA. Training was provided for researchers and production agents in matters relating to extension, communication and working methods. Assistance was also provided in institutional mechanisms for technology transfer.

In Venezuela, the Institute participated in designing and implementing the planning system and provided consultation to the Economic Analysis Section of the National Agricultural Research Fund, which was begun several years ago and whose goals and objectives should be reached by 1981. Nevertheless, at this point we can say that, as a result of the team work and with the consultation and participation of IICA technicians, the following has been accomplished:

1. Design and formulation of an Agricultural Research Planning System.
2. As part of the implementation of the system, the following mechanisms have been prepared: formulation of the program-budget, technical information, preparation and approval of new projects, and a diagnosis.

A first draft has been prepared of the general guidelines for an evaluative mechanism for operative procedures and the newly-generated technology. In preparing medium-term mechanisms for guidance (Indicative Plan), the following activities were performed:

- a. A method was designed for defining product priorities at both regional and national levels.
- b. This method was applied at a national level and in six economic regions.
- c. Priorities were adjusted to suit complex production problems for different products, the country's new regionalization and the preliminary evaluation of goals formulated in the 1976/77 operative plans.
- d. The terms of reference were prepared for formulating the Indicative Plan.
- e. Methods were prepared for identifying and analyzing production systems for purposes of planning and research evaluation.
- f. Two methods were prepared for measuring technological change, evaluating the impact and evaluating research, beginning with the program-budget.

#### **IICA Actions in the Northern Zone**

In Costa Rica, in the area of research and technology transfer, cooperation was provided in preparing the following programs: a) National Research and Technology Transfer Program, prepared by OPSA with IICA's technical cooperation; b) Research, Training and Final Designs for the Irrigation Program at the Enrique Jiménez Núñez Experimental Station, through a contract signed between the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the National Electricity Service (SNE) and IICA, to be financed by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); c) As part of this last program, IICA cooperated in training approximately 100 Costa Rican technicians in points relating to

Soil and Water Conservation and Management. The last of these courses was held between May and June 1979, in coordination with the National Irrigation Commission.

In El Salvador, the Institute has been providing consultation to the Office of Livestock, and especially the Offices of Research, Livestock Technology, Animal Health, the Livestock Program and the Planning Unit, for reinforcing their respective planning and execution actions. At the same time, reciprocal technical training was carried out with various technicians from the Office of Livestock, and a draft project was prepared for an agreement between that office and IICA for training a group of their technicians abroad. The project has changed its general approach, at the request of the Minister of Agriculture who solicited increased support by IICA to efforts in the field of livestock, although not to the exclusion of collaboration with CENTA and the School of Agricultural Sciences.

In Guatemala, IICA actions have been primarily directed at the institutional reinforcement of ICTA and DIGESA, organizations responsible for the generation and transfer of technology at a national level, through its executive regional offices. The weakest point in the inter-institutional system exists between the time the new information is validated and the time it is finally disseminated, which creates a block in the flow of knowledge to the user. Hence, activities have emphasized overcoming this obstacle.

In Honduras, the project for the financial administration of the IDA 628/HO Agreement, in support of the National Agricultural Research Program, has continued. In Mexico, efforts continue for hiring a specialist to take charge of the research project and the preparation of a plan for stimulating the production, marketing and industrialization of cassava, according to the terms of the Agreement between the National Agricultural Research Institute of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Hydraulic Resources and IICA.

Also in Mexico, in the area of technology transfer, and following the lines of actions defined by the Federal Government, IICA's actions supported the General Office of Agricultural Production and Extension, in aspects relating to human resources training, the modernization of work methods and the diversification of production systems. The project for Research into Communication for Production will promote a social communication program targeting the rural environment, which we hope will play a very important role in the overall actions and measures promoting the sector's economic and social development.

In Panama, consultation was provided to the Agricultural Research Institute on specific problem areas.

#### **IICA Actions in the Southern Zone**

In Argentina action has continued in methods for determining appropriate systems for the Pampas region and in the analysis of factors conditioning the adoption of technology. Methodological cooperation has also continued with the INTA project, which has been expanded to include the semi-arid region. Advisory services were provided to the Paraná Experimental Station (Entre Ríos), for analyzing dairy farms and for implementing an INTA/IICA project to improve technology transfer in the Province of Entre Ríos. An INTA/IICA/AACREA meeting was held on methods for analyzing agricultural enterprises, a document having been prepared on the subject.

Brazil has carried out three projects and 21 activities under Line of Action III. This indicates ample support, cooperation and consultation which is best illustrated in the agreement with the Brazilian Agricultural Research Enterprise (EMBRAPA), which involves the fields of quantitative methods, programming and information. Support has continued to CEPLAC, with consultation in programming and the general coordination of research projects; acquiring and preserving



*This Jamaican project is a part of the research on hillside farming, that has been bringing about production increases and improving soil use.*



*Lima, Peru was the site of one of the national and regional seminars on research planning, that have been helping improve the organization and administration of agricultural research.*

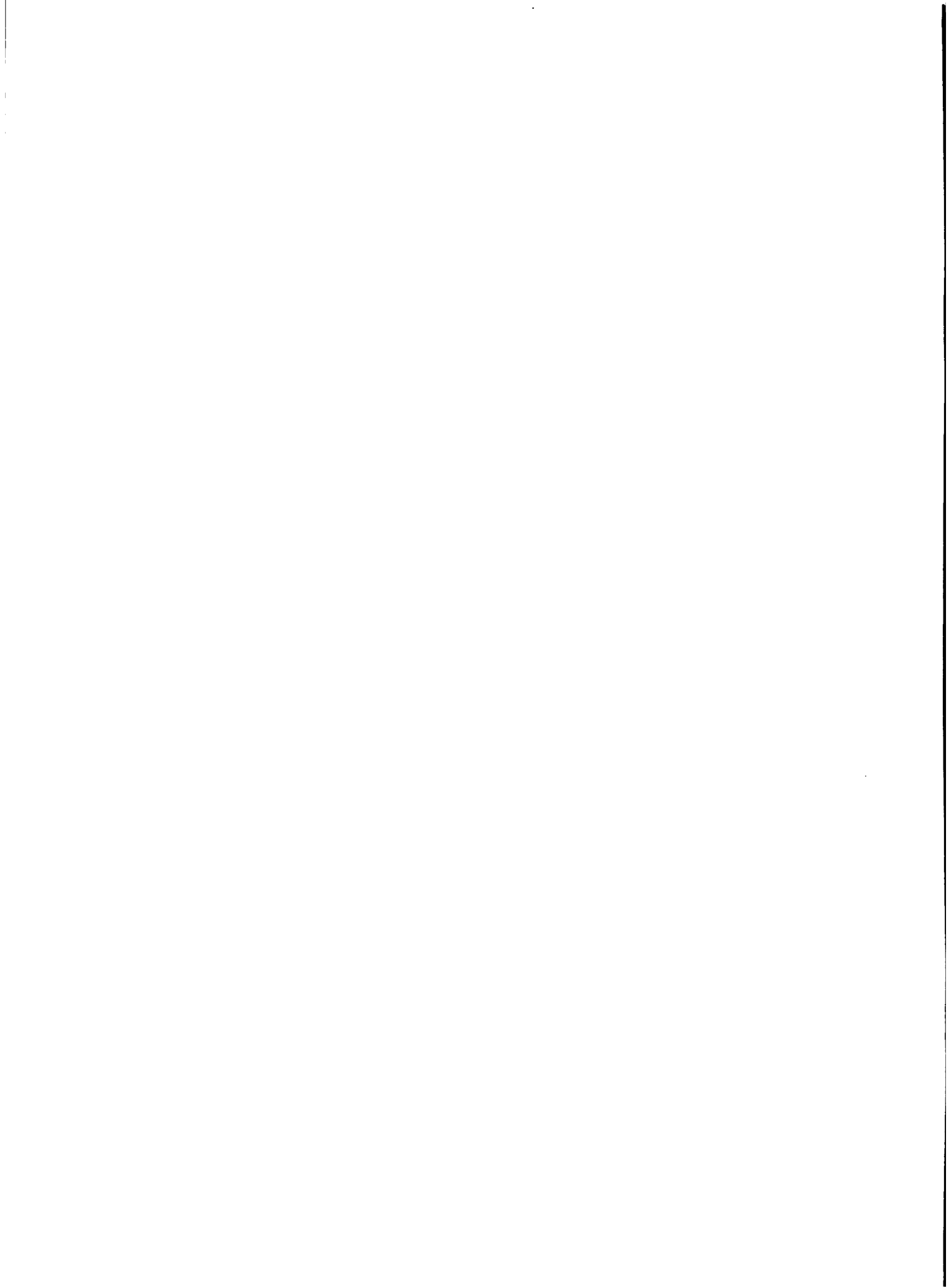
supplies of cacao germplasm, and crop improvement. At the same time, specific activities were carried out with EMBRAPA for upgrading specific research programs in cassava, cotton, beans, sorghum, rice, rubber, beef and dairy cattle, among others. Work has also been performed in production systems, especially in the Cerrado zone, the Northeastern region and the Humid Tropics.

IICA's project in Paraguay promoted the organization and administration of research and technology transfer. Progress was noted in areas related to the PIDAP II Technification Project, where IICA was chosen to execute technical cooperation, with funding from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

In relation to the above, we anticipate that the contract for implementation, which will be signed with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, will be formalized toward the end of 1979 or the beginning of 1980. At the time this report is being written, initial steps are being taken for implementing the Project for Improving Agricultural Statistics in Paraguay, which includes an Agricultural Census of 1980. IICA contributed to this project during its first stages, although it is now funded by FAO/World Bank/UNDP.

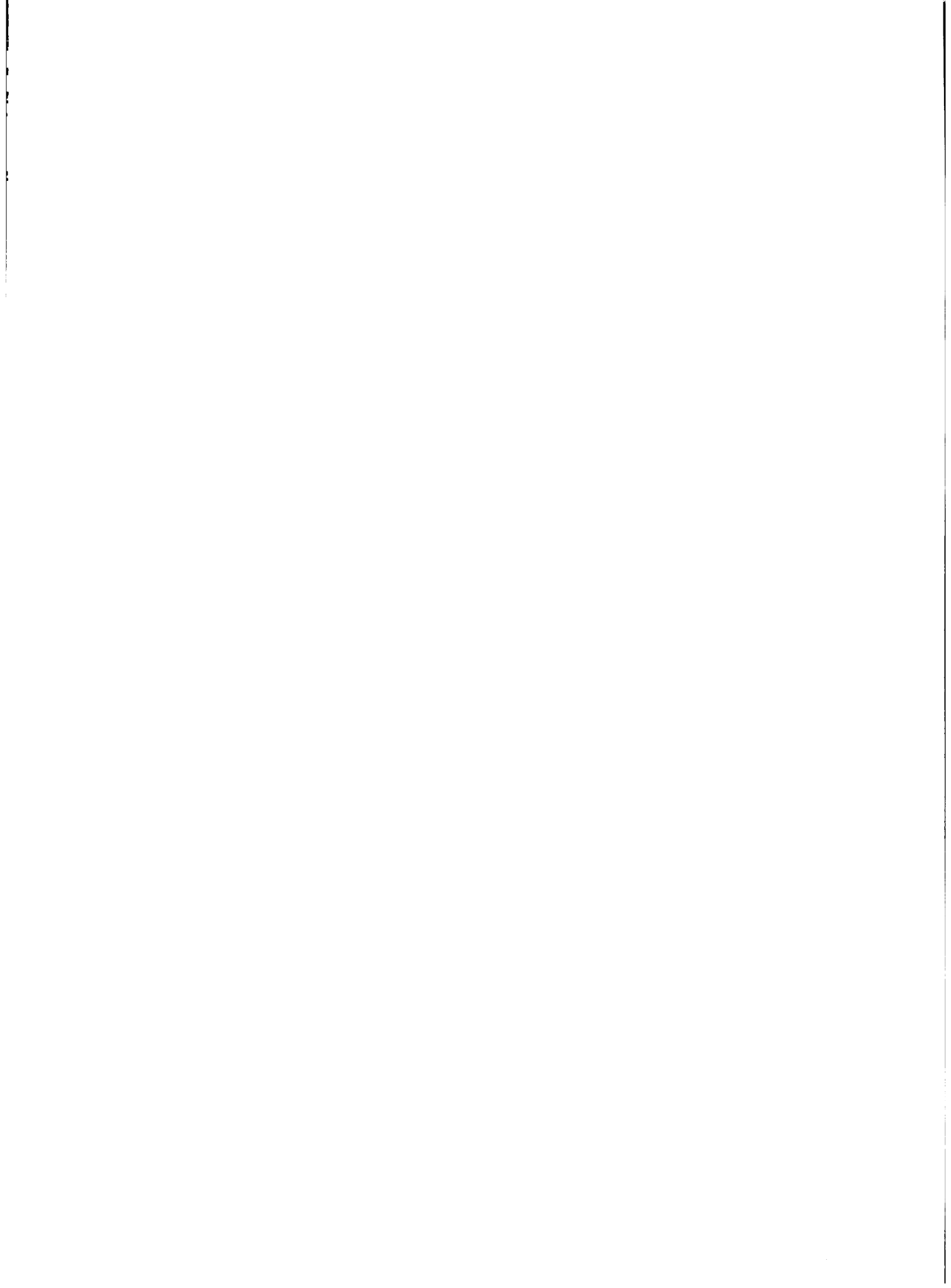
In Uruguay, progress has been observed in research planning methods, within the project upgrading research and technology transfer institutions; in analyzing and using information generated by the Experimental Stations; in expanding and improving the means and services of agricultural communication; in creating rural dissemination centers; in stimulating the formation of the Uruguayan Animal Production Association; and in national and international coordination.

Cooperation in the Economic Analysis of Technology Transfer progressed more rapidly than had been expected, and anticipated goals for the period were fully met. It contributed to the positive performance of the national unit supported by the corresponding IICA project. Working closely with the national entity, the Institute proved its capacity to generate and disseminate new methods, including points such as theories and techniques for identifying enterprises, risk consideration in enterprise analysis and the development of computer programs. These contributions in methods have been disseminated throughout the country, operative relations being established not only with research organizations but also with those providing technical assistance and with professionals working directly with the farmers. Several IICA Offices have shown an interest in benefiting from these achievements.





**CHAPTER VII.  
IICA AND THE PROMOTION  
OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION**



## Chapter VII

# IICA AND THE PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

### Introduction.

The major goal of IICA's Line of Action IV, "Agricultural Production, Productivity and Marketing," is to cooperate with national institutions in their efforts to increase the productivity and real availability of the products of the agricultural sector. Support is also provided for efforts to expand the market, placing special emphasis on those products capable of generating greater income and productive employment in the benefit of the lower-income groups. Another important consideration is ecology and the conservation of natural resources.

In the area promoting production and productivity, we must analyze the problem as a function of three essential goals: human and animal nutrition; industrial raw materials, and sources of foreign exchange in outside markets.

In the first area, the governments must guarantee their people sufficient nutritional goods, in terms of quality, variety, reliability of supply, and reasonable prices. These products must also be adaptable to the patterns of national traditions and nutritional needs. The close ties between plant and animal production make it necessary to view these two areas as complementary.

The second major group is the transformation of agricultural products into industrial raw materials, thus generating more employment, and in this area there is a need for steady flows of production, in both quantitative and qualitative terms.

In the third area, we must be able to guarantee the continuity and timeliness of production to meet commitments and thus assure our foreign markets. Nevertheless, a heavy emphasis on exporting often creates conflicts with domestic supply, thus demanding delicate political decisions.

All these elements must, in turn, fit in with the need to create special conditions for the development of the agricultural enterprise or unit for small and medium-scale producers, the major targets of IICA actions.

This is why IICA's Line IV program activities must seek to satisfy objectives aimed at the systems and organizations that promote production, equipping them to:

- Function on the basis of policies consistent with national development plans, compatible with the actual status of their clientele, and consistent with the current and potential availability of resources, in order to achieve significant overall increases in the aggregate supply of agricultural products and in the productivity and economic use of scarce resources.

- Coordinate and complement their activities in order to put these policies into practice by implementing programs and projects for increasing production, at the same time solving the problems that effect the rural sector.
- Make their services available to a growing proportion of small-scale farmers and campesinos by developing or adopting more appropriate methods for incorporating these beneficiaries. Particular emphasis would be placed on organizational methods, with an eye to achieving more economic scales of production.
- Increase their efficiency and thus extend service coverage and reduce unit costs.
- Provide timely and appropriate services by consulting with users and incorporating them into the decision-making process.
- Adopt internal structures, and develop links with other complementary systems and organizations, based on efficient forms of organization, administration, and management.

In parallel activity, IICA is involved in the area of agricultural marketing. Distribution networks of agricultural products have been emerging, sometimes spontaneously, and sometimes through government planning. In countries with low levels of productive development, the campesino has little or no control over prices, even when official regulations are in effect.

One factor contributing to the existence of this anomaly is the lack of farmer organizations and the shortage, or at times total absence, of marketing systems. In Latin America and the Caribbean, institutional marketing systems have been organized, and at times they function as regulation and control mechanisms. In other cases, however, their influence is limited to basic matters of primary interest to the lowest-income groups of farmers.

It is important to increase the efficiency of the organizations responsible for product and input marketing and to assure the timely supply of foodstuffs to the consumer, in terms of volume, quality, and appropriate prices. Market restrictions that have a negative effect on farmers must be eliminated.

At the same time, more emphasis should be placed on efforts to reduce or eliminate post-harvest losses. The high rate of loss has reached alarming levels, especially in the areas of basic grains and perishable products, due to lack of foresight and poor handling. Quite logically, this brings about a drop in supply, even when production volumes have been established as a function of demand.



*The Minister of Agriculture of Barbados, Mr. Lloyd Brathwaite, joined the Director of IICA's Office in Barbados, Dr. Warren Forsythe, to sign an agreement on a project for improving the agricultural marketing system in the country.*

Both marketing needs and the reduction of post-harvest losses suggest the adoption of efforts on the part of IICA and the institutions we support, to deal with the factors of policy, infrastructure, technology and methodology, full training of human resources, and overall raising of awareness.

Therefore, the goals of the marketing program are to enable the organizations of the institutional marketing system to:

- Establish an effective market information system that not only facilitates decision-making and the establishment of marketing policies by sectoral authorities, but also is easy for small-scale farmers to interpret and use.
- Cooperate with other organizations in the institutional system dealing with the needs of the agricultural sector, in order to use economic incentives for facilitating organizational efforts by small-scale farmers and campesinos for marketing their own products.
- Provide the services needed for expanding or improving marketing and rural agribusiness infrastructure, in the benefit of small-scale farmers.
- Give all farmers equal market access opportunities, whether through market regulatory standards or mechanisms, or by promoting discriminatory marketing systems giving small-scale farmers clear access to agricultural product markets under conditions of equality.

- Make the structural changes in traditional markets necessary for giving equal access to foreign and domestic markets for all agricultural products grown by small-scale farmers.

#### **IICA Actions in the Antillean Zone**

Projects in this important area have led to valuable and significant progress in all the countries of the zone. In Guyana and Jamaica, where the major projects have been supported by the Simon Bolivar Fund, the work is approaching the end of its cycle, but the contributions have been so far reaching that formal requests have been received from the government, eager for extensions to be granted for a second phase or stage. Effective work has also been done in Barbados, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic for developing marketing system improvements.

Specifically, we could cite as an example of the work being done under this Line of Action, the progress in defining and promoting methods for the production of legumes and cassava in Guyana, where the project is having an important impact in the country.

Two major projects have been developed in Haiti. The seed improvement work is progressing satisfactorily in view of projections made in the operative program, and it will be evaluated during the early months of 1980 so future development can be planned. The other project, agricultural marketing, has made significant efforts in training and upgrading the national personnel assigned to the project. This training effort is one of the project's most important spheres of action.

Jamaica is the site of one of the most interesting activities under this Line of Action – the Allsides zone project on hillside farming. The project is in its third year, having been initiated in 1977, and it has been highly influential in the development of

other, similar projects in the country. One example is Pindar/Two Meetings, financed with US\$ 26 million from AID. Another project, the Norwegian/UNDP Project, was financed by Norway for two million dollars.

A pilot project on hillside farming (GOJ/IDB/IICA) will be launched in 1980, with two million dollars in financing from the IDB. We feel that the major value of IICA's project in the country has been its catalytic effect, for it has helped sustain and provide support for the production of foodstuffs and for the conservation of soil in the hillside zones, which make up the majority of arable land for many thousands of small-scale Jamaican farmers.

In Trinidad-Tobago, cooperation has been received from the Agricultural Development Bank for developing a training program and for technical cooperation in establishing an Agricultural Credit Insurance program.

In the Dominican Republic, IICA has built a reputation for good, effective marketing programs that have been of great benefit to the country. However, perhaps one of the most interesting activities is the creation of Integrated Rural Service Centers (CENSERI's), the result of recommendations made by the Integrated Marketing Project, which was executed by IICA and the Secretary of State for Agriculture. The CENSERI is a rural storage project for small-scale farmers working in associative groups, and it is oriented toward three major areas: storing agricultural products; input distribution; and food distribution. The Palo Alto CENSERI, which was the first to be established, showed the following results in its first bi-monthly balance sheet for May and June of 1979; Sales to consumers—US\$ 15,900; gross profits—US\$ 1,856; and net profits—US\$ 1,454. The prices of food products in the region were reduced ten per cent, for the benefit of over five hundred local consumers.

The fifteen centers planned for the pilot project will be run by campesino associations or cooperatives. Each center will benefit an average of twelve associations, usually federated groupings, representing over five hundred campesino members each. Average investment per center is US\$ 35,000. Of this, sixteen thousand goes into infrastructure, four thousand into equipment, and the remaining is used for working capital.

### **IICA Actions in the Andean Zone**

Two high-priority projects in Bolivia have been making progress. One is the promotion of milk production in the Tarija zone, and the other is the implementation of the agricultural credit insurance project. The former, in spite of several stumbling blocks that had to be overcome, was successful in developing and submitting a feasibility study, and work was completed as planned in the area of training and research, with emphasis on forage. By the end of the period, support had been provided for the Project Evaluation Committee, which had been restructured to consolidate all the objectives of the project. In the area of agricultural credit insurance, the Insuring Agency was established and legalized, and the administrators were hired.

In Peru, work was done on the Project for reinforcing the institutional subsystem of the Ministry of Agriculture and Nutrition, for increasing production and productivity, and for marketing food products. According to plan, ongoing support has been given to efforts to revise the Integral Marketing System. Emphasis has been placed on training for project development and on planning activities for the staff of the Service Standardization Office involved in organizing the Storage Centers in the Lima metropolitan area. In addition, teaching materials are being printed on this subject.

Similarly, work has continued on the Simon Bolivar Fund project for using the by-products of the production, research, and marketing of quinoa and tarhui. In the area of production,



*Farmers from the Estrella Project committees in Chile (Simon Bolivar Fund) sell their products directly to the consumer.*

short courses, practical demonstrations, meetings, visits, etc., were held for production agents and farmers. Nearly one thousand farmers have been exposed to these efforts, and a total of 4,616 hectares has been planted as demonstration nucleus plots. Total farmland affected so far is 15,495 hectares. At the time this report was prepared, the current crop was still in the field and was growing well. In addition, a quinoa scarification plant was built in Juliaca (Puno) to serve local farmers, and a manual thresher was designed and constructed.

Work in Venezuela concentrated on two projects: reinforcing the production subsystem of the agricultural sector, and completing a feasibility study for the development of cassava production and marketing. The goal is to complete diagnoses of marketing problems, and this goal has been partially reached, especially in the area of vegetable and poultry products. Goods subject to minimum price policies were partially diagnosed, covering certain areas such as storage and shipping problems. In addition, all planned training activities were completed.

### **IICA Actions in the Northern Zone**

Technical cooperation has been provided to the Costa Rican National Production Council and the Institutional Subsystem of Agricultural Marketing. Support was received by the OPSA (the Agricultural Sector Planning Office) marketing unit for putting together policy proposals and marketing programs and projects as part of the National Agricultural Plan. In addition, work was done to prepare the basis for a national marketing program for small-scale farmers, and a specific project was designed in this field. Strategies and lines of action were clearly defined. Work on this program has been closely coordinated with such organizations as FEDEAGRO, UNACOOOP, INFOCOOP, and other organizations working in the area of agricultural marketing.

With assistance from OPSA, the guidelines were established for restructuring the marketing subsystem. This will make it possible to implement marketing policies through area/problem programs such as: stabilization and prices; storage; conservation and handling of agricultural products; food distribution; input marketing; and marketing for small-scale farmers.

At the same time, progress has been made toward creating a market information service. A proposal was drawn up for creating a marketing unit within the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and for designing the experimental phase of the market information service.

In El Salvador, support efforts were made in developing and implementing an integral marketing policy. An important achievement was the completion of a working plan for the feasibility study on expanding the IRA grain storage network. This plan was submitted and discussed, received approval from the IRA, and is now being analyzed and studied by the institution's Council of Directors.

The most important work in Honduras involved cooperating with the Regional Development Board of the East-Central region. Strategies were defined for fostering production and conducting basic studies to identify integral production projects for the small-scale farmers.

In Mexico, IICA activities have concentrated on supporting the Guarantee Fund for the Promotion of Agriculture and Livestock (FIRA), while in Panama, technical cooperation was performed with the Agricultural Marketing Institute.

### **IICA Actions in the Southern Zone**

The primary focus in Argentina has been in the area of coordination and participation in market and marketing studies,

as well as in coordinating and preparing methods for farm planning. Methods have been prepared for integrating all the components of the process into actively participating in economic studies of agribusinesses, machinery use costs, and enterprise planning. Projects have been designed for the institutions involved in fruit and vegetable product marketing, and cooperation was provided for INTA in marketing methods for the National Agricultural Input and Product Supply Plan.

In Brazil, two programs are underway, containing four important projects and a total of 31 activities. The program for promoting production has focused primarily on supporting the implementation of the Brazilian Technical Assistance and Rural Extension System (SIBRATER); developing methods for identifying managerial models for low-income farmers; courses on project preparation for promoting new enterprise patterns; supporting the increase of production and productivity in the Northeast through the use of perimeter irrigation; providing technical cooperation for the implementation of soil conservation systems; supporting the program for analyzing and promoting markets (PROAMER); and supporting the Brazilian agricultural supply system and cooperating in the development of diagnosis and evaluation methods for marketing subsystems.

In Chile, marketing work began during the second half of 1979, in the form of support for the Development Project of the Sixth Region. General short courses were given for the members of the team working in the area.

Progress made in Uruguay under the Agricultural Marketing Project has taken the form of broader scope and of greater depth. In terms of the institutional environment, cooperative efforts have been maintained with the Marketing Department of the Honorary Farm Plan Committee, in the form of advisory services and technical training.

The major analysis of the study on the operations of the Montevideo Model Market led to the definition of a number of partial solutions which were noticeably beneficial for improving vegetable marketing in the country.

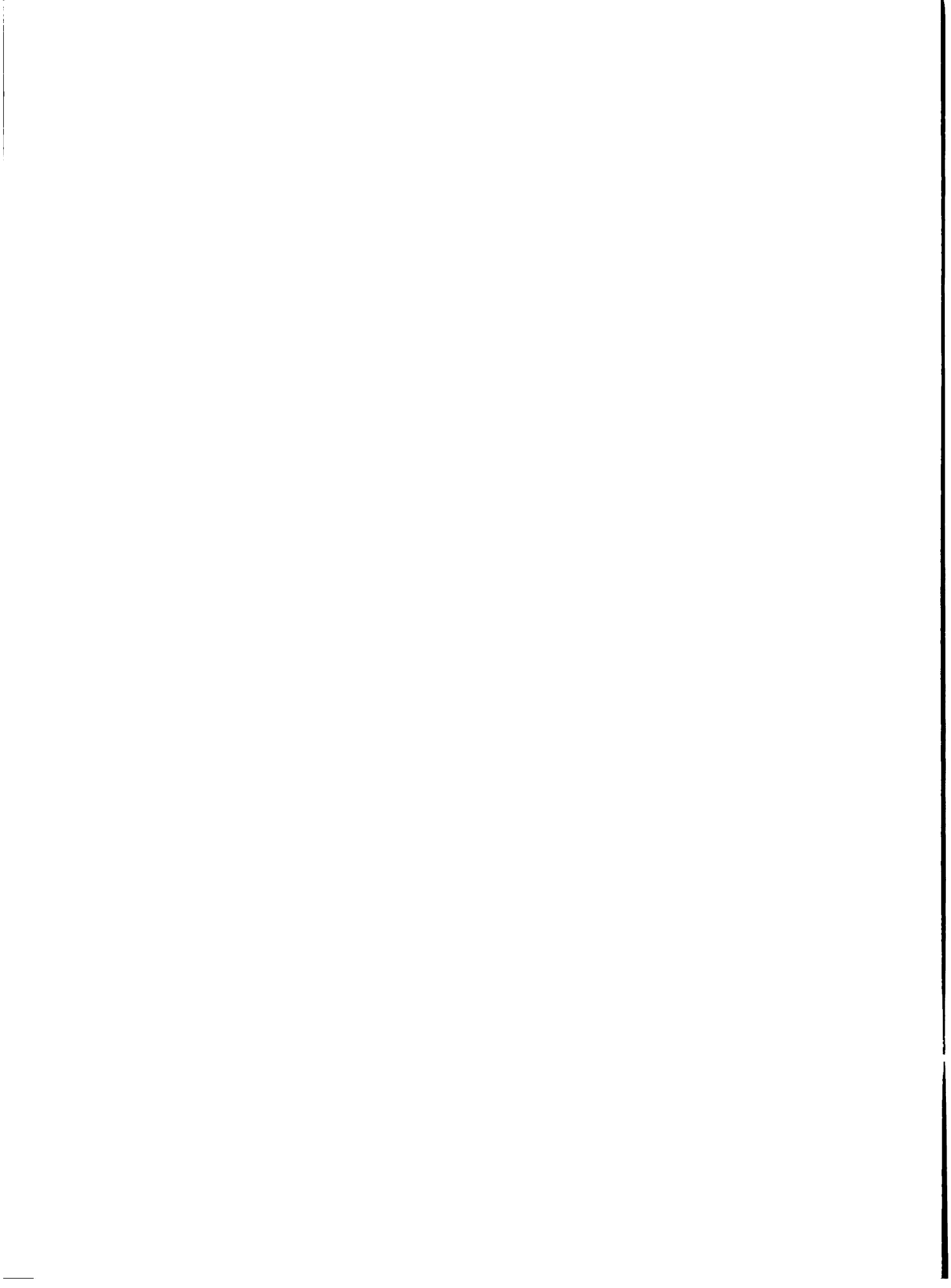


*The Allsides project on hillside farming in Jamaica has been highly successful.*

The feasibility of making concrete contributions to lasting solutions depends on resources outside the immediate possibilities of our institution. It is also beyond the scope of national-level organizations for short-term implementation. For this reason, work is underway to acquire additional funds.

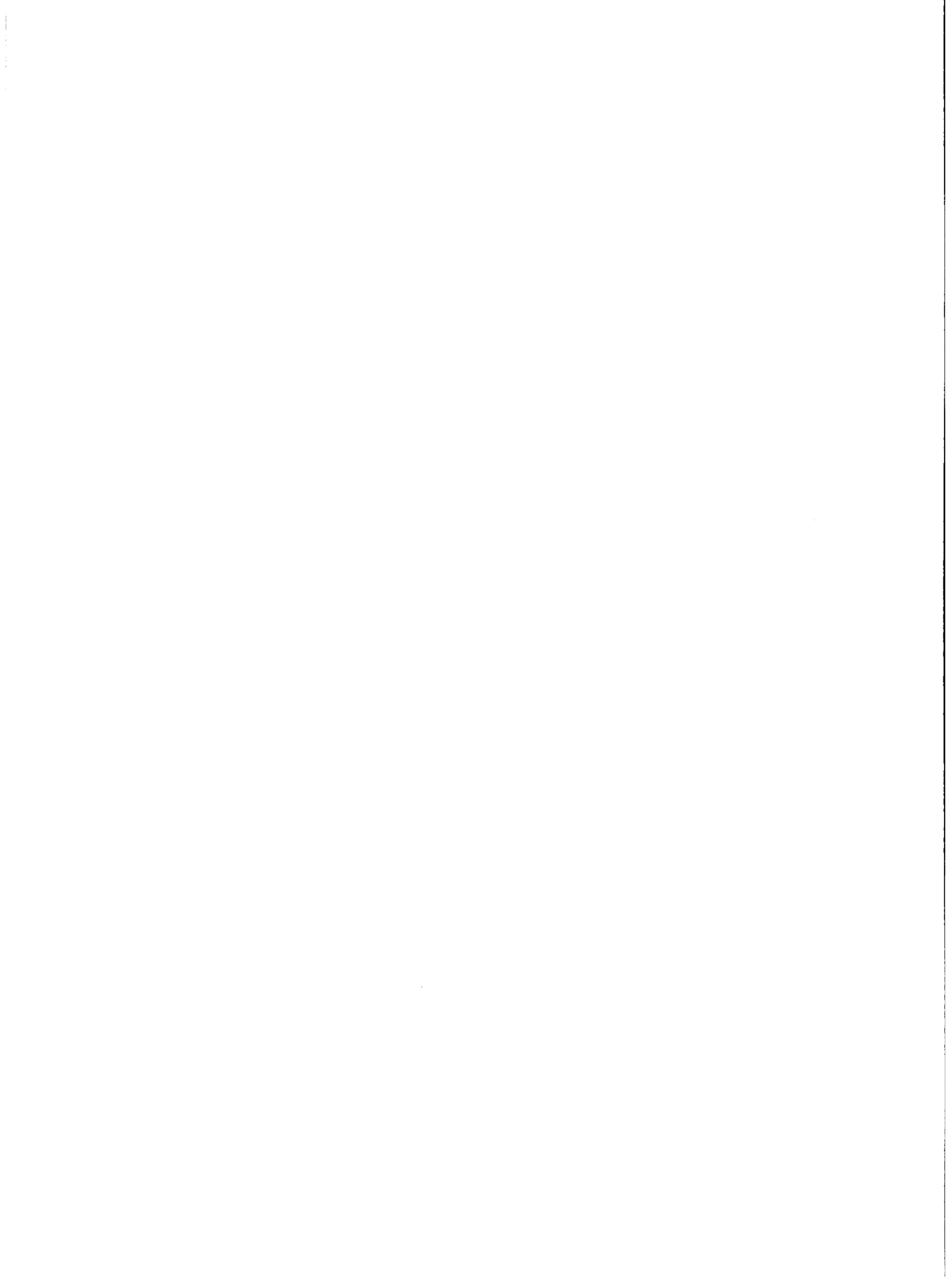
Nevertheless, certain special funds have been allocated, making possible important contributions to an International

Symposium on the Regional Agricultural Product Market Information System. It was organized by the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), the Chilean Agricultural Trade Agency (ECA), and IICA. The Uruguayan Ministry of Agriculture and Fishing was represented by the Marketing Information Director from the Office of Agricultural Economics Research.





**CHAPTER VIII.  
IICA AND  
REGIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT**



## Chapter VIII

# IICA AND REGIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT

### Introduction

Under Line of Action V, "Regional Rural Development," IICA provides advisory services to the member countries to reinforce or set up regional policies, approaches, and mechanisms for development.

To this end, the primary goal of this institutional Line of Action is to promote and support national-level regional rural development efforts and to contribute to upgrading technical methods and criteria applicable to the identification, selection, and development of geographic areas.

IICA has two working programs in this area: regional development planning and regional rural development policy implementation.

Our strategies for implementing these two important programs are:

- a. Working at the appropriate levels of authority to promote institutional policies for regional development, in order to reach the decisions necessary for assigning leadership and managerial functions to existing organizations, or to institutions created specifically for this purpose.
- b. Working together with technical groups from the organizations in question to develop central policy guidelines for regional development.
- c. Providing the organization with the elements it needs to select, from among existing methods, the most appropriate techniques for designing a regionalization system; or alternatively, for developing new methods geared to their own circumstances.
- d. Cooperating with these organizations to develop institutional models compatible with the existing institutional system, and supporting the organizations in testing and evaluating these models.
- e. Providing the organization with models for planning, administration, and evaluation, or helping it to design its own.
- f. Cooperating in the definition of operational goals for training programs, and helping the organization train its teachers.
- g. Working together with the organization to design appropriate managerial systems for the various types of regional development projects, before actual implementation begins.

- h. Cooperating with the organization involved to establish effective ties with national and international organizations capable of helping develop this type of project.
- i. Cooperating with the country in conducting pre-investment studies on financiable projects.

Strategies for the second program are:

- a. Working together with technical teams from the organizations involved in programs to help them develop and adopt criteria on which to set priorities from among the various available alternatives for action.
- b. Cooperating with these organizations to develop methods for obtaining and analyzing the information needed for orienting their work, using methods developed and proven in other countries or regions, whenever appropriate.
- c. Developing the technical competence of each organization or group of organizations, in the areas of overall planning and, in particular, planning for the design and implementation of specific projects.
- d. Cooperating with the organizations in analyzing and improving managerial and administrative systems.
- e. Proposing methods to establish or upgrade the necessary functional ties between the organizations involved on the project level, both at the planning stage and in implementation.
- f. Providing organizations with approved models of mechanisms for assuring the participation of beneficiaries, and cooperating with them to help them adopt or develop the models most appropriate to their needs.
- g. Finally, taking the types of action most suited to the goals of each case and set of circumstances.

These action strategies were submitted to the Annual Meeting of IICA's Board of Directors (Eighteenth Meeting, La Paz, Bolivia, May, 1979) and approved within the Program-Budget of the institution.



*Director General Araujo at the inauguration of the Latin American Seminar on Drip Irrigation, held in São Paulo, Brazil. To his right is the Minister of Agriculture of Brazil, Dr. Angelo Amaury Stábile.*

### **IICA Actions in the Antillean Zone**

IICA's Line of Action V programs in the Antillean Zone included, among others, two extremely important projects for the countries of Haiti and the Dominican Republic: the Development Islets Project and ODVA (IDB) project in Haiti and the natural resources management project in the Dominican Republic.

One of the activities of the ODVA (Development Organization of the Artibonite Valley) project, financed by the Inter-American Development Bank, was to hire the services (through the Simon Bolivar Fund) of Professor Alberto Paz Salazar, of Colombia (where he is the Director of the Educational Aids Department of the University of Nariño), for producing informational materials.

As a result of his work, a brochure was printed in French, Spanish, and Creole on the ODVA-IDB project. It has been particularly successful among the project beneficiaries. The agricultural rehabilitation of the Artibonite Valley has involved irrigation and drainage improvements on the land. This work is a part of the Project for Reinforcing the National Rural Development Community Project Support System, using the concept of development islets. This Simon Bolivar Fund project has increased family participation from 55 to 1,230 over a three-year period.

Similarly, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) approved a non-reimbursable technical operation through which a feasibility study will be made, defining the type of construction to be used on the 250 kilometers of access roads in the area of influence of the Southern Highways joining Port-au-Prince to Les Cayes. This is one of the most important agricultural regions of the country (containing 28 percent of the national territory), and major products are coffee, cacao, sugar cane, bananas, and beef.

In January of 1980, the joint evaluation documents for this project (IICA/Haiti) will be completed. They will be used for determining IICA's future activities in this case.

In Barbados, work on the water use and management project for integrated rural development included compiling all available information on soil and climate factors. The information was then analyzed, and figures on the soil/water/plant ratio were made available. In October, 1979, a workshop on this subject was held for farmers. In addition, a method has been developed for using demonstration areas on soil erosion control, and a document has been released on the functions of the proposed Land and Water Use Unit. An IICA agricultural economist has cooperated with the Production Unit in beginning an economic analysis of low-irrigation crops and cassava production and industrialization systems.

As mentioned, much has been accomplished under this Line of Action in the Dominican Republic. An important effort has been the development of the Program for Implementing Regional Rural Development Policies, which includes the project for reinforcing the natural resources management system in the agricultural sector. Thirteen important activities were included under this heading, including the support of SURENA, the implementation of national soil and water conservation programs, preparation of projects for financing, studies of the water needs of various crops, a study of hydrological designs for small lakes, a file of computer programs, and a Conservation-Production Plan.

### **IICA Actions in the Andean Zone**

In Bolivia, the Rural Development Project included activities in Challapata and Chimore. A contract was signed with the Military Geographic Institute for producing topographic maps of the Challapata area, and a diagnosis and feasibility study

were completed for the Central Tarija Valley. One area of particular note was the effort to train national officials in rural development.

Also in Bolivia, IICA supported IDB and the Ministry of Agriculture and Campesino Affairs, incorporating the designs for channels and budgets into the final working document of the Challapata project. In addition, work has been done on identifying specific irrigation projects.

In Ecuador, efforts have been made in rural development planning and in implementing rural development policies. The two projects and eleven activities included supporting INIAP in consolidating research programs of production systems for small-scale farmers and promoting a project of the National Ecuadorian Development Bank for establishing special credit practices adapted to the conditions and needs of the Integrated Agricultural Development Project.

Of special note is the regional rural development that has been carried out in the Quimiag-Penipe area, where two agreements are in effect, one with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), and the other with Cornell University in the United States.

In Colombia, efforts have been oriented toward consolidating Project Management work, and technical and managerial interest have been generated. The basic research for initiating the project has been completed. A preliminary course on Project Management was considered successful. Continued cooperation with SENA took the form of supporting efforts to provide rural development training to 152 officials.

In Peru, the project to support organizations responsible for development in the tropics has included close work with ORDELORETO in such efforts as topic-specific seminars, beginning in the area of research. Also, research has continued on integrated production systems, and a marketing course was given. At the same time work continued in the area of managing tropical forests, and a course was given on project design, with emphasis on forest areas. The training provided on these occasions emphasized conceptual, methodological, and practical aspects of the planning, design, and evaluation of rural development projects in the Peruvian Amazon.

Research was conducted in conjunction with the Regional Research Council of ORDELORETO and with the Center for Agricultural Research of the Eastern Region (INIA, CIAG-0). In the Experimental Stations of Iquitos (humid tropics) and Tarapoto (dry tropics), which study jungle and jungle-edge areas, respectively, experiments on integrated production systems were introduced. The Iquitos station concentrated on native Amazonian fruits, while in Tarapoto, the focus was on beans, corn, and sweet potatoes combined with other food products. Finally, cooperation was provided in establishing technical procedures for continuing the Rice Program in the Amazon Region, a high-priority project of ORDELORETO.

In Venezuela, progress has been made on promoting the formulation of planning policies, and the national technical cooperation plan is moving ahead. Work has also been done to promote the formulation of planning policies in the General Agricultural Development Office.

Work was done to stimulate the organization and operation of the national planning unit in terms of necessary structure and personnel, and staff members were given training in planning methods.

Gradual progress has been made in upgrading the planning process on the sub-regional and local levels in the MAC-76-1 Project. Nevertheless, it will be necessary to improve the mechanisms for evaluation, information, and program-budgeting.



*The Agricultural Regional Development Project in Uruguay seeks primarily to increase production in the Northeastern region of the country.*

In order to reach implementation goals, work has been done on the national level to promote policy formulation, adopt working methods, boost intra- and inter-institutional cooperation, and prepare support materials. A document was drawn up on systems for organizing and managing the agricultural production program. At the present time, six production development centers are underway, covering over 50,000 hectares.

In the area of irrigation, Venezuela had foreseen activities and advisory assistance for training technical personnel in irrigation. A number of subsequent changes were incorporated, and a set of activities was defined for potential inclusion in a specifically created project. The new project is called "Upgrading Agricultural Development with the Use of Water for Improving Land." This project is a step forward in helping Venezuela deal with the problems that have hampered efforts to make economical use of the considerable agricultural-hydrographic facilities in the country.

#### **IICA Actions in the Northern Zone**

In Costa Rica, the Integral Development of the Tempisque Basin completed over 50 percent of its goals, and the following activities were carried out: preparing the terms of reference for a proposal on implementing research and training programs as a part of the Enrique Jiménez Núñez Experimental Station; and conducting the Second National Irrigation Course (May-June, 1979), with the participation of 28 officials from Costa Rican institutions, and one from Honduras.

In El Salvador, Project work financed with Simon Bolívar Fund resources for the Integral Development of the Northern Zone identified the bases for project organization and implementation, and several documents were prepared on methodological and organizational factors.

In Honduras, the rural border area development project has been progressing satisfactorily, with full support from the government. In Panama, work has been done to reinforce the organization in charge of the conservation and management of land and water resources. By the middle of the second half of 1979, a proposal was made for expanding the project, and the

country signed on "Agreement on defending the Canal Basin," implying a much greater and more important arena for national development efforts.

### **IICA Actions in the Southern Zone**

Work has been done in Argentina to coordinate activities, and efforts have begun for drawing up the Andresito Settlement Project and using the border areas in Misiones Province. Much progress has also been made in the area of irrigation, drawing maps of land under irrigation in Argentina, studying alternatives for the formulation and adoption of national policies for irrigation farming, formulating draft regulations for the organization and functions of the users' consortia in the Salado River Basin, studying sedimentation in the Colorado River, and supporting the teaching efforts for courses given by the Southern Institute for Irrigation, in the Buenos Aires Province.

In Brazil, this has perhaps been the most productive of IICA's Lines of Action, in terms of impact and volume. In addition to the two basic Line programs (planning and implementing policies), IICA has participated in five projects and 39 activities.

Some of the most noteworthy efforts of the period covered by this Report are: the work to support CEPLAC in designing and implementing the Development Program of the cacao-growing region of Bahia; supporting the National Agricultural Planning Committee in Rio Grande do Sul (CEPA-RES), in articulating and implementing the Integrated Investment Program for the Agricultural Sector; supporting CODEVASF in designing and implementing Integrated Regional Development Projects; providing advisory services for SUDENE in implementing a Cooperative Human Resources Training Program and technical assistance for irrigation farming; and providing advisory services and cooperation in training, coordinating, and upgrading the specialists from the Special Program for development in the semi-arid Northeastern region (Sertanejo Project). In addition, certain specific, non-planned activities were completed outside of the projects, such as reinforcing the programs of the School of Agricultural Sciences in Par , and supporting the SIBRATER extension system in the Northern region by training staff members in communication methods.

In Chile, the Regional Rural Development Project for the agricultural sector, begun in the Requinoa commune in the Sixth Region, was extended throughout the area under irrigation, and a sub-area was opened in the dry farming zone. As a result of the work which has been completed in this phase, seven hundred farmers have been incorporated into fifteen Committees of Small-Scale Farmers, and their land resources have been inventoried. In addition, 450 farming plans have been completed, most of which include technical assistance for production lines, and two hundred operational credit lines have been processed for the farmers.

This committee work has also spurred progress for the common benefit of participating Neighborhood Boards, in such areas as drinking water, electricity, street improvement, etc.

Also under regional development, work has continued on the School-Community Relations Project, providing training for thirty small-scale farmers whose land is located around the city of San Fernando. On twenty of these land plots, special farming

plans have been developed, with the cooperation and assistance of students from the School of Agriculture. This work provided by students and professors has had a major impact on both the participating specialists and the farmers. In addition, short courses have been held on dairy farming, fruit farming, pasturage, poultry and swine raising, pruning, and animal vaccination. These have been complemented with such social assistance short courses as nutrition, canning, and health and hygiene principles. All these activities have made it possible to expand the assistance provided by the school to the farmer and to enhance the farmer's impact on the school. Close, ongoing ties have developed between the two groups, helping turn every family nucleus into a more efficient productive unit.

In Paraguay, IICA's National Office has sought to provide an all-embracing framework for the regional development policies being designed and implemented. It has promoted studies on the establishment of agricultural and fishing zones, and this has helped in the process of adapting methods for the specialists and organizations active in rural development. It has also contributed to establishing criteria for setting priorities for the allocation of scarce resources.

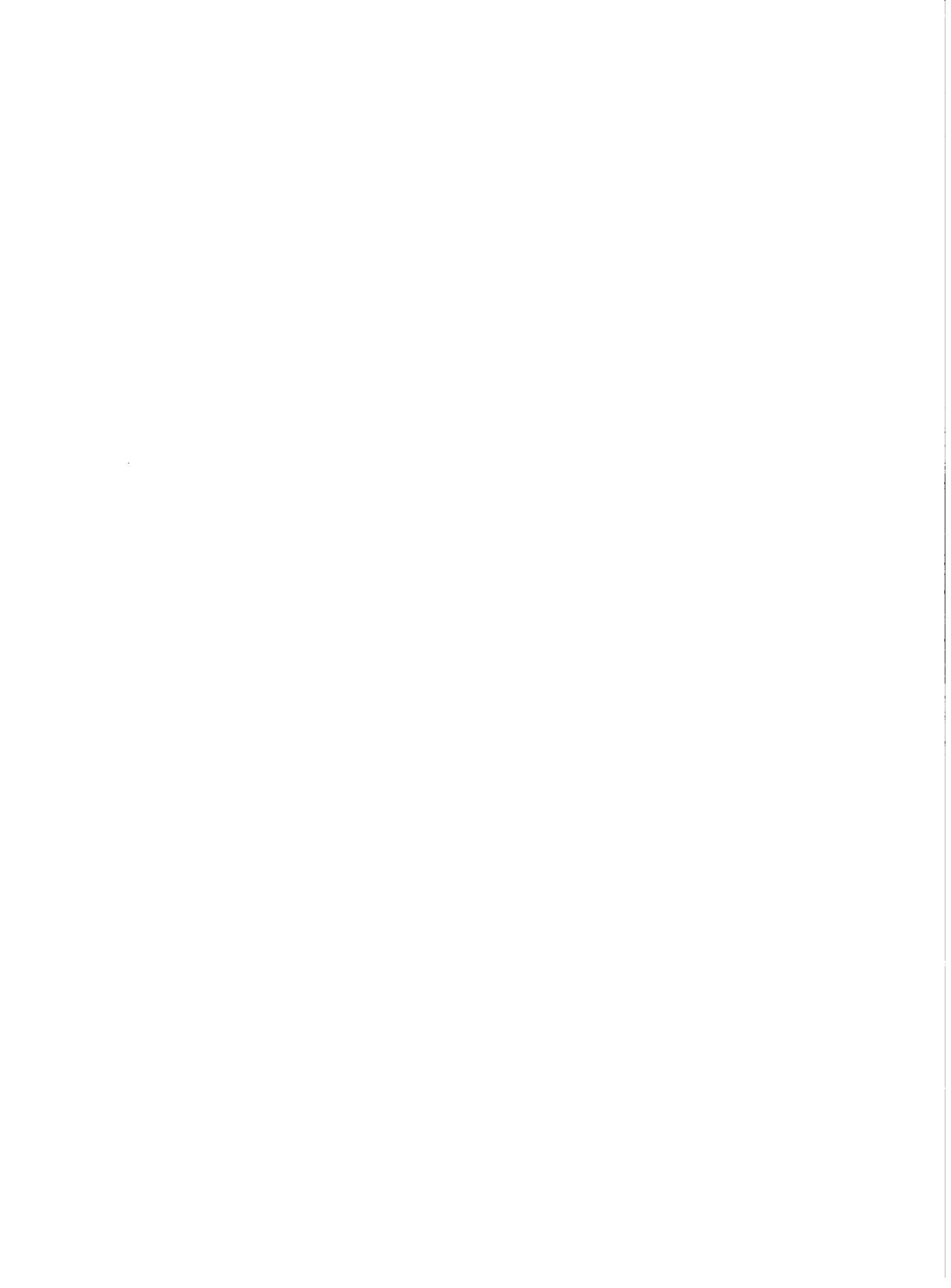
In Uruguay, the IICA/Ministry of Agriculture and Fishing Agreement, funded with resources from the Simon Bolivar Fund, continued developing the Agricultural Regional Development Project in the Northern area of the country. Toward the end of the fiscal year, when the period covered by this Report drew to a close, progress was being made in designing additional projects, and alternatives were being articulated for the creation of a regional coordinating organization.

During the fiscal year, cooperation and technical assistance were provided for the Department of Agricultural Development and Technification of the Municipal Intendancy of Tacuaremb , for implementing the agricultural development plan for small - and medium-scale farmers. Similarly, a pioneer study was begun on the agricultural cooperative existing in the region.

Another activity was a Seminar on the Conservation and Management of Renewable Natural Resources, attended by ninety participants. It was the first such seminar ever held on the national level, gathering together all the organizations and professionals involved in this field. The major recommendations were:

- a. Putting together a normative framework regulating the use of soil and water.
- b. Providing credit and other incentives for the adoption of minimum conservation standards.
- c. Financing for reforestation.
- d. Activating extension mechanisms.
- e. Recognizing education as the major tool for reaching conservation goals.
- f. Emphasizing the urgency and importance of multi-disciplinary actions in research on renewable natural resources.

**CHAPTER IX.  
IICA AND STRUCTURAL CHANGE**





## Chapter IX

# IICA AND STRUCTURAL CHANGE

### Introduction

For the purpose of historical and descriptive analysis, Latin America can be considered a unit from the regional, cultural and traditional points of view. On the other hand, it is also true that in order to arrive at concrete solutions to each country's problems, imaginative and creative efforts are necessary for each individual case.

Theoretically, agrarian reform is viewed as a prerequisite to our Continent's development. Nevertheless, it has been impossible to establish clearly and coherently the need to develop different strategies for each historical and geographical situation, making it possible to implement agrarian reform, make the necessary structural changes, and organize the rural population into associative forms of production.

Thus, IICA, within its Line of Action VI: "Structural Change and Campesino Organization", encourages the adoption of measures for changing the agrarian structure and reinforcing campesino organizations, in order to promote an adequate distribution of resources, an increase in employment, and participation in the decisions and policies that affect landless campesinos, agricultural wage earners and the owners of small landholdings.

IICA promotes two important programs within this frame of reference: One on agrarian reform and the other relating to campesino organization.

In the first, IICA's actions focus on the institutions responsible for defining and executing programs on agrarian reform. They seek to:

- Increase the priority of agrarian reform in development plans, by promoting and disseminating rational arguments to demonstrate the consistency of that process with the needs of rural development, based on ethical, economic and social considerations.
- Plan the participation process for the campesinos, particularly for the benefit of landless campesinos, agricultural wage earners and small-scale land-owners.
- Effectuate the acquisition and allocation of lands on a significant scale and at a rate that is consonant with the country's rural development needs.
- Provide massive and participative training to beneficiaries of the process, in technical, business, civic and cultural matters; or ensure that other institutions, specifically or generically responsible for this task, develop it adequately.

- Effectively organize and provide the services necessary for land allocation, or ensure that these services be provided adequately by the institutions generically responsible for them.
- Implement coordinated research and training programs on problems of the agrarian structure and the difficulties that emerge when it is transformed.

In the field of campesino organization, the primary objective of IICA's actions is to ensure that institutional mechanisms exist and perform adequately in each country, promoting and supporting campesino organization, and efficiently and effectively performing or coordinating the following duties:

- To plan, with campesino participation, the development of their organization, particularly community and other associative enterprises. The role that different types of organizations and enterprises play in the sector's development will be defined, expansion will be planned rationally and minimum performance standards will be identified for each type of organization.
- To promote and attain the adoption of legal norms which establish a legal base for the performance of campesino organizations and enterprises, that encourage broader and more far-reaching forms of organization and that support the establishment of differentiated mechanisms that place them on an equal standing with the more powerful sectors of commercial agriculture.
- To reinforce existing campesino organizations and enterprises in the areas of administrative organization, technology, production economy, marketing, primary transformation of products and the social organization of work.
- To assure the timely, coordinated and effective presentation of social services, particularly education, health, housing and social security for the campesino organizations.
- To train organization members, particularly those participating in enterprises, in the organizational, technical, business and cultural aspects of their community.

### IICA Action in the Antillean Zone

In Guyana, the project on appropriate production models resulted in a wealth of basic information and generated a series of training actions for farmers involved in some kind of orga-



*Meetings of agrarian reform officials from the Central American Isthmus have provided special impetus to our work in this region.*

nized system, as well as for pertinent government members and officials. This project was developed for promotional purposes, but it has the potential of expanding in the future, because of its positive results.

Important actions have taken place in the Dominican Republic. They dealt primarily with campesino organization in the project to develop the subsystem supporting the organization of small farmers. Ten activities have been completed, including a national seminar on campesino self-management; the preparation of bibliographies and the distribution of documents; support for the planning and execution of a campaign to disseminate information on self-managed forms of campesino organization; support for the rural organization unit through consultation with federations, associations and others.

#### **IICA Actions in the Andean Zone**

In Colombia, the INCORA support-project for consolidating campesino community enterprises was based on a diagnosis of the community enterprises in Cúcuta. Moreover, support was given for preparing production plans, organizing enterprise members and the enterprises themselves. In collaboration with a SENA/INCORA team, support was given in methods for implementing accepted plans. Significant results were obtained in terms of the organization of community enterprises and training, as well as in the achievements of the technical team. A significant improvement was noted in the standards of living of beneficiary campesinos.

In Peru, IICA's collaboration aimed at providing direct support to CENCIRA for formulating its training and management project, financed by the Inter-American Development Bank.

Cooperation focused primarily on projects, methods and funding actions related to rural development methods. Direct

contact was maintained with the Office of Agrarian Reform and Rural Settlement, the General Office of Agriculture and CENCIRA's Executive Office.

During the second semester of 1979, support to CENCIRA in the training and management project was terminated. Cooperation with the project has continued, however, through regional and national training in enterprise management and the formulation and evaluation of projects. Assistance was also provided to CENCIRA for designing and preparing research and training methods and techniques for associative campesino enterprises.

The Institute collaborated with the General Office of Agrarian Reform and CENCIRA in a Seminar on the minifundia in Peru, discussions being held on its characteristic problems, the campesino communities, and economic aspects of the minifundia.

The execution of the agrarian reform project in Venezuela has improved the coordination between the National Agricultural Institute (IAN), MAC's Agricultural Sectoral Planning Office, MAC's General Agricultural Development Office, the National Catastral Office and the Agricultural Marketing Corporation.

IAN and CIARA Foundation technicians also received training in the formulation of agricultural projects, farm appraisal and diagnosis, the use of audiovisuals, rural catastral survey, creation and management of campesino enterprises, laboratory techniques for creating enterprises, teaching techniques and coordination techniques. Marketing for campesino production was also successfully reinforced, as was the reformulation of methods for allocating land and using the Diagnostic, Farm and Property Appraisal Manuals, thus updating the Predial Identification Manual for use in the appraisal of reformed lands.

In Ecuador, IERAC received support, as did the associative forms of production for rural youth.

### **IICA Action in the Northern Zone**

In this Line in Costa Rica the Institute collaborated by reinforcing the Lands and Settlement Institute (ITCO) in activities such as the following:

- Cooperation in planning several campesino settlements, such as the Coyolar Complex, which was achieved by joint ITCO/IICA efforts with the collaboration of other national and international entities, as the result of a request submitted to IICA by the President of the Republic and the Executive President of ITCO. As in most of IICA's work in Costa Rica, this was performed in an integrated fashion, by uniting the efforts of specialists in different fields (Agricultural Economics, Marketing, Physical Planning, Irrigation, etc.).

Following the positive results of this work, IICA has received requests to participate in planning other development projects. We anticipate participating in coordination with the pertinent national entities.

- Training ITCO staff in agricultural enterprise management and marketing. This type of work has been provided for the last five years, and continues at the request of the national entity.
- Coordination with the Training and Studies Program on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development in the Central American Isthmus (PRACA), and the Project with the Government of Holland in several training laboratories in cooperative organization for campesino cooperative members, and several ITCO-administered projects. More than one hundred Costa Rican campesinos participated in these activities in 1978 and 1979.
- In collaboration with PRACA and the Project with the Government of Holland, international exchanges were promoted for campesinos to and from Costa Rica. As part of this in-service training program, in 1979, twenty campesinos from El Salvador and twenty from Honduras visited Costa Rica; and twenty Costa Rican campesinos spent a month in Honduras.
- An agreement for technical cooperation was signed in June 1979 between ITCO, MAG and IICA for upgrading the first of these activities. All of IICA's technical cooperation activities are being channeled to ITCO through this agreement, and collaborative actions with this entity are constantly increasing.

In the case of El Salvador, principal activities related to PRACA action, which is covered in another chapter. Nevertheless, we can say that training for campesinos belonging to community enterprises and to technicians of the Salvadoran Institute for Agricultural Transformation (ISTA) was emphasized. This work has been performed with resources from the Government of Holland, through its GOBHOL/IICA/PRACA project.

A Cooperative Census was planned in Guatemala for the second semester of 1979, and collaboration was provided in training personnel of the recently created National Cooperative Institute (UNACOP).

Achievements in Guatemala of GOBHOL/IICA/PRACA project activities dealt with specific actions in the field of campesino training and with the establishment of a significant project with ISTA, which consists of transforming national and cooperative farms into cooperative enterprises. The tool used under this agreement is the experimental training laboratory, whose application in the rural environment has stimulated great interest in several organizations. Three such labs took place, involving 178 campesinos.

In Mexico, results of analyzing the problematic factors of the "ejidos" made it evident that many of these problems could be eliminated if the "ejidos" adopted specific projects for improving their economic status and readjusted their organization to reflect the function of these projects.

IICA has oriented its action to support organizations that are already set up for selecting this type of project, organized in regional plans for rural development that also support and promote the capacity of the "ejidos" to analyze their own situation, evaluate their limitations and their real possibilities and to estimate the advantages of collective and organized action for adopting concrete projects of socio-economic significance that will make it possible for them to receive and better use public services and negotiate better conditions of exchange.

In Panama, support continued for the Simon Bolivar Fund project and the organization of campesino enterprises, giving special emphasis to research planning and integration, technical assistance and technology transfer, as well as training on all levels, in efforts to close the gap between available technology and its adoption by the farmer.

### **IICA Action in the Southern Zone**

Some meetings were held in Argentina on scale associative enterprises in the Posadas zone in Formosa. As part of the Paraguayan Project on Associative Enterprises for Armed Forces Conscripts, it is worth noting that the Military Settlement Office has assisted the project since 1978 with financial allocations, facilitating the hiring of technicians, acquiring machinery and equipment, and consequently, substantially boosting the



*The Director of the Agrarian Institute of the Dominican Republic (IAD) signs the incorporation of IAD into PRACA, as the Minister of Agriculture looks on.*



*The President and members of the National Agrarian Reform Council of Bolivia welcome Director General Araujo.*

project's field work. Fundamentally, it works with youth and the associative enterprise model, and is now considering involving civil enterprises with youth from rural zones experiencing severe demographic pressures. The model has been revised and reformulated, and defined in terms of the characteristics of Production Cooperatives.

The initiative of offering special support to youth in Uruguay's Agricultural Youth Movement resulted in developing a Project for Creating Cooperative Enterprises after IICA's Action Plan for Uruguay had been activated. It was formalized through an Agreement between the Agricultural Youth Movement, the National Settlement Institute and IICA, with resources from the Simon Bolivar Fund. All planned activities were completed and anticipated goals were surpassed. Most noteworthy are: the formation of an Agricultural Youth Club; the promotion and

creation of an agricultural cooperative; the preparation of an investment project for the cooperative; the constitution of a rotating fund for implementing associative enterprises; the availability of land granted by the National Settlement Institute; the concession of an initial loan for investing in agricultural machinery; and the training of cooperative members.

It should be emphasized that aside from the immediate results of the already fully-operating cooperative enterprise, Project results will facilitate the creation of similar units as a consequence of its success. Documents were produced and are now available on establishing rotating funds, providing the necessary groundwork, and maintaining sound managerial principles, as well as on regulations for the internal organization of cooperative enterprises.

CHAPTER X  
IICA AND AGRICULTURAL POLICY

**CHAPTER X.  
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## Chapter X

# IICA AND AGRICULTURAL POLICY

### Introduction.

IICA cooperates actively with member countries in formulating and implementing changes in the sector's institutional system. The primary objectives of the programs in Line of Action VII, "Formulation and Administration of Agricultural Policy", seek to reinforce sectoral development planning and to increase the institutional system's effectiveness in carrying out its plans.

In order for an effective relationship to exist between the formulation and execution of agricultural policies and sectoral planning, the planning system must participate in analyzing and designing strategies for implementation and upgrading or create suitable mechanisms for execution and evaluation, as well as preparing documents on national plans.

A necessary, supplementary action is to provide training for all staff who participate in policy formulation and decision-making processes. It is also important to establish mechanisms for international consultation and the exchange of experiences, for enriching policies on common areas of concern in regions or sub-regions.

The principal objectives of this program are, thus, to support the design, institutionalization and operation of ongoing planning systems and processes; to cooperate in preparing the Sectoral Development Plan; to cooperate in preparing sectoral programs and projects; to support the preparation of plans for each of the sector's entities; to cooperate in upgrading the technical and administrative structure of the planning entities; to assist in upgrading the quality of trained staff resources; to cooperate with these entities in obtaining necessary financial resources; to help establish relations with leaders in order to make plans consistent with political decisions, and to establish or reinforce relations with the recipients and the entities that execute the plans.

The basic problem facing the rural development management program consists of adapting entities and administrative procedures to the dynamic needs of development. It is very probable that vertical bureaucratic organizations, sectoralized and compartmentalized, block development by dividing efforts and creating problems of coordination.

IICA's technical cooperation in the field of management has proven to be effective, and IICA is well-equipped to work in this area. Management deals with essential aspects of institutional reinforcement and consequently is of great importance to the development of the Institute's basic strategy. IICA seeks to assist pertinent authorities in attaining the following specific objectives:

- To reinforce the political, administrative and technical leadership of the coordinating mechanism.
- To create, through the coordinating mechanism, a general awareness and knowledge of the objectives, strategies and policies of the sector's development plan.
- To propose modifications in the organization of the institutional system that facilitate the execution of the plan.
- To define or reinforce the structure of the coordinating mechanisms.
- To ensure that financial resources be identified and allocated for the effective completion of the plan.
- To ensure that staff be identified, assigned and technically upgraded for effective plan execution.
- To establish or reinforce connections with those having decision-making power over plan execution and funding.
- To establish or reinforce connections with recipients and with organizations that implement the plan.
- To generate and adapt methods, analytical designs, and appropriate techniques for resolving any management problems that may appear within the organizations.

### IICA Actions in the Antillean Zone

In Barbados, as part of the country's rural and institutional analysis project, the Institute consulted with Government functionaries and reviewed existing literature, noting any changes in the agricultural sector. Contacts progressed with staff from the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), who have accepted IICA's proposal to collaborate with the preparation and management of projects. The CDB Board of Directors approved the project and it is anticipated that the Board of Governors will follow suit in March 1980.

In Guyana, work focused on upgrading the statistical capacity of the Resource and Planning Development Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, through staff training and the development of basic information, which will be used for compiling data and the reporting system.



*Argentina's INTA holds a Seminar on Planning and Structuring Methods for Livestock Enterprises.*

In Trinidad-Tobago, the Institute worked primarily in providing technical collaboration to MALF's Division of Sectoral Planning, as well as in developing a plan of action for that country.

Work in the Dominican Republic focused primarily in the areas of the first program, that is, in aspects dealing with the formulation and execution of sectoral planning policy. Among other activities, the Institute helped upgrade the Agricultural Planning System through actions to: establish a method for studying the decision-making system; define the pattern of state intervention in the agricultural sector; adjust the agricultural planning model; prepare curricula for agricultural planning; provide training courses and guidelines for legislation on agricultural planning. The Institute worked closely with SEAPLAN and INESPRE in these efforts.

#### **IICA Actions in the Andean Zone**

In Bolivia, the Institute collaborated in implementing the Agricultural Development Management Project, with the direct support and participation of the Planning Project (PROPLAN). A document was formulated on the country's sectoral planning system, and Bolivian technicians attended a Policy Seminar in Peru. At the same time, information was processed on the evolution of the sector and its institutions.

In Peru, support continued to the zone technical units in matters dealing with organization and management. During this report period, activities focused on methods and strategies for rural development in Ayacucho, Cuzco, Arequipa and Huánuco. Complementing this action, an internal publication on "Analysis of the Agricultural Sector in Peru, 1978/79" was completed. It is a compilation of the problems and recommendations identified by directors and officials from the Regional Offices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

During the second semester of 1979, the Institute collaborated with the National Planning Institute in formulating a training program for micro-regional development. A document was prepared containing a theoretical framework for interinstitutional coordination, focusing on development management. A work team made up of technicians skilled in marketing, credit, research and other types of technical assistance, was organized in the Ninth Agricultural Region (Cuzco), for conducting a study to determine the behavior and management of the variables involved in coordinating the agricultural organizations in this region, thus facilitating the collection, revision and tabulation of necessary information.

In Ecuador, IICA worked primarily to upgrade the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, by working in consultation with the General Planning Office to promote the improved use of information from the Regionalization Program; support and provide consultation for officials in Zone 6; and train staff in formulating, managing and executing integrated agricultural development projects.

IICA's technical personnel in the country, in collaboration with Headquarter technicians, produced important documents that contributed substantially to the recently approved National Development Plan.

IICA's work in Venezuela, in terms of agricultural policy and sectoral planning, met goals set for the period, especially in terms of training human resources; developing the regional planning subsystem; upgrading the statistical information system; improving the coordination between the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAC) and CORDIPLAN, and between MAC and the regional entities. At the same time, IICA collaborated with the Fifth Agricultural Census in reviewing surveys and sampling methods.



## IICA Actions in the Northern Zone

In Costa Rica, a broad program of technical cooperation was developed in the following areas:

- Collaboration in establishing, consolidating and institutionalizing the Agricultural Sectoral Planning System, by reinforcing the Agricultural Sectoral Planning Office (OPSA), through an Agreement signed in 1976 between the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the National Planning Office and IICA (Simon Bolivar Fund).
- In-service training for more than 40 technicians.
- Cooperation in preparing a sectoral diagnosis and the National Agricultural Development Plan.
- Participation in the institutional analysis of the Agricultural Public Sector.
- Diagnosis and identification of programs and projects.
- Collaboration with MAG, OPSA and other national entities in preparing specific projects on Cacao, Coconut, Research and Technology Transfer, the Enrique Jiménez Núñez Experimental Station, Agricultural Information, and Upgrading 25,000 Hectares of Coffee in Costa Rica.

Currently, the Institute is collaborating with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in preparing an agricultural zonification study for the Dry Pacific, using the OFIPLAN Pre-investment Fund.

In El Salvador, IICA actions in this Line began in 1979, when interest was displayed by the Agricultural Sectoral Planning Office. This project has been supported directly by

PROPLAN, in efforts to collaborate in upgrading the country's Agricultural Sectoral Planning System.

In Guatemala, actions centered on the Simon Bolivar Fund project, in which principal activities supported USPA in implementing the Master Plan for the Integrated Agricultural Development of the North Transverse Belt.

In Honduras, work targeted the agricultural planning subsystem, and in Mexico, consolidating and developing an agricultural planning system in the State of Yucatan. In Nicaragua, the Institute collaborated with the Ministry of National Planning in identifying rural development projects. Technical cooperation was also provided for preparing the 1980/81 Economic Reactivation Plan.

## IICA Action in the Southern Zone

In Argentina, work focused on completing the technical reference studies for formulating and applying agricultural policy. A document was prepared on the country's accomplishments in the areas of analysis, standardization, records of enterprises, and production systems, which includes proposals for concrete action as part of the multinational project "Ongoing analysis and information system for agrarian enterprises and production systems". Consultation was also provided for the technical personnel of the land-clearing project, and work continued on the preparation of guidelines for preparing agricultural projects, and on the simulation program for livestock enterprises.

In Brazil, the program for policy formulation and sectoral planning included three projects: to support the reinforcement of the national agricultural planning system; to support the Inter-American School for Public Administration and to develop human resources for the agricultural public sector. Eighteen activities were conducted as a part of these projects, in close relation with SUPLAN, Ministry of Agriculture. A diagnostic



*Possible policies and strategies for agricultural development in Latin America and the Caribbean are analyzed at IICA Headquarters by Dr. Montague Yudelman, of the World Bank (left) and Ing. Hugo Trivelli, former Minister of Planning and Agriculture of Chile (beside Director General Araujo).*



*The Secretary of State for Agricultural Affairs of the Province of the Chaco, Argentina (shown signing the document) requested IICA to draw up an analysis of the foundations for a livestock policy in the province.*

project was carried out in the field of management for rural development.

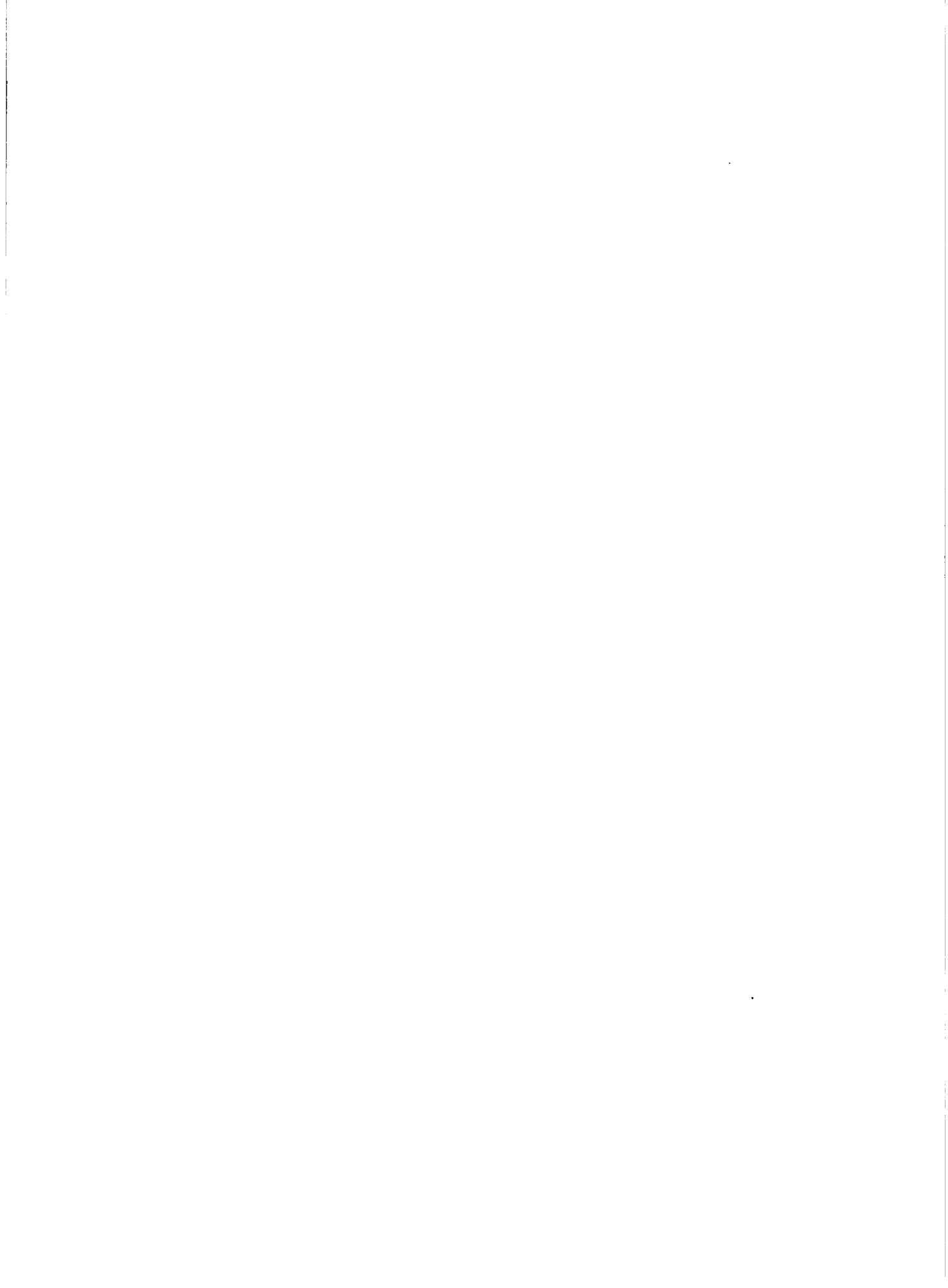
In Chile, although the Agricultural Public Sector has not been completely restructured, positive change has already been observed in the country's regionalization. IICA Office activities have adjusted to this process by intensifying their actions, primarily in Region VI. Reports published by the Agricultural Planning Office (ODEPA) on the status of the agricultural sector in 1979 have verified the farmers' progress and status, confirming the results of the diagnosis and the sectoral trends, all of which were considered when updating IICA's Plan of Action in that country.

Based on an agreement signed between ODEPA and IICA, activities began in May 1979 for the institutional reinforcement

of agricultural planning. By the end of the year, the teams had been organized and equipped, with the following results: cost estimates completed for homogeneous areas; studies conducted for their identification; working groups organized and set up with technicians from the National Statistics Institute; analysis completed of the status of renewable natural resources and the corresponding institutional framework; and methods designed for analyzing the institutional subsystems of agricultural services.

In Paraguay, activities focused on the agricultural statistics improvement project, which includes an Agricultural Census for 1980. IICA participated in the early stages of this project. In Uruguay, activities were carried out in a national inventory of agricultural research projects and in multinational cooperation for analyzing agricultural enterprises.

**CHAPTER XI.  
SIMON BOLIVAR FUND**



## Chapter XI

### SIMON BOLIVAR FUND

#### Introduction

The Simon Bolivar Fund is a technical tool created by the member countries of IICA to hasten the rural development of Latin America and the Caribbean. It was established through voluntary, unconditional contributions from the member countries, especially Venezuela, whose donation totalled ten million dollars, payable over a five-year period.

Fund activities take the form of projects whose costs are non-reimbursable. They are geared primarily to support national efforts in reaching immediate project goals.

The objectives of the Simon Bolivar Fund can be summarized as:

- a. Supporting national-level efforts to accelerate rural development, with a view to increasing employment opportunities and productive and purchasing power for the campesinos.
- b. Making efficient use of resources and conserving the environment.
- c. Intensifying the generation and use of technology adapted to the socio-economic conditions of each country.
- d. Supporting national efforts toward the regional integration of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

IICA's basis strategy for reaching these Fund objectives is to reinforce the institutional system or its various components, as the case may be. This is done by identifying, designing, managing, and evaluating projects in the following areas of concentration:

- a. Increasing the production and productivity of basic foods and other agricultural products that contribute to the development of the Member States or to solving their nutritional or food problems.
- b. Improving the marketing of agricultural inputs and products.
- c. Supporting the overall or sectoral managerial and planning mechanisms for formulating and implementing national rural development policies and plans.

Production increases should be brought about by optimizing the use of resources, allowing for maximum produc-

tivity and guaranteeing the assessment and conservation of resources. It is also important for the social and economic conditions of campesinos and rural families to be improved, especially those whose access to resources is limited.

IICA efforts have been concentrated in several areas compatible with Fund resources, and the projects financed under this program are selected according to the following high-priority criteria:

- a. Degree of priority granted by the Government (s) as reflected by national counterpart contributions, in cash or in kind, sufficient for the proper functioning of the project and to ensure its completion.
- b. Compatibility with Fund objectives and with one of the areas of concentration.
- c. Support for lesser-developed regions in each country, or in lesser-developed countries.
- d. Degree of benefit for the lesser-developed rural sectors.
- e. Capacity to generate contributions from other sources, including agreements with other financial organizations, if such contributions are necessary to ensure the proper development of the Project.
- f. Possibility of conducting the project within resource limitations of the Fund.
- g. Probability of producing positive and lasting results on a short-term basis.
- h. Likelihood that the recipient country will institutionalize projects.

During the project implementation phase, emphasis will be placed on:

- a. Reciprocal technical cooperation.
- b. Training for technical personnel and beneficiaries.
- c. Concentrated efforts to combine the resources and activities of IICA and the country involved, and use them intensively.
- d. Providing technical advisory services in specific areas.

The projects are administered according to IICA's standards and procedures and the regulations of the Fund, as approved by the Board of Directors. In addition, the conditions stipulated in project agreements signed with the countries are taken into account.

Since June, 1976, through the Simon Bolivar Fund and in accordance with the General Plan, IICA has established 33 projects, of which eight have been completed and 25 are underway.

Chart 1 gives a breakdown of the projects, indicating the country in which they were conducted, the date the agreement was signed, and the expected time period.

The first column gives five projects oriented toward preinvestment for generating new resources from international organizations. Nevertheless, it should be noted that at least two of the projects under Rural Development have also generated preinvestment studies, used for acquiring loans from international financial sources (in Honduras and Mexico).

Most of the projects are classified under Rural Development, as they are felt to contain, or to cover, one or more elements of Rural Development.

It should be noted that, at the beginning, some projects were specifically intended to bring about production and productivity increases or to improve marketing or other factors. However, the annual process of revising and up-dating has redirected these projects toward final objectives more in line with rural development. Logically, this creates a demand for diagnostic studies, resource inventories, and other basic studies. In some cases, it has been necessary to wait for decisions from the governments before project objectives could be readjusted.

The other projects seek to reinforce national planning organizations or systems (see column 3). Given the nature of these projects, it is hoped that they will generate other specific projects, financiable either through domestic funds, or with help from international organizations.

Chart 1 shows that 66.7 per cent (or 22 projects) are oriented toward Rural Development, either on the overall level or focusing on certain components. Another 15.1 percent (or 5 projects) involve preinvestment studies for generating additional resources for the countries, and 18.2 percent (5 projects) are for reinforcing planning. These, too, could conceivably generate financial resources.

As part of the project implementation process, 42 professionals from diverse areas of specialization have been hired. These professionals have contributed a total of 1,119 worker-months to the rural development process through Fund projects (see chart 2).

### General Analysis of the Simon Bolivar Fund projects

IICA's Simon Bolivar Fund began operations four years ago in April, 1976. During this time, 33 projects have been established and implemented in the member countries. Several countries have more than one project, including Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico and Uruguay. Of the 33 projects, eight have been completed: Brazil, Honduras (two projects), Mexico, Venezuela, Chile, Nicaragua and a multinational project for Central America and Panama.

A superficial analysis shows that Fund projects have been established to support existing national efforts to deal with some of the causes of underdevelopment. The following areas of action can be identified as important components of Agricultural and Rural Development:

- a. In all the projects, special emphasis has been placed on efforts enabling national institutions to plan and manage agricultural development policies. This implies not only the ability to plan and administer internal variables, but also the real potential to control the flow of technical and financial resources from abroad.
- b. Emphasis has also been placed on campesino organization and training for participation in the rural development decision-making process. This has occurred in Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.
- c. All projects have included education and training activities in the service of rural development, with special emphasis on training national project counterpart personnel.
- d. Technological strategies have been designed and tested on the basis of the quantity and nature of available resources. This involves developing and delivering production systems on a massive scale, designing them to make optimum use of soil productive capacities, maximize farm profitability, and optimize the intensity of single or combined productive factors (examples are the projects in Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Peru, Haiti, El Salvador and Paraguay).
- e. Efforts have been made to transfer technology to the farmers, especially the small-scale owners. The new technologies are developed by studying and analyzing existing production systems. Examples are the projects in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Ecuador.
- f. Work has been done for organizing, operating, and maintaining irrigation districts, with special emphasis on producing manuals and designing technical standards for improving water-usage in projects in Brazil and Haiti.
- g. Similarly, most of the projects have placed particular importance on concrete efforts and actions in the areas of credit, input supply, marketing and agribusiness.
- h. In the projects in the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Paraguay and Peru, work has been done to prepare or rehabilitate land, expand the agricultural frontier, or sponsor activities that complement agrarian reform processes.
- i. Through the design and testing of inter-institutional coordination mechanisms, efforts have been developed to guarantee the expansion and coverage of such services as health, education, housing, nutrition, and social security services, especially in the projects in Brazil, Ecuador and Guatemala.

### The importance of Simon Bolivar Fund projects to the countries

IICA has been particularly careful in working with national authorities on project selection to see that two basic criteria are met:

- a. The projects should be of a high-priority nature for the recipient country; and



*The President of the Republic of Venezuela, Dr. Luis Herrera Campins, welcomes Director General Araujo and Ing. Jorge Ramsay, Director of IICA's National Office, for discussion of various topics including Venezuela's continued support of the Simon Bolivar Fund.*

- b. It should have the potential to generate additional resources, thus supplementing country and IICA contributions.

A measure of the degree of priority given by the countries to the project is that, for every year of project activity, the countries allocated (in terms of personnel, materials, equipment, or other services) more resources than the Fund. In 1976, the ratio was 1 to 1.5, and by 1978/79, it had reached 1 to 2.

Working together with IICA on the basis of its humanistic philosophy, the countries have concentrated on projects oriented toward the lower-income sectors of the campesino population, or those groups living in the most depressed areas. At the same time, the following in-process projects are considered capable of generating new resources: Bolivia, Brazil, Mexico, Paraguay, Venezuela and the multinational seed program. It should be noted that the project in Honduras for Developing the Border Area has received over twenty million dollars in financing from the Swiss Government under highly favorable conditions. In Jamaica, a project to generate one million dollars is in process.

#### **Benefits received by IICA from the Simon Bolivar Fund projects**

One of the original goals of the Simon Bolivar Fund was to provide IICA with a tool for reinforcing its own work and, at the same time, benefit the member countries. In view of this objective, an analysis of the impact the Simon Bolivar Fund has had on reinforcing IICA as the inter-American organization for technical agricultural cooperation reveals the following factors:

- It has provided IICA with a more effective and attractive tool for working with the countries, by concentrating resources to attack specific critical problems identified through joint processes (Country/IICA).
- It has expanded IICA's technical cooperation with the countries.
- It has enabled IICA to conduct experimentation and research in some cases, and in others, to provide a real testing ground for new methods (Brazil, Paraguay, Honduras). Above all, it has given IICA greater contact with field work and with recipient campesinos.
- It has given IICA the opportunity to test new working methods, either for increasing production and productivity, for organizing campesinos to improve their lives, for doing research into integral production systems for small-scale campesinos, or for seeking and testing mechanisms of inter-institutional coordination.
- It should be emphasized that the implementation of Simon Bolivar Fund projects has expanded IICA's sphere of institutional relations, not only in Latin America and the Caribbean and inside each country, but also with extra-continental countries and organizations. This benefit is well worth mentioning, because the expansion of institutional relations has introduced newer, more up-to-date technology and special resources for IICA and for the countries.

**Table A. "Simon Bolivar Fund" – Classification and Duration of Projects by Country**

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLES AND CLASSIFICATION			DURATION	
	FEASIBILITY STUDIES	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	PLANNING REINFORCEMENT	DATE OF SIGNING OF CONVENTION*	DURATION (YEARS)
ARGENTINA		Development of production, marketing and agribusiness in irrigation areas in Argentina		February, 1978	3
BARBADOS		Development of Agricultural Marketing System in Barbados		May 30, 1979	1
BOLIVIA	Fostering Milk Production in Tarija			June, 1977	1
BRAZIL		Support to Increase Production and Productivity in the Northeast of Brazil, by Implementing Irrigated Zones		September, 1976	3
CHILE		Rural Development of the Sixth Region		August, 1978	5
		Installation and Improvement of Irrigation in Chile		June, 1976	3 Completed
		Assisting the San Fernando Technical-Vocational Agricultural School become a Rural Development Center to Benefit Small Farmers		March, 1978	1
COLOMBIA		Development of Marketing Systems for Agricultural Products Managed by CECORA Campesino Organizations		June 11, 1979	1
COSTA RICA			Cooperation with the sectoral agricultural planning system in the Formulation of the National Agricultural Development Plan	August, 1976	2
		Supporting the Promotion and Reinforcement of Country Agricultural Centers		December, 1979	2
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC			Strengthening the Technical Under-Secretariat for Planning, under the State Secretariat of Agriculture	May, 1977	3
		Training in Agrarian Reform, Rural Development and Agrarian Reform Campesino Enterprises (ECRA)		June 15, 1979	1 1/2
ECUADOR		Quimiag-Penipe Integrated Agricultural Development Project		December, 1977	3
EL SALVADOR		Cooperation for the Integral Development of the Northern Zone of El Salvador		August, 1978	4
GUATEMALA		Specific IICA/SBF support of the Implementation of the Master Plan for the Integral Agricultural Development of the North Transverse Belt		September 6, 1979	1
GUYANA		Definition and Promotion of Methods for Producing Legumes and Cassava in Guyana		July, 1976	3
HAITI		Strengthening the National Improved Seed Service		September, 1977	4
		Strengthening the National System to Support Rural Development Community Projects (Development "Islets")		May, 1976	4
HONDURAS		Institutional Up-grading of the Agricultural Development Project for Frontier Rural Areas		December, 1976	3
			Strengthening the Agricultural Planning Institutional Subsystem	January, 1978	1 1/2
			Technical Cooperation for Improving Fruit Production in Honduras and Supporting Formal Agricultural Education	December, 1979	2



**Table A. (Cont.)**

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLES AND CLASSIFICATION			DURATION	
	FEASIBILITY STUDIES	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	PLANNING REINFORCEMENT	DATE OF SIGNING OF CONVENTION*	DURATION (YEARS)
JAMAICA		Study and Implementation of Agriculture in Mountainous Zones (Allsides Development Pilot Project)		December, 1976	3
MEXICO	Feasibility Study to Foster the Production, Processing and Distribution of Improved Seed in the Tropical Areas of Mexico			August, 1977	1/4 Completed
		Consolidating and Developing the Agricultural Planning System of SARH in Yucatan		September, 1978	1
	Research and Development of a Plan for Furthering the Production, Marketing, and Industrialization of Cassava in Mexico			July, 1978	2
NICARAGUA		Providing support to Sectoral Planning and Management so as to Increase Food Production		September, 1976	2
PANAMA		Technical Cooperation for Planning Agricultural Production Associative Enterprises		May, 1976	1 1/2
PARAGUAY		Associative Agricultural Enterprises with Paraguayan Armed Forces conscripts		April, 1976	5
PERU		Fostering the Agro-industrial Production of Quinoa and Tarhui in Puno*		June, 1977	1
URUGUAY		Regional Agricultural Development in Uruguay		May, 1976	5
		Supporting the development of cooperative enterprises in Northeastern Uruguay (Rural Youth)		December, 1978	3
VENEZUELA	Feasibility Study for the Development of Cassava Production, Marketing and Industrialization in Venezuela, and the Formulation of a National Cassava Plan			April, 1977	1
MULTINATIONAL	Study of Improved Seed Production in Central America and Panama (Staple Grains)			May	1/4 Completed

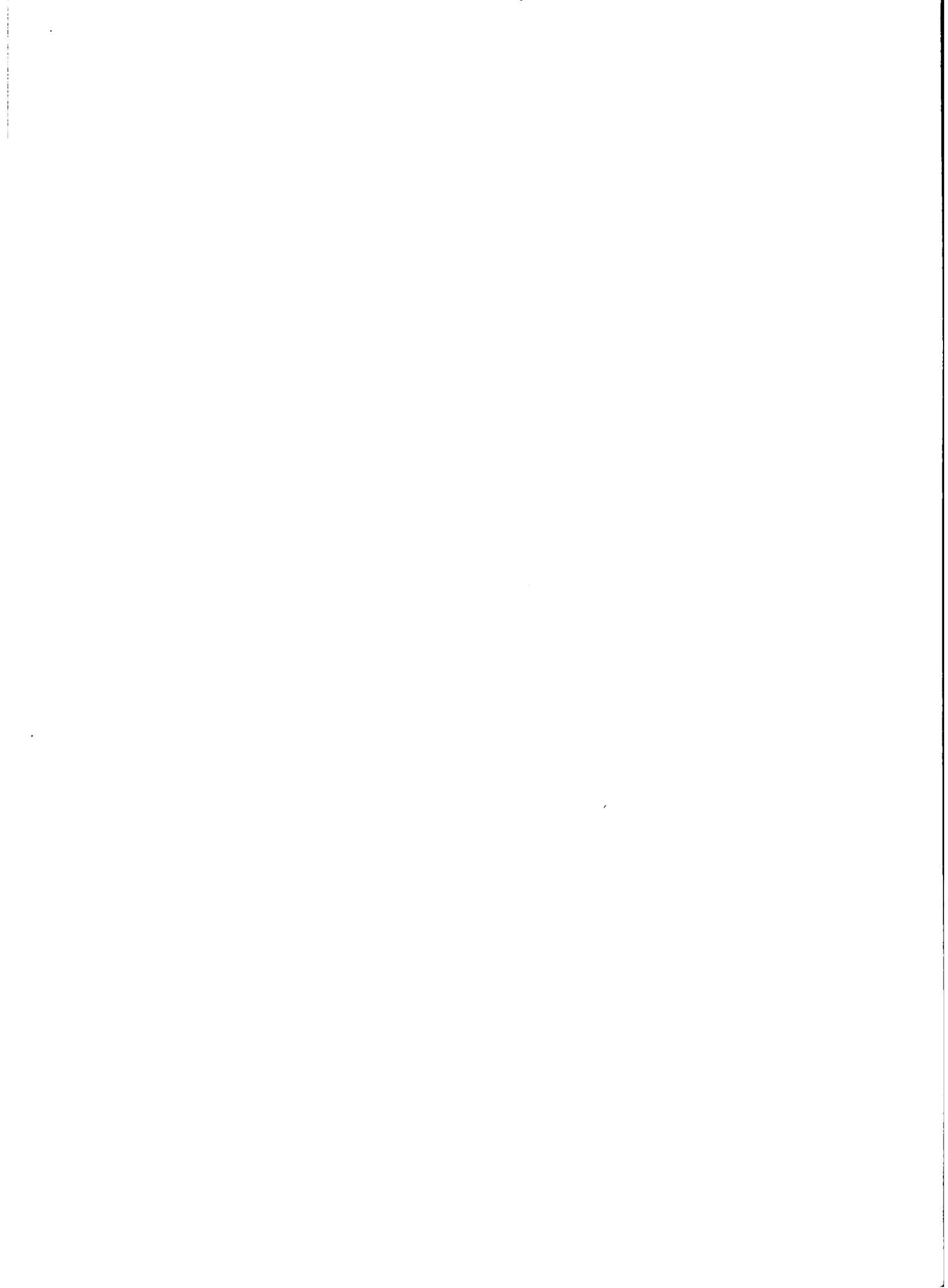
\* The date of the signing of the conventions does not correspond to the actual initiation of project activities, which is the date from which project duration is calculated. All conventions are signed for one-year periods, renewable according to the availability of resources, except for shorter-term projects.

\* The project was expanded to include tarhui.

**Table B. Professional Staff for Simon Bolivar Projects and Duration of Service  
1977 - 1979**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Specialty</b>	<b>No. Profess.</b>	<b>Worker/Months</b>
Argentina	Agribusiness Agricultural Economist	2	42
Barbados	Agricultural Marketing	1	24
Bolivia	Dairy Production	1	18
Brazil	Agricultural Marketing Campesino Organization Irrigation and Production	3	108
Chile	Rural Development	1	60
Colombia	Agricultural Marketing	2	24
Costa Rica	Institutional Development Agricultural Planning Agricultural Projects	3	72
Dominican Republic	Agricultural Planning Agricultural Projects Campesino Organization	3	87
Ecuador	Rural Development	1	24
El Salvador	Rural Development Project Management	2	24
Guyana	Legume Production Rural Management Farm Machinery	3	108
Haiti	Campesino Organization Improved Seed Production	2	96
Honduras	Regional Development Tropical Crops Tropical Livestock Agricultural Planning	4	108
Jamaica	Cropping Systems	1	36
Mexico	Agricultural Projects	1	12
Nicaragua	Institutional Development Financial Administration Agricultural Projects	3	90
Panama	Rural Administration	1	36
Paraguay	Associative Enterprises Campesino Organization	2	48
Peru	Andean Crops Agricultural Economist	3	36
Uruguay	Agricultural Projects	1	48
Venezuela	Cassava Production and Industrialization Agricultural Projects	2	18
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>1,119</b>

**CHAPTER XII.**  
**SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND EVENTS**



## Chapter XII

# SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND EVENTS

### Introduction

In this chapter of the Annual Report, we present a brief account of some of the Special Programs IICA has carried out at the express wish of the member countries, or through agreements and contracts which make it possible for the Institute to cooperate in specific fields of action, according to the needs of the Latin American and Caribbean countries.

These programs originate primarily from resolutions by IICA's Board of Directors, and involve the organization, preparation and execution of projects for which highly specialized professionals are usually hired, or to which regular staff members are assigned if they are sufficiently skilled to fulfill the obligations adequately.

In some cases, this involves agreements with other international organizations of either a regional or world scope. Recently some of these programs have received total or partial funding from entities that finance development, or national or international agencies. Others are self-funded, or receive direct funding from member countries or extracontinental countries that participate as IICA observers.

There are many examples of this type of institutional work. The meticulous reader can note in the corresponding appendix, the number of agreements and contracts signed by IICA during this report period as well as their characteristics. Those that were signed previously, but which are still active, must be added.

This type of work enables the Institute to develop actions which are of specific interest to the countries without neglecting the basic lines of action. Following is a description of those that deserve special attention because of their importance and their achievements:

#### a. Projects of the Task Force on Rural Women

Although women represent one half of the world's human resources, their potential contribution is rarely recognized by planners. This condition is attributed to the fact that as societies continue to modernize, men penetrate new fields of technological growth and specialized production, whereas, with few exceptions, women remain relegated to the traditional activities of family subsistence. They lag behind in a pre-industrial world, especially in non-remunerated areas, ignored and under-valued. As a consequence, the drive toward development is reduced.

Women, nevertheless, perform important tasks for the maintainance of a dynamic society. For the most part, they are responsible for partial production, preparing and processing food, for health care, child rearing and home education. In many

countries, they are actively involved in agricultural production, home industries and market activities. For all these reasons, the participation of women in the development process should be reinforced. Planned intervention should strive to change the situation that is creating an ever-increasing gap between men's and women's roles.

To the degree that public officials recognize the importance of the female sector in rural development, national and international organizations will increase actions in support of the full incorporation of women into the development process without overlooking any of their important functions.

IICA is promoting actions for incorporating women into rural development through special efforts which will design appropriate methods for supporting activities at a national level.

The task Force on Rural Women was created for this purpose. It seeks to:

- Research and analyze the problems of rural women.
- Make recommendations on IICA policy.
- Work on project design with the Office of the Deputy Director General for Planning.
- Analyze, evaluate and give feedback on projects with the Office of the Deputy Director General for Rural Development.
- Support national offices.

During the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of IICA's Board of Directors, (May 15, 1979, La Paz, Bolivia), the Director General was recommended to initiate a project on "Technology Transfer to Rural Women and Families" and "Promotion of Rural Women's Organizations", as described in the Director General's Report.

The project for Technology Transfer to Rural Women and Families seeks to contribute to developing specific programs within national institutions that specialize in technology transfer, thus promoting the efficiency of rural women's home administration and production tasks. Furthermore, it will strive to support organizations in producing appropriate technology for improving women's agricultural and agroindustrial performance. This is done by working with technical teams that are specialized in preparing criteria and methods for identifying and developing appropriate technology for women's development in their traditional roles and in agricultural and agroindustrial production.



*Training for women is one of IICA's program objectives.*

The project promoting rural women's organizations seeks to upgrade the technical capacity of national organizations dealing with campesino organization in order to increase the qualitative and quantitative nature of their actions to organize the female sector of the rural population. It also attempts to support national institutions to promote the organization of campesino women, with their participation, particularly in establishing agroindustrial, agricultural, craft and industrial production projects, which include marketing aspects. This is done by supporting the development of technical and administrative units within the national organizations in charge of promoting campesino organization, so they are able to promote the participation of rural women in projects having an economic, social and cultural impact.

During the July-December 1979 semester, these two projects, approved by the Board of Directors, were established in each of IICA's four zones. The countries affected are: Ecuador, in the Andean Zone; Honduras, in the Northern Zone; Brazil, in the Southern Zone; and Jamaica, in the Antillean Zone. Furthermore, four regional specialists in Rural Women's Organizations were hired, one in each of the four countries. These specialists will implement specific support methods with national institutions in order to integrate rural women into their countries' socio-economic development processes.

#### **b. Inter-American Program for Rural Youth**

During this report period, IICA continued to support national rural youth programs through the Inter-American Office for Rural Youth. This included activities in observance of the Inter-American Year of Rural Youth and in support of the four working areas defined for this field, as follows: research into the problems of rural youth; training human resources for working with youth; channeling economic and technical resources for boosting self-managed youth enterprises; and the Information and Documentation Service for Rural Youth.

The following support activities to the countries by the Office for Rural Youth are worth mentioning:

#### **— Regional Meetings on Rural Youth**

As part of the observance of the Inter-American Year for Rural Youth, IICA's Office for Rural Youth, under the auspices of the W.K. Kellogg Foundation (United States) and the governments of Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico and Jamaica, organized four regional meetings for Directors of Rural Youth and Home Education in order to take a look at the status of the national rural youth programs and to examine their working objectives in relation to the countries' development plans and programs.

Work was also performed in preparing a preliminary approach to work with rural youth, based on the IICA/FAO Conceptual Frame of Reference for Rural Youth Programs in Latin America.

Eighteen delegates from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay participated in the Southern Zone Regional Meeting which was held in Belo Horizonte, Brazil.

Seventeen delegates from Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela participated in the Andean Zone Regional Meeting, held in Quito, Ecuador.

Twenty-four delegates from Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama participated in the Northern Zone Regional Meeting held in Mexico.

Twenty-one delegates from Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica and special guest delegates from the United States of America, participated in the Antillean Zone Regional Meeting held in Kingston, Jamaica.

Four reports were produced during these regional meetings. They were published and distributed by IICA's Rural Youth Office.

#### Self-managed Youth Enterprises

Based on the experience IICA has had with youth (promoting the project on cooperative production enterprises with young conscripts from the Armed Forces in Paraguay, and the youth production cooperative of the Agricultural Youth Movement in Uruguay), and in response to the recommendations of the Seventh Conference on Rural Youth which refers to the need to stimulate self-managed youth enterprises, IICA's Office for Rural Youth, under the auspices of the Inter-American Development Bank, IDB, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in Costa Rica, organized a Latin American Seminar Promoting Self-managed Youth Enterprises, an event which fulfilled the following objectives:

- To provide the participants with basic operative knowledge regarding the experiences, promotion and organization of self-managed youth enterprises.
- To provide participants with a conceptual and operative comparison of this new approach to work with rural youth.
- To coordinate training and technical assistance actions for promoting and implementing self-managed youth enterprises.

At the conclusion of the Seminar, the Directors of the rural youth programs approved the following resolution:

- To boost national commitment to the promotion and organization of associative forms of production for rural youth in the Americas and the Caribbean.
- To request that IICA, IDB and CALJR continue their support of the countries in the promotion and reinforcement of self-managed youth enterprises, the working methods of which encourage the integrated education of rural youth and the fulfillment of their responsibilities as individuals, citizens and producers.

#### Conference on Rural Youth

IICA's Office for Rural Youth also provided special support to the Organizing Committee in promoting and organizing the Eighth Conference on Rural Youth in the Americas and Spain, which was held in Valladolid, Spain (1979), under the auspices of the Central Office for Training and Agricultural Extension from Spain's Ministry of Agriculture. One hundred sixty organizations involved in rural youth work attended the conference. Topics analyzed at the event included experiments with educational credit for rural youth, the role of pro-rural youth foundations and associations, the support of inter-American and international organizations to rural youth, and experiences with credit in agricultural schools in Spain.

#### Information and Documentation Service on Rural Youth

Activities planned by the project have been fulfilled with the support of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC, Canada) and technical assistance from the

Inter-American Agricultural Information and Documentation Center (CIDIA), which made it possible to publish and distribute six quarterly bibliographies on rural youth, two issues of summaries of selected publications on rural youth, and an announcement. Photocopies were requested and provided, and an average of seven hundred titles of publications on work with youth were collected.

#### Publications and other activities

IICA's Office for Rural Youth continued publishing its quarterly bulletin dealing with work performed by rural youth in the Americas. The bulletin was discontinued as of July 1979 and its contents have been incorporated into the institutional bulletin *IICA in the Americas*, in hopes of reaching a broader public. The FAO/IICA Conceptual Frame of Reference was also published, for orienting Rural Youth Programs in Latin America.

In coordination with the Rural Youth Programs of the Ministry of Agriculture in Costa Rica, the National 4-H Foundation and the Ibero-American Rural Youth Advisory Council organized the first National Rural Youth Encounter in Costa Rica. This event was held at IICA Headquarters and was attended by the President of the Republic, the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, authorities from the Agricultural Development Office and six hundred delegates from Costa Rican rural youth organizations.

#### c. Task Force on Technology Generation, Transfer and Adaptation

#### "PROTAAL" Project

The Cooperative Research Project on Agricultural Technology in Latin American (PROTAAL) strives to develop research into the nature of the agricultural technology process in the region. It uses an integrated approach, viewing the process as endogenous to the society surrounding it. The analysis attempts to provide useful information that will clarify the technological problem, and consequently, to stimulate the dissemination of



Rural youth in the Americas meet in Valladolid, Spain in late 1979.



*1978 was the Inter-American Year for Rural Youth.*

policies, organizational models and actions that contribute to the technological process and agricultural development. This work is conducted with the financial support of the Ford Foundation, UNDP and IDRC/Canada, with IICA acting as the executor agency.

The operational strategy decentralizes implementation by involving national research teams and a coordinating team working out of IICA.

During this report period, ongoing studies were conducted at a national level in line with the above-mentioned format. The project's coordinating team completed a study on sugar cane production in Colombia. Others are in advanced stages of implementation, dealing with livestock production in Uruguay, corn production in Argentina, potato production in Peru, milk production in the highlands of Ecuador, rice production in Colombia and a combination of products in Northeastern Brazil. These studies are expected to be completed during the first semester of 1980.

Also during 1978/79, the project held two general seminars on preliminary results, with members of the national research teams and the Project's Advisory Committee: Drs. Albert Hirshman, Alain de Janvry and Guillermo O'Dell.

Finally, a subproject was prepared based on the preliminary results, specifically for dealing with the technological problems of small-scale farmers, particularly in reference to their position in the agricultural modernization process. This subproject was submitted and approved for funding by the Government of Holland, and is expected to go into effect in April 1980.

— **Project for Analyzing Human Resources for Agricultural Research in Selected Countries of Latin America**

The Cooperative Research Project on Agricultural Technology in Latin America (PROTAAL) attempts to analyze the education and migration process of highly trained human resources, which has been considered a primary problem and hindrance to development and to the consolidation of the region's national agricultural research infrastructure.

This effort, which began in August 1978 with the technical support of the Rockefeller Foundation, is performing case studies on Argentina, Peru, Colombia and Venezuela. These countries were chosen as a representative sample of the different situations that can be observed in the region. The case studies in Colombia and Peru have been completed, and those in Argentina and Venezuela are in advanced stages. The comparative integration of country-by-country findings has begun, and is expected to be completed during the first semester of 1980.

The project is supported in its development, methods, operational aspects and analysis of partial results at the national level by an advisory committee made up of Drs. Armando Samper from Colombia, Luis Marcano from Venezuela, Luis Paz from Peru, Ubaldo García from Argentina and José Marull from IICA. The advisory committee is currently preparing recommendations to accompany the project's technical reports for presentation at the project's final meeting.

During the 1978/79 period, preliminary documents were prepared on the case studies of Colombia, Peru and Argentina.



**d. Regional Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation in Mexico, Central America and Panama (PROMECAFE)**

The Regional Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation in Mexico, Central America and Panama (PROMECAFE) began operations in June 1978.

Its general objective is to "Promote agricultural research and to boost the technification of coffee cultivation through regional cooperation in order to increase coffee productivity in member countries."

To achieve this objective, activities were conducted for disseminating information, training personnel (in coffee cultivation and technology transfer), providing consultation and doing research.

— **Dissemination**

Several publications were produced and distributed directly to technicians in the region working in coffee research and extension. These include:

- The PROMECAFE Bulletin, published quarterly with general information on coffee cultivation.
- "Consecuencias de la introducción de la roya del café en Brasil" (Consequences of the introduction of coffee rust in Brazil), by L.C. Mónaco.
- "Innovaciones agrotécnicas en caficultura" (Agrotechnical innovations in coffee cultivation), by P.G. Sylvain.

— **Training**

Several international and national courses were held, as well as seminars, workshops, symposia, etc., most notably:

- International course on modern coffee cultivation at CATIE, which lasted four weeks and which involved the participation of 34 technicians from ten countries.
- The symposia on Latin American coffee cultivation: the first in Brazil, where twelve research papers were presented; the second in Mexico, where thirty papers were presented.
- One international seminar-workshop on technology transfer in coffee, held in Guatemala with twenty-one participants from nine countries.
- National course on coffee cultivation organized by IHCAFE in Honduras with the support of PROMECAFE. Thirty-four technicians participated.
- National courses of Technology Transfer in El Salvador and Honduras, with the participation of twenty-six and thirty-six technicians from ISIC and IHCAFE, respectively.
- National course on Technical Writing for forty ISIC researchers in El Salvador.



*PROMECAFE completed various activities, including the First International Course on Coffee Technology Transfer in Guatemala. The picture shows Alfonso Regalado of Mexico sharing ideas at the seminar with small-scale Guatemalan coffee growers.*

- Consultation

The Program sent consultants to several countries to provide assistance in resolving specific problems on the development of national research and extension activities:

- Preparation of a diagnosis on the status of parasitic nematodes in Panamanian coffee plantations.
- Consultation provided to ANACAFE in Guatemala for evaluating their research programs.
- Consultation provided to IHCAFE for managing specific problems of the coffee census.

- Research

Following are major points highlighted by research conducted for the benefit of the countries and the program:

- Study of the status of coffee cultivation programs in the PROMECAFE region.
- Completion of an inventory of genetic coffee resources existing in the countries of the area, and their state of evaluation.
- Regional testing of sixteen genotypes of rust-resistant coffee, and field testing at CATIE of advanced generations of certain promising hybrids with some resistance to rust.

e. Agricultural Credit Insurance Project

IICA and the Agency for International Development (AID) signed a five-year agreement on August 31, 1978, through which the Agency granted US\$ 4 million for developing an Agricultural Credit Insurance system in Panama, Ecuador and Bolivia to serve the needs of small-scale farmers. At the same time, IICA will conduct socio-economic research on the impact of the introduction of Agricultural Credit Insurance.



*A film crew from the Agricultural Credit Insurance Institute of Panama, Channel 11 and IICA, gathers material for dissemination.*

The lack of credit has been identified as a structural problem in the agricultural sector, affecting small and medium-scale farmers. This often causes an inadequate use of input and makes the introduction of new technology difficult, all of which generally affects the socio-economic conditions of the campesino. The farmers are also constantly faced with the risk of losing their crops as a consequence of inevitable natural disasters, which lowers their incomes. They are negatively affected by their status as credit recipients.

Agricultural Credit Insurance is a mechanism which, when made available to small and medium-scale farmers, protects them in the event of natural disasters and allows them to maintain their production and debt-bearing capacity. As one of the objectives of insurance is to reduce arrears of payment, it contributes to economically fortifying the financial support system of the agricultural sector and increases the sector's capacity to serve small-scale farmers.

- The Experimental Projects

Program strategy has been to establish Experimental Projects in selected countries to which IICA, using funds from the AID Agreement, provides technical cooperation and funds for covering administrative expenses. The country, aside from working to establish a legal base for the system, helps finance the insurer with monetary contributions and guarantees.

The Experimental Project selects areas and crops, designs operative and financial mechanisms, prepares an activity program and implements the insurance operations. Its primary objective is to establish the insurer institutionally and financially, so that, by the end of the experimental stage, it will be in a position to expand its operations on a national level. At the same time, special attention is paid to training national staff during the implementation of these projects.

In this way, IICA is introducing a little-known technique to the Latin American and Caribbean countries, testing Agricultural Credit Insurance models in this experimental phase, striking a balance between the objectives of protecting the small and medium-scale farmers, and increasing production and upgrading the funding system.

The conceptual framework for research into Agricultural Credit Insurance establishes the farm as the basic decision unit, and views agriculture as a risky business because of the uncertainty of yields and prices. Agricultural Credit Insurance is seen as an incentive to farmers to adopt more advanced, though more risky, technology. The effects of the insurance should be analyzed with an eye to other factors like guarantee prices, technical assistance and an appropriate knowledge of the possible behavior of recommended technology. Although the analysis begins with the decision-making process on the farm, it also attempts to trace the implications for the insurer and the rural credit banks, as well as what these programs contribute to resolving sectoral problems. Therefore, a research process has been outlined to include the conceptual frame of reference, existing information, and the organization and analysis of information that will be generated by insurance operations during the coming years. The analysis of existing information involves an evaluation of the experiences of insurance programs in other countries, particularly in Mexico, where the Agricultural Credit Insurance program has been in existence for over twenty years.

The information generated by the project will be very valuable for setting premium and coverage levels and for determining the costs and benefits of the program. Besides the insurance activities, information will be gathered through regular surveys with project farmers and control groups, in order to make a comparative analysis.

## — Completed actions

### — Panama

On March 16, 1979, IICA and the Agricultural Insurance Institute of Panama (ISA) signed an agreement for a joint Pilot Project for expanding agricultural and livestock insurance programs. As a result of the agreement, ISA doubled its portfolio in 1979, with the addition of two new crops, beans and industrial tomatoes, as well as rice, corn and sorghum.

The bulk of the insured are small farmers, and currently almost seventy percent have less than US\$ 10,000 in fixed assets, while most of the cattle farmers have less than US\$ 20,000 in fixed assets. The program has rapidly and successfully established a single insurer to serve the small and medium-scale farmers.

The program for institutional upgrading at ISA has begun, with the consultation of visiting actuaries. Collaboration is being provided on organizing management, financial and communications systems. Studies have also begun for establishing campesino life insurance, along with the agricultural insurance.

### — Bolivia

Initial steps were taken to establish legislation for creating the Insuring entity. It was constituted through Supreme Resolution No. 191655, which grants corporate status to the Bolivian Agricultural Insurance Agency (ABA), as a public enterprise with administrative autonomy and its own assets.

Once the organization had been created, its manager designated and its offices installed, an Agreement was signed with IICA for providing the Insurance Agency with technical cooperation in operational matters and economic cooperation to cover administrative expenses. Furthermore, negotiations with the Government gave ABA the necessary economic resources for paying claims, should they exceed the total amount of collected payments.

Regulations, manuals and the forms necessary for providing services were prepared with IICA's technical cooperation.

Together with the above activities, collaboration was received from other Government entities and the private sector for conducting socio-economic studies in selected zones to determine the initial project site.

### — Ecuador

Legal and financial studies were conducted in Ecuador, and possible zones and crops were determined in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. On the basis of these studies, a proposal was prepared for the government to create the insuring agency and to begin legal procedures.

### — Research

Research activities have begun in Mexico and Panama. In order to maximize the results of the Mexican experience, a methodological framework was designed for obtaining information on the impact of Agricultural Credit Insurance. The National Agricultural Insurance Agency S.A. (ANAGSA) and the Post-Graduate School of the National Agricultural University at Chapingo are providing valuable assistance in the form of useful statistical information.

Surveys have been designed in Panama for implementation in 1980. Information generated during the three years of operation of the Agricultural Insurance Institute is also available.

## — Hemispheric Projection

A diagnosis of Costa Rica harvest insurance was carried out with financial resources from IICA and with the collaboration of consultants, in order to develop a possible program for technical cooperation with the National State Insurance Institute by restructuring the system, linking it to credit and orienting it toward the small farmer.

As part of the hemispheric projection of Agricultural Credit Insurance, an invitation from the Venezuelan Agricultural Credit Fund was accepted for introducing the system in three seminars held in Caracas and Barquisimeto. The government of Venezuela expressed interest in obtaining technical cooperation from IICA for Agricultural Credit Insurance, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock approved the idea of the Pilot Project, and an agreement for national funding was prepared.

Informative meetings were also held for the same purposes with officials from agricultural and financial government entities in Trinidad-Tobago.

### f. Tropical Agricultural Research and Training Center (CATIE)

Due to a lack of adequate technology for small-scale farmers in Central America, the Tropical Crops and Soils Department at CATIE decided to dedicate large portions of its budget and its professional endeavors to studying cropping systems for tropical small-scale farmers. It directed its efforts by organizing an inter-disciplinary team of researchers. They were in charge of field work, and of designing experiments for studying 24 cropping systems including beans, corn, cassava and yams. These systems were studied until May 1979 (work began in 1973) in order to develop procedures for collecting and handling data, and to determine the endurance of the systems under study.

The project was expanded in July 1975, funded in large part by the USAID Regional Office for Central America and Panama (ROCAP). The general objective of the last phase of this project is to develop improved cropping systems for low-income



*The President of the Republic of Costa Rica, Lic. Rodrigo Carazo, and General Omar Torrijos of Panama shown with Ing. Gustavo Enriquez of CATIE, who is demonstrating new developments in cacao.*



*Courses on tropical agriculture are highly beneficial for specialists working in the American tropics.*

small-scale farmers, as well as to train Central American professionals in these areas.

Examples of the most important results of the work in each country include: in Nicaragua, fifty professionals were trained through seminars, short courses and in-service training, and an alternative has been developed for the traditional corn/bean cropping system. In Honduras, four rice and corn cropping systems were tested. In Guatemala, research concentrated on the highland areas with eleven different studies. In El Salvador, the National Agricultural Technology Center (CENTA) adopted technology developed by CATIE for researching cropping systems. In Costa Rica, major research efforts have been performed as a result of CATIE's presence in the country.

Research into livestock and forestry production has also continued, and work has been done on combining them in agricultural-forest-pasturage cropping systems.

Finally, in addition to the many other agreements handled by CATIE, it is worth noting that in May 1979, the Kellogg Foundation approved a project for US\$ 1,114,000 to contribute to upgrading national agricultural research and extension institutions in the six countries of the Central American Isthmus, in order to produce and transfer adaptable technology through the training of national technicians. This training program will offer intensive courses, short courses, seminars, etc., and is expected to reach a total of 1,500 technicians over a period of four years. The technical content of each event is planned according to existing technology and each country's needs.

#### **g. Cooperative Program for Agricultural Research in the Southern Cone Countries**

This important program, which has turned into a multi-zonal program with the inclusion of Bolivia, has suffered certain

setbacks in its implementation, primarily because of difficulties in obtaining the best specialists for its areas of action. Nevertheless, it may soon be extended, a possibility which promises fruitful results.

Among this program's important points, it is worth mentioning the preparation of the Indicative Plan and the First Annual Working Plan (1979). This endeavour was shared by the Program Office and international consultants.

The Program Office developed contacts with international centers and programs (CIMMYT, CIAT, FAO, IBPGR and INTSOY) likely to be interested in this task. It also gathered general information needed as a basis for setting up the plan. The Program Office was in charge of analyzing the components and plans for Production Systems, Training, and Information and Documentation, that would have to be included in the Plan, but for which no consultants had been hired.

Consultants carried out field analyses during trips to the six participating countries, visiting research centers of the institutions involved and coming into direct contact with their situation and their problems. With rare exceptions, the consultants were able to visit the headquarters of the participating organizations in all the countries and to interview their principal authorities.

The Indicative Plan was written in collaboration with a group of consultants.

Each of the consultants wrote a project on a specific topic. The Program Office consulted with seven specialists for writing the remaining three projects (Production Systems, Training, and Information and Documentation). The specialists are: Mario Kaminsky (CIENES, Santiago de Chile), Gustavo Nores (CIAT, Cali, Colombia), Angel Fernández (School of Agriculture, UBA, Buenos Aires), Abel Bernardón (INTA-Anguil, Argen-

tina), Antonio March (INTA-San Luis, Argentina), Hugo Cohan (IICA, Uruguay) and Alejandro MacLean (IICA, Uruguay).

#### **h. Latin American and Caribbean Agricultural Planning and Policy Analysis Project (PROPLAN)**

This report covers some of the work that took place between September 1978 and December 1979 as part of this cooperative project which will collaborate for five years in improving or creating national institutional capacities in the area of agricultural planning.

PROPLAN, which has been in operation for three years, receives operational funds from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and IICA. Iowa and Michigan State Universities, in the United States, also collaborate with the Project.

Although the bulk of the planning efforts should be made by the countries themselves, another of the Project's goals is to develop or facilitate the implementation of agricultural planning and policy analysis.

As of September 1978, work focused on completing the conceptual framework of the planning process; the studies on the Latin American and Caribbean planning systems and the case studies on selected aspects of the planning process. Seven documents have been produced so far:

- Conceptual framework of the planning process in Latin America and the Caribbean: an integrated view of the policy analysis and decision-making processes in the Agricultural Sector.
- Analysis of the performance of sectoral planning units in the agricultural planning process in Latin America and the Caribbean: their participation in the policy analysis and decision-making processes in the Agricultural Sector.
- The policy analysis process in the Costa Rican agricultural sector.



*Director General Araujo and Dr. Norberto Ras (moderator) during the First Meeting of Animal Health Directors.*

- The agricultural planning system in Bolivia.
- The formulation stage of the agricultural planning process in Venezuela.
- The implementation stage of the agricultural planning process in Honduras.
- The control stage of the agricultural planning process in Peru.

At the same time, a data bank has been created with information on the planning systems of the twenty-three Latin American and Caribbean countries where IICA has national offices.

Three important seminars were planned at the conclusion of this stage. The first was held in San José, Costa Rica and was attended by sectoral and national planning directors from the countries of Central America, Mexico, Panama, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The second met on April 17-19, in Lima, Peru, bringing together sectoral planning directors from the South American countries, and the third seminar was held during the first week of June, in Kingston, Jamaica with the sectoral planning directors from Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad-Tobago.

During these seminars, the presentation of the general strategy was followed by the definition of specific goals. For example, in the seminar held in San José, Costa Rica, "problem areas" in agricultural planning were pinpointed, and there was discussion of the orientation IICA should adopt for its work in this field.

This general framework will provide a basis for consideration of mechanisms for implementing future cooperative actions. IICA will use the results as input for a meeting of its own planning specialists and the representatives in the countries involved in these areas.

#### **i. Program for the Development of the American Tropics (IICA-Tropics Program)**

Six member countries make up this Cooperative Program, which was created in 1969 and began operations in 1971.

In its initial stage, it focused on organizing and holding national and international meetings, seminars, and work groups and other actions in the fields of research, ecology, settlement, the conservation and protection of wildlife, production systems, training technicians to acquire a more profound consciousness of development in the tropics, and promoting solutions to its problems. It also stimulates research and the dissemination of knowledge on the tropics, and encourages the creation of efficient methods for applying its recommendations.

Experience acquired during the initial stage demonstrated that the Program should concentrate on increasing support to impact projects and training programs which promote the integration of the Amazon Basin into the respective national economies, particularly by preparing and transferring production systems to the rural environment, adapting them ecologically and economically to the conditions of the region.

During this report period, a diagnosis was made of the common priorities held by the six countries involved in the Program (Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela), based on the priorities previously set by each of the countries. These priorities are:



*Dr. Herrán Fonseca, Costa Rican Minister of Agriculture, meets with the Argentine Director of Plant Protection, Dr. Héctor Ceruso, during the First Meeting of Directors of Plant Protection in Latin America and the Caribbean.*

- To train human resources, by emphasizing the training of technicians in matters of integrated agricultural and agro-forest-pasturage production systems adapted to the Amazon region.
- Planning and technical training in the exchange, importation, multiplication and diffusion of germplasm.
- Planning land-use policy, and training technical support staff.
- Programs on technology transfer and rural education.
- Streamlining multinational-level support mechanisms.
- Streamlining multinational-level mechanisms for obtaining external funding resources for research and production systems.
- Obtaining external resources for reinforcing and diversifying national and regional projects on integrated agricultural and agro-forest-pastoral production systems for the Amazon.

Some actions that were completed are: a multinational course on forestry and the management of Amazon forests, held in Brazil in October 1978; the preparation of an informative catalogue on species of known or potential interest, and an analysis with INPA in Brazil, of work performed in germplasm collection. Concrete actions have been performed in the Ecuadorian humid tropics at the NAPO experimental station, as well as in a Seminar on ecological systems. Lastly, the Institute participated in preparing a forestry research program for the zone of Pará, Brazil, which will be funded by FINEP.

Work in Colombia is performed with CONIF and INDERENA. In terms of obtaining external resources, contacts have begun with IDRC/Canada and ORSTOM/France.

**j. Training and Studies Program on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development in the Central American Isthmus (PRACA)**

An Agreement was signed towards the end of 1978 with the Government of Holland, which made it possible to substantially expand the work area of this project. Its objective is to assist Agrarian Reform and Settlement entities, and Campesino Community Enterprise federations and confederations of the countries of the Isthmus in their efforts to constitute and develop such enterprises, especially in the areas of organization, administration and training.

At the same time, efforts are being made to upgrade IICA/PRACA action with campesino community enterprises and to stimulate and collaborate in preparing and developing community enterprises at local, regional and multinational levels that facilitate the channelling of funds for integral and integrated rural development projects.

During its first year of activities, the GOBHOL/IICA/PRACA Project developed numerous activities including a total of 37 Experimental Laboratories in five of the six participating countries, involving 3,573 campesinos.

An evaluation of the project is scheduled for the first months of 1980.

**k. Agricultural Credit. Relations with ALIDE**

The Latin American Association of Development Funding Institutions (ALIDE) has its permanent headquarters in Lima,

Peru and is constituted of 135 Active Member development banks which operate in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Its most important Members are the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank); the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE); the Andean Development Corporation; the Plata Basin Financial Fund; ten Spanish entities of the Official Development Credit System; the Arab-Spanish Bank; the Arab-Latin American Bank; and the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau of the Federal Republic of Germany. Collaborating Members of ALIDE are Central Banks, Bank Superintendencies and other institutions involved in the funding and development of Latin America and the Caribbean.

IICA Headquarters has established close ties with ALIDE, and during the Agricultural Credit Committee Meeting, held in Lima, IICA signed an Agreement with ALIDE on matters of agricultural credit. This was confirmed with the signature of the Agreement in the Dominican Republic.

### 1. Activities of the Tropics Committee

The Committee's first year of activities stressed:

#### Supporting IICA National Offices

Especially in activities related to the humid tropics, for example, in evaluating the location of a new experimental station in Eastern Ecuador and the consequent consultation on the initial planning of its research program. A Seminar on the use of the Colombian tropical Amazon was also supported. In both cases, close working relations were maintained with the IICA-Tropics Program.

Also in the Office in Ecuador, technical support was provided to the small-farmer production system program being carried out in the Riobamba area (Quimiag-Penipe Project) with resources from the Simon Bolivar Fund.

#### Supporting other entities

Technical support was provided to CATIE through effective participation in developing methods for determining new work areas for the project on production systems for small-scale farmers; as well as with agroforestry research within the Natural Resources Program.

#### Supporting Headquarters

Active participation in the initial activities of new IICA programs, such as in the program for Inventories of Natural Resources and the Use of Remote Sensing, and in the agroenergy program. In the first case, a hemisphere-wide diagnosis was made on the use of remote sensors, and later, project profiles were prepared for external funding. Similar activities have taken place in the field of agroenergy, where, at this time, a first diagnostic study on the agroenergetic capacity of Costa Rica is beginning as a pilot project for designing diagnostic methods dealing with energy.

#### Research

Several project profiles have been prepared in the field of research for developing the tropics, and they have been submitted for consideration to several funding agencies. One of these profiles was favorably received and has been accepted for financial support from IDRC/Canada.

Contacts have also begun with International Institutes and Centers on matters dealing with the development of the tropics,

specifically with ICRAF (International Council for Research in Agroforestry, Nairobi, Kenya), IITA (International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, Nigeria) and ILCA (International Livestock Center for Africa), with whom the possibilities of joint work in agroforestry research will be discussed.

#### Training

In terms of training, the Committee has participated in a series of technical events like the Thirteenth Congress on Remote Sensing, Michigan, USA; the Meeting on Agroforestry systems, Nairobi, Kenya; the Latin American Congress on Energy, New Orleans, USA; the Agroenergetic Model in Brazil, Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil, etc.

#### m. The Animal Health Program

The Seventh Inter-American Conference on Agriculture in Honduras in 1977, saw evidence of a clear concern for plant and animal health problems in this continent. Two of ten recommendations passed by the Conference dealt with this area of concern.

Likewise, the Special Committee of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of IICA, at its meeting in October, 1978, recommended that IICA's Director General develop a proposal establishing a mechanism for coordinating efforts to deal with problems of pests and diseases affecting plants and animals and causing considerable economic losses.

In May, 1979, at the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors, the Director General submitted the Animal Health Program, subsequently approved.

The program seeks to strengthen national institutions, either individually or collectively, thus enabling the countries to maintain their capacity to take effective action against animal diseases. The following specific goals were included:

1. Preventing the appearance of diseases that have significant economic and health repercussions in geographic areas currently free of such diseases.



*Dr. Paulo de Tarso Abim of Brazil is congratulated by Director General Araujo as he receives the Inter-American Agricultural Award for 1979, in the name of the IICA's Technical Advisory Council.*

2. Eventually controlling and eradicating currently existing diseases whose impact has been severe on the economy and the health of the population in the geographic areas subject to them, and which pose a threat to neighboring countries.
3. Guaranteeing proper use of any inputs necessary for preventing and fighting diseases that affect domestic animals and, in particular, avoiding any dangerous effects on human beings or the environment.

In Resolution IICA/RAJD/Res.94(18/79), the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors approved the program and, in paragraphs 3 and 4, authorized the Director General to call a Meeting of Plant and Animal Health Directors. The Animal Health Meeting was held in Costa Rica on August 22-25, 1979, and was attended by 42 experts from 25 countries and from such international and regional organizations as FAO, OIRSA, PAHO, CATIE and IICA.

This meeting produced a series of recommendations establishing the guidelines for a working plan for the Animal Health Program. These recommendations were both general and specific in nature. The specific comments have to do primarily with developing human resources, identifying the actual problems of the countries, obtaining outside resources, information, and communication, establishing mechanisms for fast action in emergency situations, and developing quarantine and legal systems.

On the basis of these recommendations, a preliminary working plan was prepared. It provides for the selection and appointment of a Program Director and regional specialists for the four IICA zones, as well as the development of various activities.

#### n. The Plant Protection Program

At the Seventh Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, held in Honduras in 1977, the Ministers of Agriculture



*Ms. Francis Chandler of Barbados receives the Inter-American Agricultural Award for Young Professionals, 1979 (Caribbean Zone) from the Minister of Agriculture of Barbados, the Honorable Lloyd Brathwaite. Director General Araujo looks on.*

clearly demonstrated their concern with plant disease problems affecting the crops of this continent. As a result, two of the recommendations subsequently adopted by the Conference addressed themselves to this area. In May, 1979, at the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors, the current Program was approved.

The goals of the Hemispheric Plant Protection Program are: Preventing the appearance of pests and diseases whose economic impact may be severe in those geographic areas currently free of them; fighting and eradicating economically dangerous pests in those geographic areas in which they already exist, posing a threat to other regions or countries; promoting the proper use of pesticides, reducing risks to workers and preventing the accumulation of poisonous residues in the harvest, with the dangers they present to human consumers and domestic animals, and avoiding any possibility of endangering wildlife or making other modifications in the ecological balance; and facilitating training for personnel from national and regional plant protection organizations. In an effort to coordinate complementary activities and avoid duplication of efforts, the Program will be developed in close cooperation with international and regional organizations active in the area of Plant Protection.

The first meeting of Directors of Plant Protection took place at IICA Headquarters in San José, Costa Rica, from August 15 to 18, 1979. It was attended by 23 delegates from Latin American and Caribbean countries, as well as from the United States and Canada.

Also present were representatives of such regional and international organizations as FAO, ICAITI (the Central American Industrial Research and Technology Institute), OIRSA (the International Regional Agricultural Health Organization), and the Board of the Cartagena Agreement. They all provided presentations of the work being done within their areas of influence.

On the basis of recommendations by the working groups, the program coordinators prepared a program for following up on meeting recommendations, to be put into effect after the completion of the meeting of Directors of Plant Protection.

### Plant Protection Program Activities

#### Plant Quarantine

The meeting of Directors, interested in collecting information on the activities of the Plant Protection Offices in the countries, requested that a form be sent to every country. These forms would be filled out with information on the various quarantine methods in use, plant protection campaigns, organization, and areas of concentration. This would provide the data necessary to convey to IICA the areas most in need of institutional support and would be valuable in making the countries aware of work underway in plant protection.

Likewise, forms would be developed for determining pesticide control regulations and plant protection legislation in each country.

These national laws and regulations on plant protection would be printed up in a single summary and would provide an understanding of the most important problems in the specific area of quarantine methods. It would reveal technical and institutional limitations and handicaps and demonstrate how quarantine provisions are being observed in the different countries.





*Dr. Robert C. Kramer (center), Director of Agricultural Programs for the Kellogg Foundation, shown with Minister Fonseca and Director General Araujo during observation ceremonies of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Kellogg Foundation, held in San José, Costa Rica.*

Material would also be compiled on pesticide regulation in the countries. This would pave the way for cooperative efforts to up-date legal provisions on the production, sale and use of plant protection products, and to revise records, labels, etc., according to recent developments in the area of chemical products that protect human health and the environment.

#### **Regional Organization of the Plant Protection Program**

The countries of the Andean Zone, the Caribbean, the Northern Zone, and the Southern Zone were consulted before Plant Protection experts could be hired to coordinate the work in each region. Four specialists are being recruited to coordinate the work in these four zones.

#### **Course Development for Training Plant Protection Specialists**

At the request of the Board of the Cartagena Agreement, a training course on Plant Quarantine was developed to help specialists learn to work as Agricultural Inspectors in ports, airports, and border stations in the Andean Area. These inspectors would be in charge of quarantine supervision of agricultural imports and exports.

Cooperation in organizing this course is being received from the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC), the Government of Venezuela (Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock) and IICA. Activities will be defined for each country.

The course will take place in April, 1980 in Maracay, Venezuela. Other courses could provide training in Integrated Control and the Use and Handling of Pesticides. Contact has been made with the La Molina Agrarian University in Peru, the

United States Department of Agriculture, and the Inter-American Development Bank in Washington, D.C. Project profiles will be prepared for obtaining financing for a five-year training program.

#### **Plant Protection Information Projects**

The goals of this project are: To develop a rapid alert service on documentation published by plant protection institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean.

To compile and disseminate information on program activities and prevention and control measures on the national, regional, and international levels.

To cooperate in the production of handbooks, guides, and materials on plant protection problems.

Contact has been made with the Dutch Embassy in Venezuela to discuss post-graduate training for the agricultural needs of the Andean, Northern, and Antillean Zones. Three scholarships were obtained for each country. They will cover traveling expenses, training costs, per diem, and textbooks, for studies in:

- Plant protection;
- Seed Technology, and
- Production and Certification of Potato Seeds.

#### **Institutional Cooperation, UPEB (Union of Banana-Exporting Countries)**

Meetings have been held with the Director General and the Director of Research of the Union of Banana-Exporting

Countries made up of Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Costa Rica and Honduras, to plan technical assistance activities. Areas of concentration would include joint action to control the "black sigatoka banana disease", a fungal disease currently spreading across Central America and causing severe economic damage to the banana plantations.

**o. Events of particular importance**

The following are among some of the most important events IICA has participated in during this report period:

**1 Granting the Inter-American Agricultural Award, and other Awards**

The 1979 Inter-American Agricultural Award, the highest reward for work performed in the field of agriculture in America, was granted to Dr. Paulo de Tarso Alvim, a Brazilian scientist known for his work in the field of genetics, plant physiology and the development of the tropics.

The 1979 Inter-American Agricultural Development Award was given to Mr. Ricardo Hepp D., from Chile, in public recognition of his outstanding work. The 1979 Inter-American Agricultural Awards for Young Professionals were granted to Ms. Francis Chandler, of Barbados (the first woman recipient); to Mr. Francisco Alvarez Bonilla, from Costa Rica; to Mr. Germán Xavier Briceño, from Venezuela, and to Mr. Sebastián Pérez Campino, from Chile.

These awards were conferred by the member countries during a special session of IICA's Technical Advisory Council, when it met in May in La Paz, Bolivia on the occasion of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors.

**2. Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Kellogg Foundation**

In honor of the two decades of association between IICA and the Kellogg Foundation, we celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the latter by organizing an international seminar entitled "Policies and Strategies for Rural Development in Latin America and the Caribbean for the Decade of the 80's". Prominent guest speakers participated in the seminar, including Dr. Montague Yudelman, from the World Bank, and Dr. Hugo Trivelli, ex-Minister of Agriculture in Chile. IICA organized an in-house contest on the subject for its technicians, awarding prizes to three of the fourteen submitted papers. The seminar was held at IICA Headquarters during the first part of September, with the participation of Dr. Robert C. Kramer, Director of the Kellogg Foundation's Agricultural Programs, as well as 120 participants from national and international organizations.

**3. Twenty-third Meeting of the Council of Directors**

The twenty-third annual meeting of IICA's Council of Directors was held on September 17-20, 1979 at Headquarters. This was the first time in 37 years of institutional life that all the country Directors were able to meet with Headquarters and Regional Directors. They received a short course on management prior to the meeting.

**4. Activities in Support of Professional Scientific Associations**

As in the past, IICA has been providing concrete support to the work of professional scientific associations in Latin America and the Caribbean. These associations hold agreements or letters of understanding with the Institute for technical, secretarial, or economic assistance.



*All IICA managerial personnel met in San José, Costa Rica for the Twenty-Third Meeting of the Directors' Council of the Institution.*



*IICA held an exposition of publications during the Tenth Meeting of the Latin American Association of Agricultural Sciences, held in Acapulco, Mexico, in April, 1979.*

An important accomplishment during this period was IICA's effort to meet with the Presidents of the five associations with which we currently cooperate. This was done at the meeting of the Latin American Association of Agricultural Sciences, scheduled for Acapulco, Mexico in April, 1979, at which time we held a series of discussions on future activities and on setting up a joint working program.

The meeting was attended by the Presidents of the following groups: the Latin American Association of Higher Education in Agriculture (ALEAS); the Latin American Association of Post-graduate Education in Agriculture (ALEAP); the Latin American Association of Animal Production (ALPA); and the Latin American Association of Agricultural Sciences (ALCA). The only member not present was the President of the Latin American Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists (AIBDA), but the Director General of IICA was able to meet with him, and with the other members of AIBDA's Board of Directors, at their annual meeting in Lima, Peru, in May, 1979.

During this reporting period, letters of understanding were renewed with AIBDA, ALPA, and ALEAS. This was done in August, 1979, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Caribbean Food Crops Society, an association of agricultural researchers in the Caribbean zone. The letter of understanding

signed at that time provided a basis on which IICA will provide technical and economic assistance to this group.

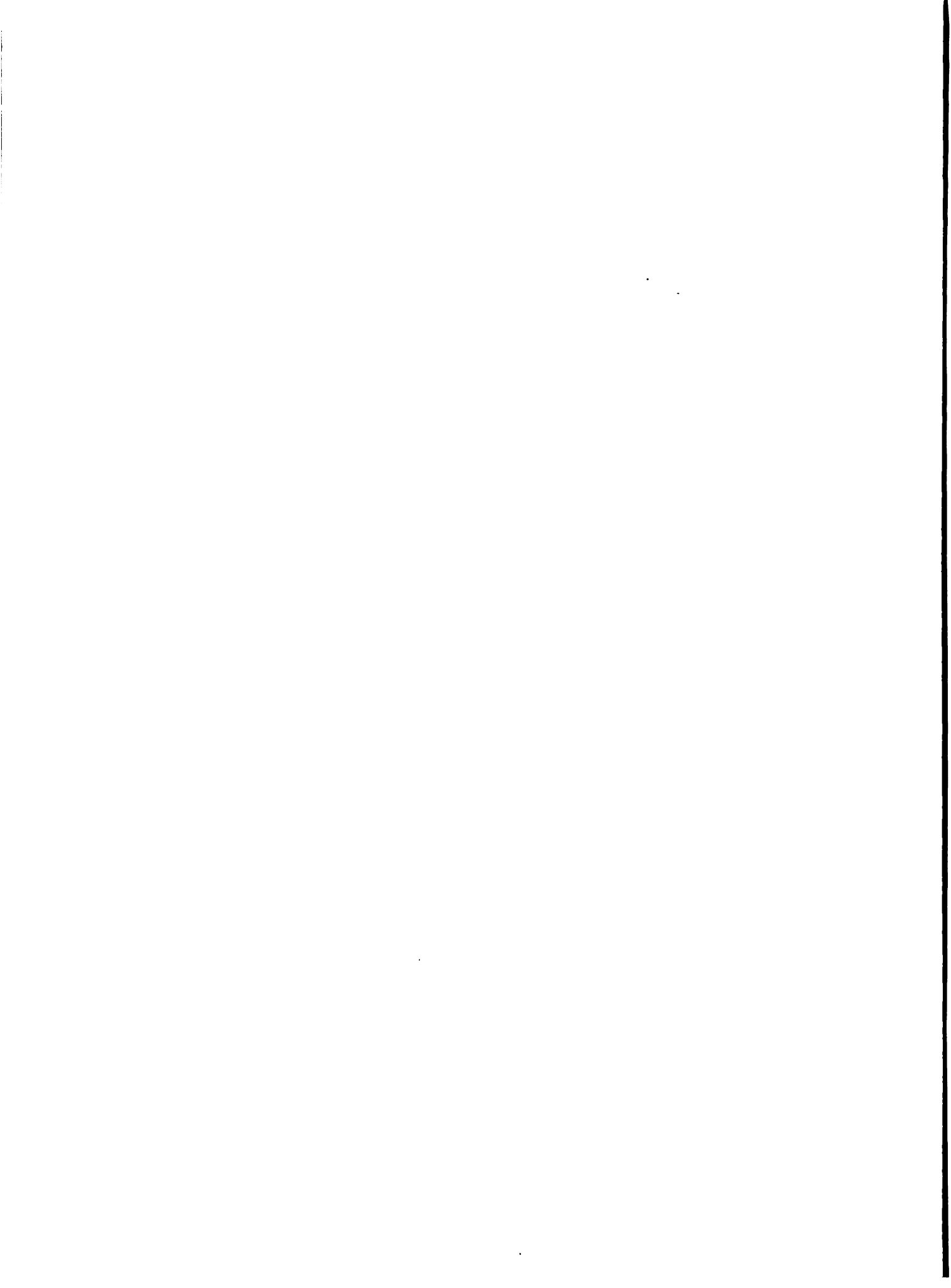
At the same time, IICA took part in the inter-American meetings of ALCA and ALPA, in Mexico and Panama, respectively. We also attended the meeting of the Board of Directors of ALEAS, in Ecuador, and the meeting of the Board of Directors of AIBDA, held in Lima, Peru.

IICA's Secretariat for Liaison with Scientific Associations was maintained and reinforced during the period under consideration, and it is expected to continue operating in the future as a means of supporting scientific associations in this area. Moreover, IICA expects to increase the number of scientific associations with which it maintains relations and, to this end, studies are underway on the possibility of signing letters of understanding with several of the most important groups in this sector.

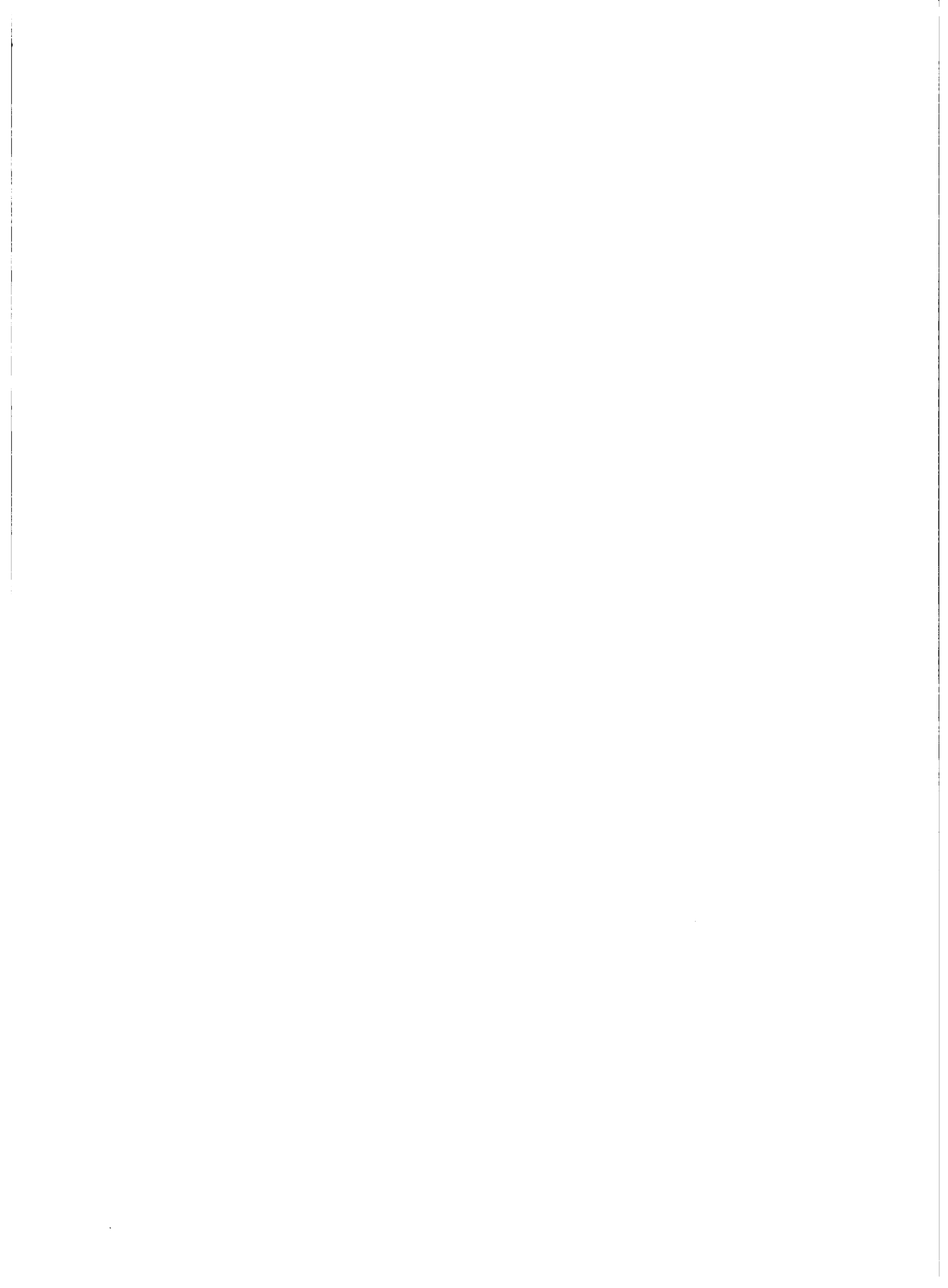
It should also be noted that IICA has continued to support the work of the Central American Cooperative Program for Improving Food Crops (PCCMCA), a group with which it enjoys long-standing ties. Our cooperation has taken the form of secretarial assistance and technical and economic support for meetings. This important group of researchers in Central America, which has been joined by several South America and Caribbean Countries, the United States and Mexico, completed 25 years of productive achievement with an unbroken record of annual meetings. It has expanded its coverage from the original concerns of beans, rice, corn and sorghum, to include animal production and cropping systems.



*IICA had commemorative medals minted for its Thirty-Fifth Anniversary and the inauguration of the Central Headquarters building.*



**CHAPTER XIII.**  
**FINANCIAL SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS**



## Chapter XIII

# FINANCIAL SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS FISCAL YEAR 1978-1979 – SECOND SEMESTER 1979

### General Information

Because of the fiscal year change from July 1 – June 30; to January 1 – December 31, effective in 1980, the financial information in this report is shown for the full fiscal year of 1978-1979, and for the second semester of 1979 (July 1 – December 31), in order to adjust to the new fiscal year 1980, which began on January 1.

### TOTAL RESOURCES

#### July 1, 1978 – June 30, 1979

In accordance with the instructions of the Board of Directors to seek outside funding for project activity, instead of requesting continued quota increases, every effort has been made to increase financing from extra-quota funds. These efforts have resulted in an increase of extra-quota funds, including the Simon Bolivar Fund from US\$ 1,945,645 received in fiscal year 1974-1975 to US\$ 7,104,220 in fiscal year 1978-1979.

The increase shown in Figure 1 reveals very clearly the additional support being given IICA by Member and Observer Countries, as well as international institutions. The graph indicates that of the total resources received and expended during fiscal year 1974-1975, quota funds represented 76.4 percent of the total, while in fiscal year 1978-1979, quota funds represented 57.7 percent of the total, Simon Bolivar Fund, 10.6 percent and other extra-quota funds accounted for 31.7 percent of the US\$ 16,813,220 received for that year.

#### July 1 – December 31, 1979

During the second semester of 1979, which represents only a six month period, extra-quota fund financing of activities continued to grow. As shown in Figure 2, quota fund financing represented 54.6 percent of the total for that period, with the Simon Bolivar Fund accounting for 9 percent and other extra-quota funds amounting to 36.4 percent of the total of US\$ 10,826,149 received and expended during that six month period.

### REGULAR FUNDS

#### July 1, 1978 – June 30, 1979

### General Information

Total quota collections were slightly less than expected during this fiscal year. Although, technically, the report shows a collection figure of 84.2 percent of the approved budget for the same period, this figure is misleading, because two large quota payments amounting to approximately US\$ 1,500,000 were in the process of being paid as of June 30, but were not registered

officially until the first few days of July. In effect, these payments, registered before June 30, would have given a collection percentage of 99.2 percent. In spite of this excellent recovery, additional payments of substantial amounts that were anticipated were not received, and it is expected that these funds will be recovered during the 1980 fiscal year.

### General Working Fund

As explained in the preceding paragraph, because the two large quota payments of approximately US\$ 1,500,000 were not registered by June 30, the liquidity of the fund was very low. With the receipt of these payments in the first few days of July, liquidity was reestablished. However, the Fund was expected to have been strengthened this year, with the substantial payments mentioned that were not received.

### Quotas

The effect of two quota payments registered in July instead of June is reflected in all of the financial statements. Outstanding quotas shown as having doubled from the previous year would have been reduced to approximately US\$ 1,600,000, with the two late payments mentioned. Again, it was expected to reduce this substantially, with the additional payments expected, but not received.

### Accounts and Contributions Receivable

This amount outstanding showed an increase over last year because of the increased activity financed by extra-quota funds. These funds, received through contracts, agreements and donations are received periodically and not always by June 30, which was the the closing date for our fiscal year; however, they are not considered to be doubtful.

### Inventories

Inventories showed only a slight increase over the previous year, reflecting a normal increase in activity.

### Accounts Payable and Revolving Funds

Accounts payable were affected also by the registration of the two quota payments registered in the first few days of July, and the account reflected in part the emergency use of other funds for year end payments, pending deposit of approximately US\$ 1,500,000 received during the first few days of July. The balance in this account reflects a rather tight cash situation at the year's end, which was immediately remedied with the receipt of new funds.

Resolving funds reflected a decrease at the end of the year because of increased activity during the period.

## Summary

The financial position is considered to be sound, and it is expected that certain substantial payments not received, as anticipated, will be recovered during 1980, and strengthen considerably the liquidity in the General Working Fund, thereby, the cash position.

## Second Semester — 1979 (July 1 — December 31, 1979)

### General Information

The collection of quotas for this period, which normally does not reflect much movement because of the differences between our prior fiscal year and that of the countries, was exceptionally good. During this period, as mentioned before, two large quota payments of nearly US\$ 1,500,000 were registered in July; therefore, reflected in this second semester collection figure. Nevertheless, several countries made exceptional efforts to cancel the quota corresponding to this one-half year, and the total amount collected for that period reached 106.9 percent of the total budget approved.

### General Working Fund

As expected, with the change in fiscal year dates, although the collection percentage was good, the substantial amounts expected and still not received left the liquidity in the Working Fund weak at the end of this period. As stated earlier, it is expected that this situation will be remedied during 1980.

### Quotas

The total amount of quotas outstanding was reduced during this period, but still shows a larger amount outstanding than in desirable, and strong efforts will be made during 1980 to remedy this situation.

### Accounts and Contributions Receivable

This amount increased slightly, due to additional activities financed by extra-quota funds. These amounts are received periodically, and payment of these sums does not always coincide with our cut-off date. Payments are not considered to be doubtful, however.

### Inventories

Inventories reflected a very slight reduction.

### Accounts Payable and Revolving Funds

Accounts payable reflected the emergency use of funds from an approved line of credit with our Bank for a short period, to finance operations at the end of the period until additional quota payments were received.

Revolving Funds which were reduced by the end of fiscal year 1978-1979, were strengthened during this period being reported, to cover increased costs in these areas.

## Summary

The financial position is considered to be sound. As expected, the change in fiscal year dates, during which time the Member Countries were expected to pay a quota for the second semester of 1979, as well as a full quota for 1980, left our cash position, or liquidity in the General Working Fund, less than desired. It is expected that this situation will be changed during 1980, and at the end of this transition period, the situation will be normal again.

## SIMON BOLIVAR FUND

### July 1, 1978 — June 30, 1980

### General Information

During this fiscal year period, contributions were received from the Governments of Chile, Ecuador, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama and Venezuela, for a total of US\$ 2,060,173. Authorized expenditures during this period were US\$ 1,774,219.

### General Working Fund

This fund was increased by only US\$ 80,000, because the balance and liquidity are considered to be sufficiently strong to assure continuity of activities during such periods when contributions are not received.

### Summary

The fund is considered to be financially sound, and together with a strong general Working Fund, activities in progress can continue to be financed safely, within a reasonable time horizon.

### Second Semester of 1979 (July 1, 1979 — December 31, 1979)

### General Information

During this shorter period, contributions were received from Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, Honduras, Panama and Venezuela in the amount of US\$ 44,165.

Authorized expenditures for this period, which considered accumulated funds available from previous periods amounted to US\$ 969,522.

### General Working Fund

The increase in this Fund was limited to US\$ 12,500, because the Fund is considered to be sufficiently strong and liquid to assure continuity in activities during periods when contributions are not received.

### Summary

The Fund continues to operate on a sound financial basis, and together with a strong and liquid general Working Fund, activities can be financed safely during a reasonable time horizon.



FIGURE 1

TOTAL RESOURCES USED

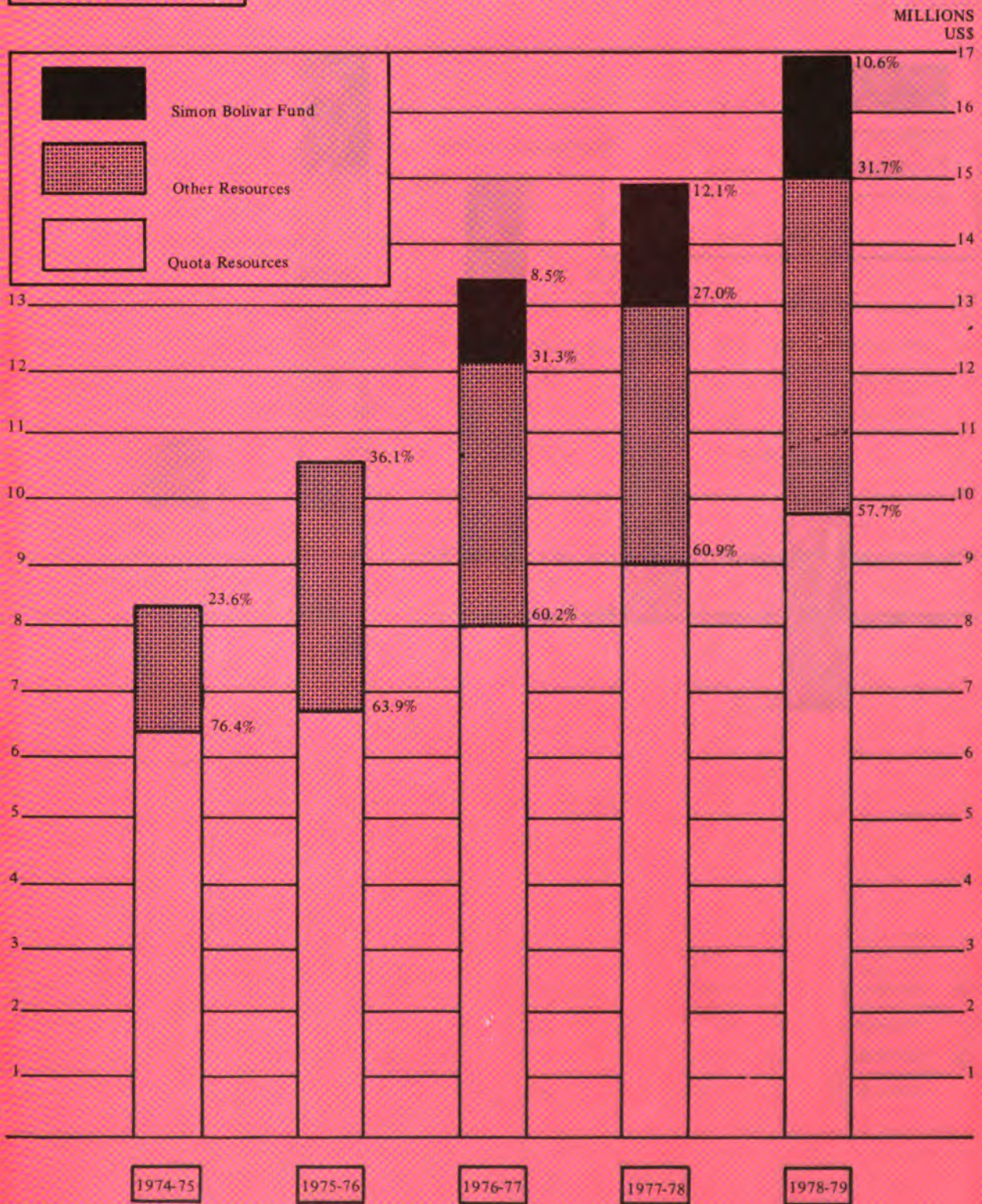
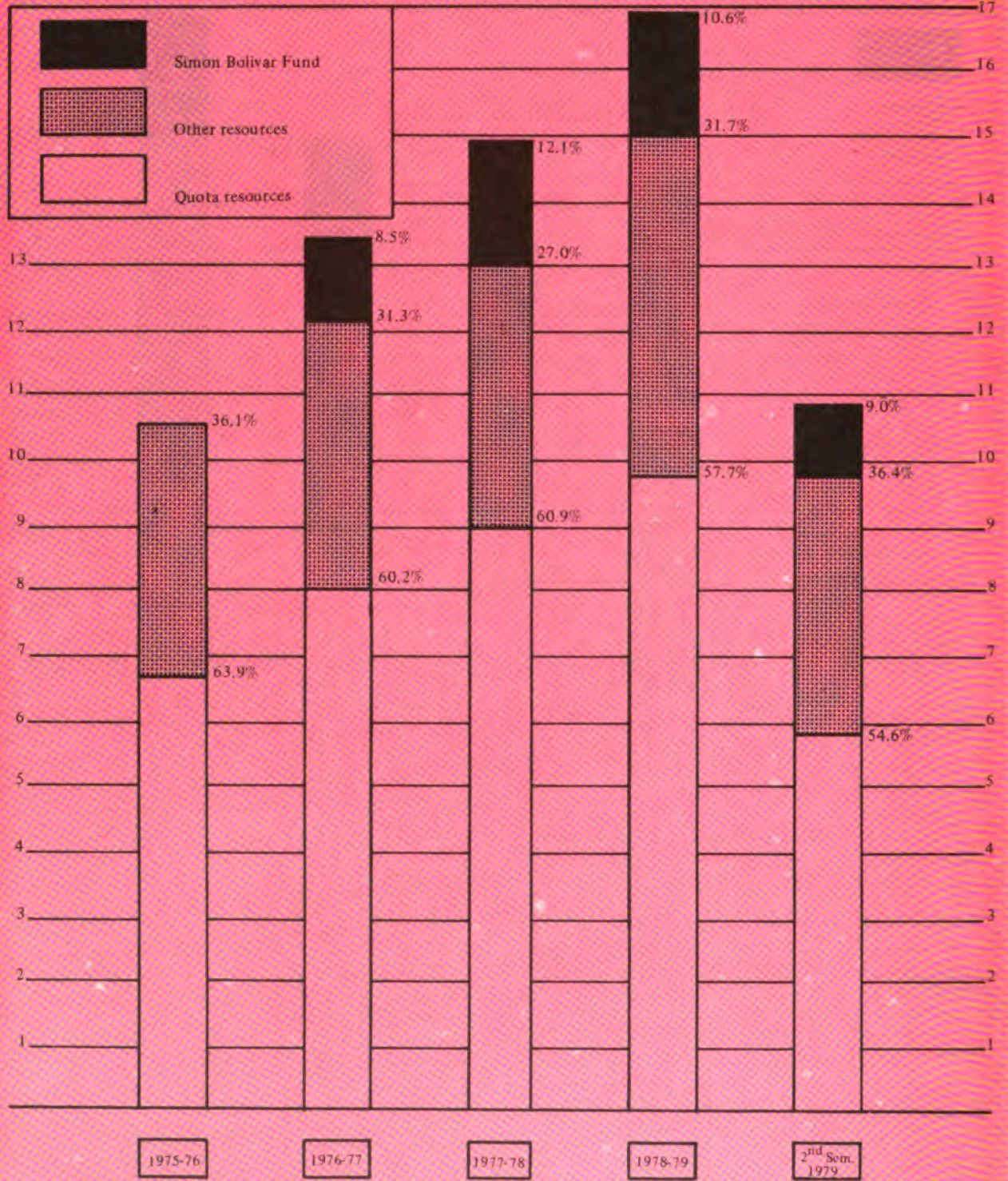


FIGURE 2

TOTAL RESOURCES USED

MILLIONS  
US\$



**Table 1. Total Resources Used  
June 30, 1979**

	1974/1975	%	1975/1976	%	1976/1977	%	1977/1978	%	1978/1979	%
Quotas	6,306,359.00	76.4	6,744,911.00	63.9	8,063,954.00	60.2	9,025,711.00	60.9	9,709,000.00	57.7
S.B.F.	-	-	-	-	1,137,519.00	8.5	1,795,395.00	12.1	1,774,219.00	10.6
Others	1,945,645.00	23.6	3,812,200.00	36.1	4,195,027.00	31.3	4,003,474.00	27.0	5,330,001.00	31.7
	8,252,004.00		10,557,111.00		13,396,500.00		14,824,580.00		16,813,220.00	

**Table 2. Total Resources Used  
2nd Semester, 1979**

	1975/1976	%	1976/1977	%	1977/1978	%	1978/1979	%	2nd Sem. 79	%
Quotas	6,744,911.00	63.9	8,063,954.00	60.2	9,025,711.00	60.9	9,709,000.00	57.7	5,915,956.00	54.6
S.B.F.	-	-	1,137,519.00	8.5	1,795,395.00	12.1	1,774,219.00	10.6	969,522.00	9.0
Others	3,812,200.00	36.1	4,195,027.00	31.3	4,003,474.00	27.0	5,330,001.00	31.7	3,940,671.00	36.4
	10,557,111.00		13,396,500.00		14,824,580.00		16,813,220.00		10,826,149.00	

**Table 3. Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of 30 June 1977 compared with Statement as of 30 June 1978  
(UNITED STATES DOLLARS)**

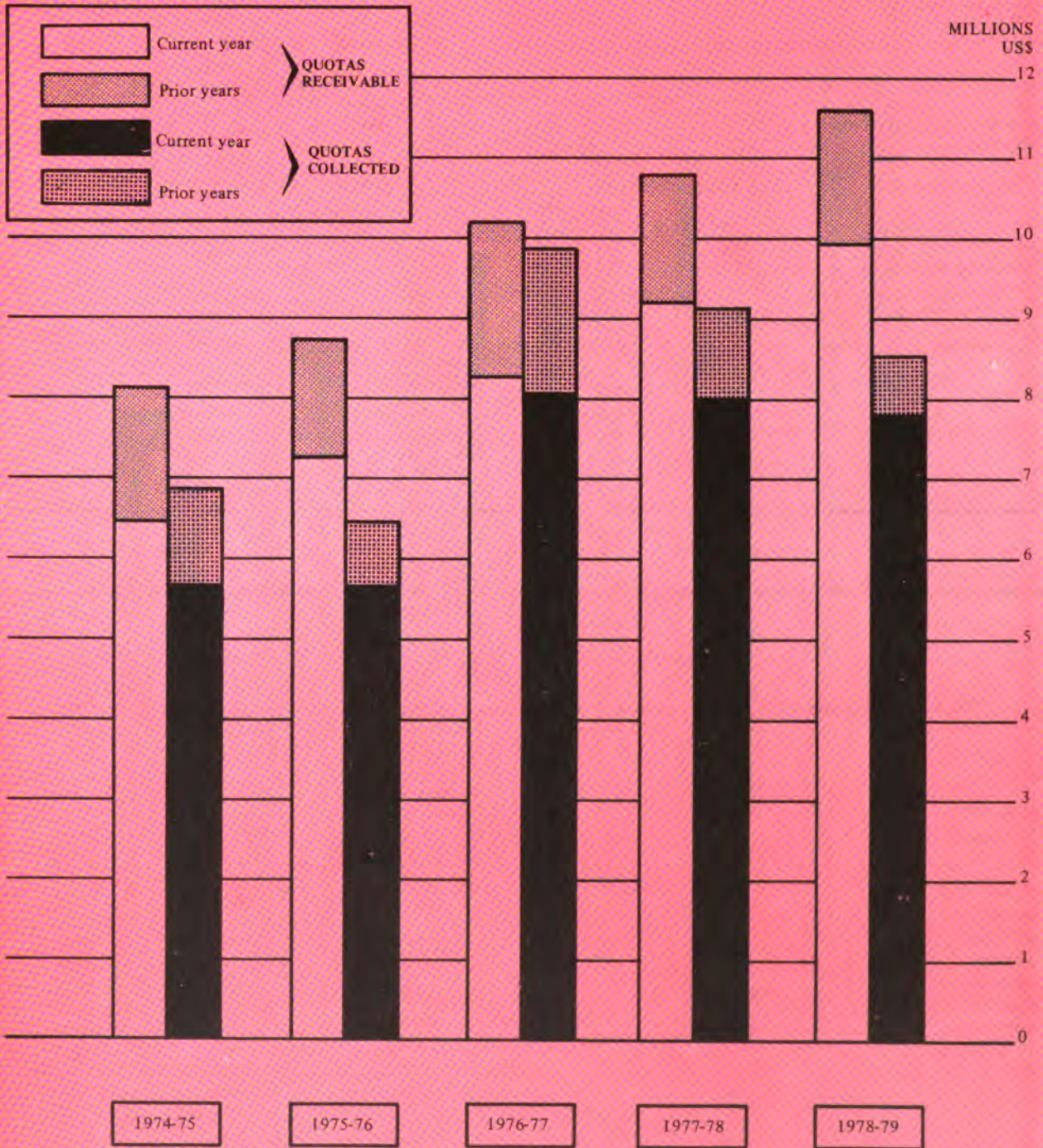
ASSETS	30 June		LIABILITIES	30 June	
	1978	1979		1978	1979
Cash on hand & in banks	1,726,832	827,291	Advance Funds/Operations	-	169,071
Quotas Receivable			Accounts Payable	232,918	1,434,718
Contracting States	1,589,462	3,167,967	Third Party Funds	371,671	202,313
Accounts Receivable	710,779	1,107,408	Rotating Funds	791,074	655,246
			Reserves	53,744	-
Inventories	191,371	220,846			
Prepaid expenses	255,911	348,198	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>1,449,407</b>	<b>2,461,348</b>
Expected Contributions	184,920	322,161			
Grants	49,553	-	<b>NET ASSETS:</b>		
			Funds & Donations		
			Received for Specific Purposes	335,227	257,785
Other Assets	11,581	15,778	General Working Fund	2,935,775	3,290,516
	<u>4,720,409</u>	<u>6,009,649</u>		<u>4,720,409</u>	<u>6,009,649</u>

**Table 4. Quota Movement for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1979  
(UNITED STATES DOLLARS)**

Contracting States	Balances Receivable 6/30/1978	Quotas for the year 1978-1979	Total Outstanding 7/1/1979	Total Collec- tions 1978-1979	Total Outstanding as of 6/30/1979	Increase (Decrease) of funds outstanding between 6/30/78 6/30/79
Argentina	627,023	706,685	1,333,708	501,618	832,090	205,067
Barbados	-	7,498	7,498	7,498	-	-
Bolivia	16,104	16,870	32,974	4,538	28,436	12,332
Brazil	-	883,825	883,825	-	883,825	883,825
Canada	-	655,136	655,136	655,136	-	-
Colombia	189,867	93,725	283,592	189,867	93,725	( 96,142)
Costa Rica	23,262	16,870	40,132	19,534	20,598	( 2,664)
Chile	114,390	76,855	191,245	191,245	-	(114,390)
Dominican Republic	115,814	16,870	132,684	-	132,684	16,870
Ecuador	2,319	16,870	19,189	15,757	3,432	1,113
El Salvador	8,049	16,870	24,919	16,484	8,435	386
Guatemala	-	16,870	16,870	-	16,870	16,870
Guyana	5,647	16,870	22,517	22,517	-	( 5,647)
Haiti	195,120	16,870	211,990	-	211,990	16,870
Honduras	16,099	16,870	32,969	16,099	16,870	771
Jamaica	-	16,870	16,870	-	16,870	16,870
Mexico	75,436	663,573	739,009	75,436	663,573	588,137
Nicaragua	33,021	16,870	49,891	-	49,891	16,870
Panama	-	16,870	16,870	16,870	-	-
Paraguay	58,860	16,870	75,730	28,077	47,653	( 11,207)
Peru	108,551	50,613	159,164	51,780	107,384	( 1,167)
Trinidad & Tobago	-	16,870	16,870	-	16,870	-
United States	-	6,245,835	6,245,835	6,245,835	-	-
Uruguay	(100)	33,741	33,641	-	33,641	33,741
Venezuela	-	340,221	340,221	340,221	-	-
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>1,589,462</b>	<b>9,993,887</b>	<b>11,583,349</b>	<b>8,415,382</b>	<b>3,167,967</b>	<b>1,578,505</b>
Cuba	914,091	110,595	1,024,686	-	1,024,686	110,595
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,503,553</b>	<b>10,104,482</b>	<b>12,608,035</b>	<b>8,415,382</b>	<b>4,192,653</b>	<b>1,689,100</b>

FIGURE 3

QUOTAS FROM CONTRACTING STATES



**Table 5. Comparative Summary of Member State Quota Collection**  
(UNITED STATES DOLLARS)

	Fiscal year 1977-1978		Fiscal year 1978-1979	
<b>Situation as of July 1</b>				
Quota balance from previous years	1,654,818 (100%)		1,589,462 (100%)	
Quotas assigned for fiscal year	<u>9,049,895 (100%)</u>	<u>10,704,713 (100%)</u>	<u>9,993,887 (100%)</u>	<u>11,583,349 (100%)</u>
<b>Payments Received during the Year</b>				
For prior years	1,208,524 ( 73%)		1,017,354 ( 64%)	
For the current year	<u>7,906,727 ( 87%)</u>	<u>9,115,251 ( 85%)</u>	<u>7,398,028 ( 74%)</u>	<u>8,415,382 ( 73%)</u>
<b>Situation as of June 30</b>				
Due from prior years	446,294 ( 27%)		572,108 ( 36%)	
Due from the current year	<u>1,143,168 ( 13%)</u>	<u>1,589,462 ( 15%)</u>	<u>2,595,859 ( 26%)</u>	<u>3,167,967 ( 27%)</u>

Note: Quotas corresponding to Cuba are not included into the amounts and percentages shown in this table.

**Table 6. Comparison of Approved Quotas with Collections for the Years 1972-1973 through 1978-1979**  
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

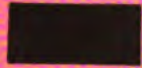
Year	Quotas for the year*	Total collections for the year	Percentage
1972-73	4,982	5,151	103.4
1973-74	5,550	5,710	102.9
1974-75	6,320	6,691	105.8
1975-76	7,063	6,361	90.0
1976-77	8,190	8,603	105.0
1977-78	9,050	9,115	100.7
1978-79	9,994	8,415	84.2

\* Does not include the quotas corresponding to Cuba.

FIGURE 4

PROGRAM BUDGET EXECUTION AS COMPARED TO APPROVED BUDGETS

MILLIONS  
US\$



Approved Budget



Expenditures

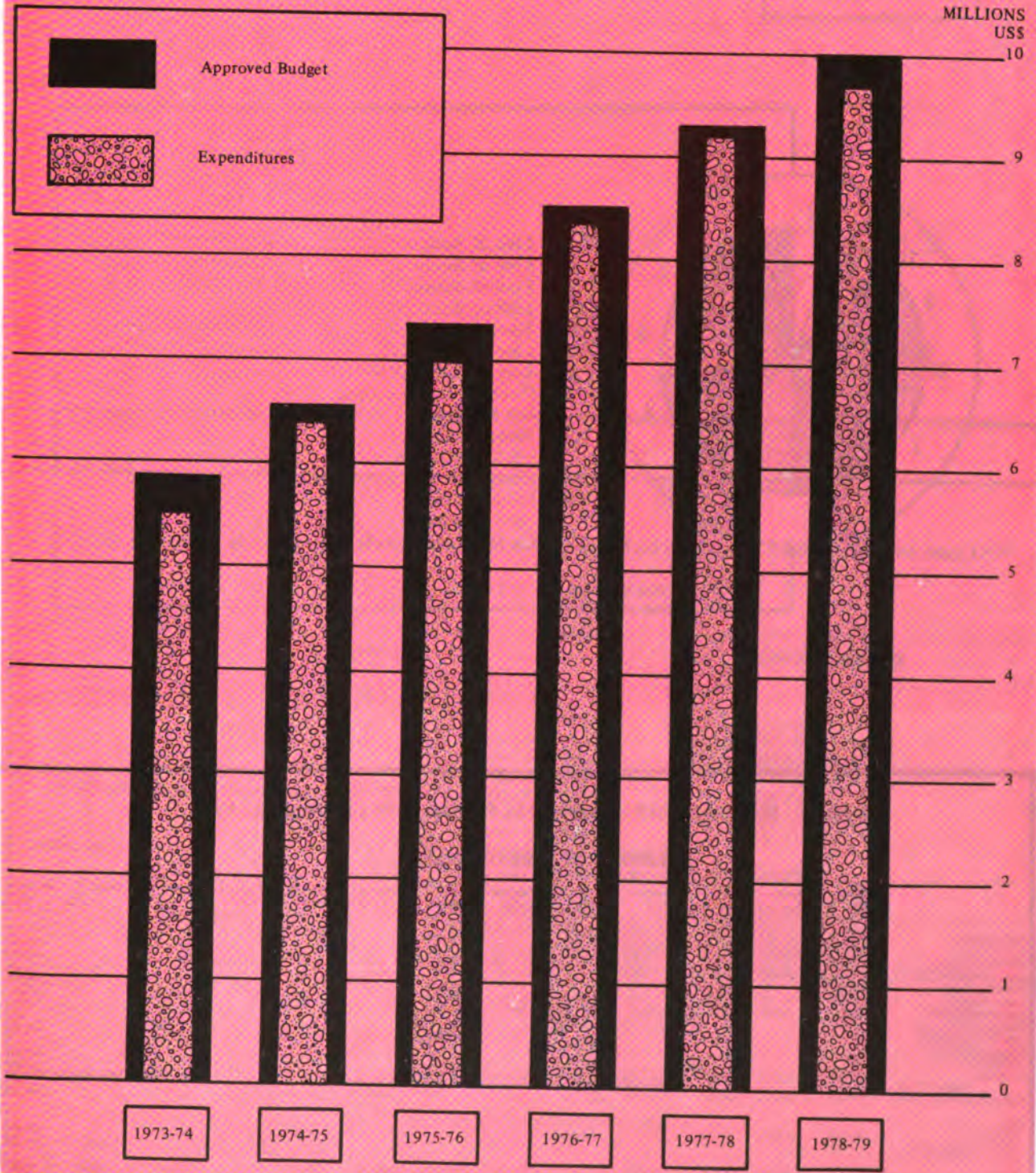


FIGURE 5

ACTUAL EXPENDITURES OF QUOTA BUDGET AT THE PROGRAM LEVEL

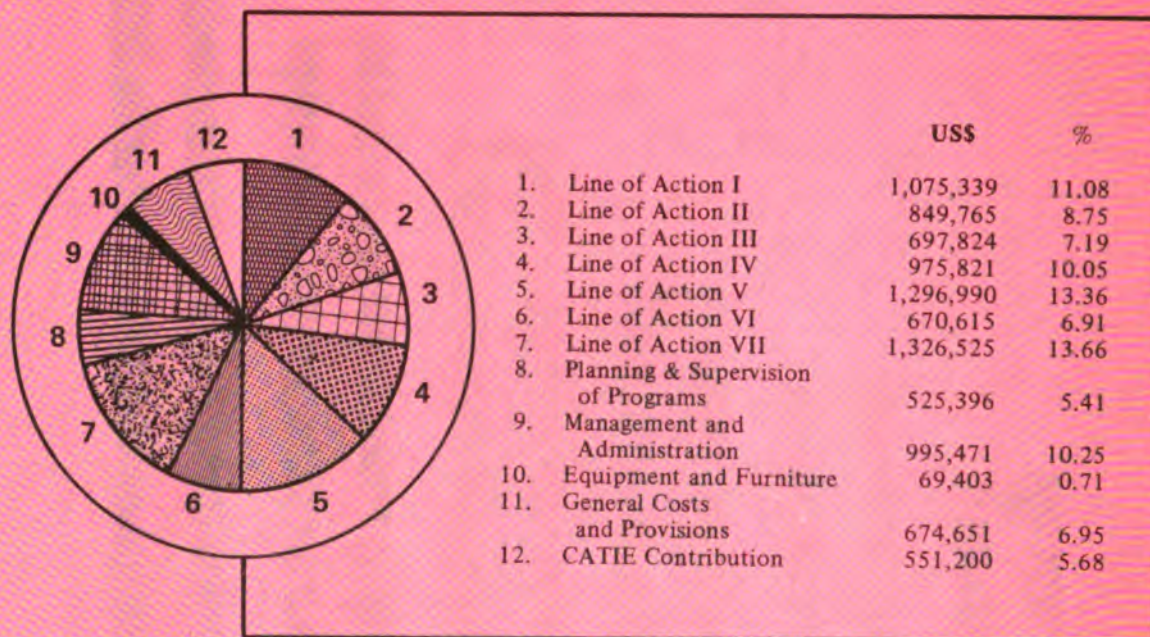


Table 7. Distribution of Expenditures by Program Level and Budgetary Unit

(UNITED STATES DOLLARS)

	Andean Zone	Northern Zone	Antillean Zone	Southern Zone	IICA-CIDIA	Dep. Dir. Operat.	Dep. Dir. Planning	Dep. Dir. Ext. Coord.	Dir. Publ. Inform.	Manag. & Admin.	CIRA	CATIE	TOTAL
Line of Action I	50,570	137,002	26,888	93,684	434,950	25,335	42,184		264,726				1,075,339
Line of Action II	175,140	163,879	56,272	386,431		25,124	42,919						849,765
Line of Action III	175,250	166,727	69,439	218,365		25,124	42,919						697,824
Line of Action IV	195,680	284,314	192,875	235,433		25,335	42,184						975,821
Line of Action V	307,036	177,526	104,926	639,983		25,335	42,184						1,296,990
Line of Action VI	97,780	146,057	172,820	101,565		25,335	42,184				84,874		670,615
Line of Action VII	345,699	403,740	215,336	294,231		25,335	42,184						1,326,525
Planning, Operations and External Coordination						95,569	164,966	264,861					525,396
Management and Administration										995,471			995,471
Equipment	25,320	25,520	11,411	7,152									69,403
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>1,372,475</b>	<b>1,504,765</b>	<b>849,967</b>	<b>1,976,844</b>	<b>434,950</b>	<b>272,492</b>	<b>461,724</b>	<b>264,861</b>	<b>264,726</b>	<b>995,471</b>	<b>84,874</b>		<b>8,483,149</b>
General Costs and Provisions*	163,266	162,591	95,126	188,227	40,479				24,962				674,651
CATIE Contributions												551,200	551,200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,535,741</b>	<b>1,667,356</b>	<b>945,093</b>	<b>2,165,071</b>	<b>475,429</b>	<b>272,492</b>	<b>461,724</b>	<b>264,861</b>	<b>289,688</b>	<b>995,471</b>	<b>84,874</b>	<b>551,200</b>	<b>9,709,000</b>

\* Expenses have been distributed according to the Percentage presented in the Program Budget for 1978-1979



**Table 8. General Working Fund Statement**  
**(UNITED STATES DOLLARS)**

<b>Initial Balance</b>		
Quotas Receivable	1,589,462	
Other	<u>1,346,313</u>	<u>2,935,775</u>
<b>Difference between Income &amp; Disbursements during the year</b>		
Income	10,084,184	
Disbursements	<u>9,729,443</u>	<u>354,741</u>
<b>End of year Balance</b>		
Quotas Receivable	3,167,967	
Other	<u>122,549</u>	<u>3,290,516</u>

**Table 9. Summary of Income and Disbursements of the General Working Fund – 1 July 1978 – 30 June 1979**  
**(UNITED STATES DOLLARS)**

	<b>INCOME</b>		<b>DISBURSEMENTS</b>
Quotas from Member States	9,993,887	<b>BUDGET</b>	
		Line of Action I	1,075,339
		Line of Action II	849,765
		Line of Action III	697,824
Reimbursement to the General Working Fund, from Quota Budget	85,000	Line of Action IV	975,821
		Line of Action V	1,296,990
		Line of Action VI	670,615
Other Income	5,297	Line of Action VII	1,326,525
		Planning, Operations and External Coordination	525,396
		Management and Administration	995,471
		General Costs & Provisions	674,651
		Equipment (Investments)	69,403
		Contribution (CATIE)	551,200
			9,709,000
		Commemorative Medals	14,904
		Participation of Women in Rural Development	5,539
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<u>10,084,184</u>	<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS</b>	<u>9,729,443</u>
		Increase General Working Fund	<u>354,741</u>
	<u>10,084,184</u>		<u>10,084,184</u>

FIGURE 6

COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL WORKING FUND

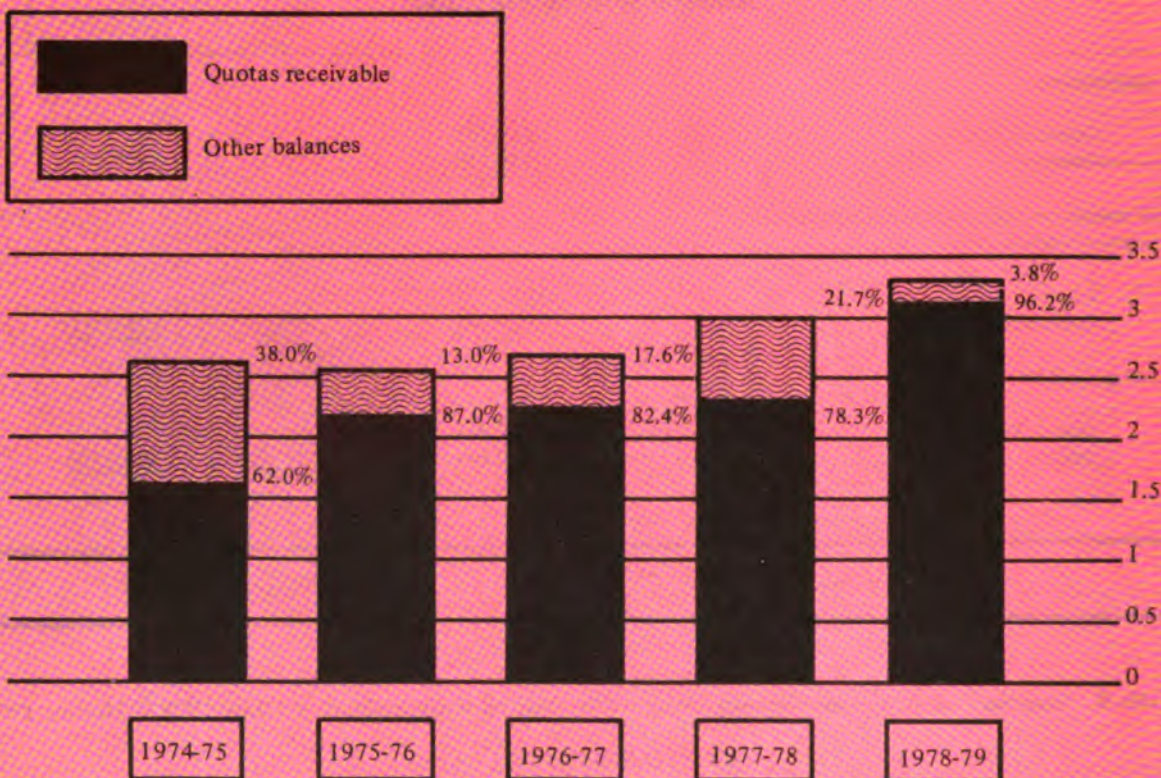


Table 10. Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of 30 June 1979 compared with Statement as of 31 December 1979

(UNITED STATES DOLLARS)

ASSETS	6/30/79	12/31/79	LIABILITIES	6/30/79	12/31/79
Cash on hand & in banks	827,291	551,506	Advance Funds/Operations	169,071	68,214
Quotas Receivable			Accounts Payable	1,434,718	502,917
Contracting States	3,167,967	2,755,020	Third Party Funds	202,313	105,612
Accounts Receivable	1,107,408	1,348,628	Rotating Funds	655,246	975,550
Inventories	220,846	202,743	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>2,461,348</b>	<b>1,652,293</b>
Prepaid expenses	348,198	330,106	<b>NET ASSETS:</b>		
Expected Contributions	322,161		Funds & Donations		
Grants		5,708	Received for Specific Purposes	257,785	454,895
Other Assets	15,778	100,091	General Working Fund	3,290,516	3,186,614
	<u>6,009,649</u>	<u>5,293,802</u>		<u>3,548,301</u>	<u>3,641,509</u>

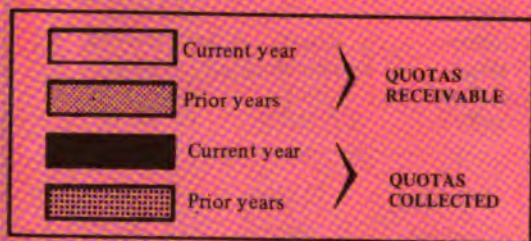
**Table 11. Quota Movement for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1979**

**(UNITED STATES DOLLARS)**

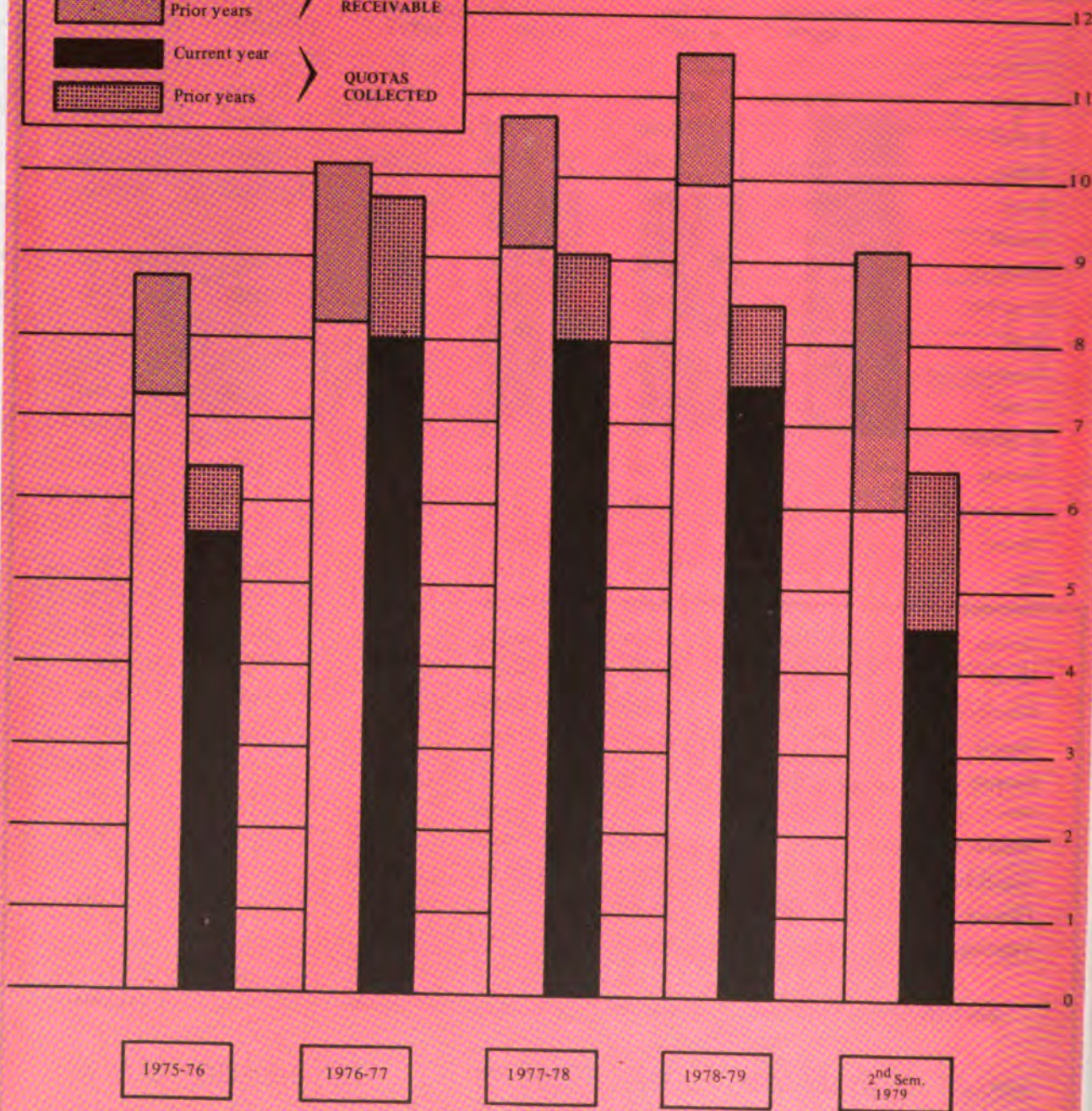
<b>Contracting States</b>	<b>Balances Receivable 6/30/79</b>	<b>Quotas for the 2nd Sem. of 1979</b>	<b>Total outstanding 1/1/80</b>	<b>Total  Collec- tions 2nd Sem. 1979</b>	<b>Total Outstanding as of 12/31/79</b>	<b>Increase (Decrease) of funds outstanding between 6/30/79 and 12/31/79</b>
Argentina	832,090	422,480	1,254,570	832,090	422,480	(490,610)
Barbados	—	4,488	4,488	14,060	(9,572)	( 9,572)
Bolivia	28,436	10,099	38,535	27,670	10,865	( 17,571)
Brazil	883,825	529,083	1,412,908	—	1,412,908	529,083
Canada	—	392,183	392,183	392,183	—	—
Colombia	93,725	55,545	149,270	149,270	—	( 93,725)
Costa Rica	20,598	10,099	30,697	26,162	26,162	5,564
Chile	—	46,007	46,007	46,007	—	—
Dominican Republic	132,684	10,099	142,783	132,684	10,099	(122,585)
Ecuador	3,432	10,099	13,531	18,417	(4,886)	( 8,318)
El Salvador	8,435	10,099	18,534	—	18,534	10,099
Grenada	—	1,683	1,683	—	1,683	1,683
Guatemala	16,870	10,099	26,969	24,573	2,396	( 14,474)
Guyana	—	10,099	10,099	—	10,099	10,099
Haiti	211,990	10,099	222,089	5,272	216,817	4,827
Honduras	16,870	10,099	26,969	16,870	10,099	( 6,771)
Jamaica	16,870	10,099	26,969	16,870	10,099	(( 6,771)
Mexico	663,573	396,671	1,060,244	663,573	396,671	(266,902)
Nicaragua	49,891	10,099	59,990	—	59,990	10,099
Panama	—	10,099	10,099	—	10,099	10,099
Paraguay	47,653	10,099	57,752	57,752	—	( 47,653)
Peru	107,384	30,297	137,681	—	137,681	30,297
Trinidad & Tobago	—	10,099	10,099	17,500	(7,401)	( 7,401)
United States	—	3,703,012	3,703,012	3,703,012	—	—
Uruguay	33,641	20,198	53,839	33,641	20,198	( 13,443)
Venezuela	—	203,667	203,667	203,667	—	—
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>3,167,967</b>	<b>5,946,700</b>	<b>9,114,667</b>	<b>6,359,646</b>	<b>2,755,021</b>	<b>(412,946)</b>
<b>Cuba</b>	<b>1,024,686</b>	<b>66,205</b>	<b>1,090,891</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,090,891</b>	<b>66,205</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,192,653</b>	<b>6,012,905</b>	<b>10,205,558</b>	<b>6,359,646</b>	<b>3,845,912</b>	<b>(346,741)</b>

FIGURE 7

QUOTAS FROM CONTRACTING STATES



MILLIONS  
US\$



**Table 12. Comparative Summary of Member State Quota Collection**  
(UNITED STATES DOLLARS)

	Fiscal year 1978-1979		2 <sup>nd</sup> Sem. 1979	
<b>Situation as of July 1</b>				
Quota balance from previous years	1,589,462 (100%)		3,167,967 (100%)	
Quotas assigned for fiscal year	<u>9,993,887 (100%)</u>	<u>11,583,349 (100%)</u>	<u>5,946,700 (100%)</u>	<u>9,114,667 (100%)</u>
<b>Payments Received during the Year</b>				
For prior years	1,017,354 ( 64%)		1,894,885 ( 60%)	
For the current year	<u>7,398,028 ( 74%)</u>	<u>8,415,382 ( 73%)</u>	<u>4,464,761 ( 75%)</u>	<u>6,359,646 ( 70%)</u>
<b>Situation as of June 30</b>				
Due from prior years	572,108 ( 36%)		1,273,082 ( 40%)	
Due from the current year	<u>2,595,859 ( 26%)</u>	<u>3,167,967 ( 27%)</u>	<u>1,481,939 ( 25%)</u>	<u>2,755,021 ( 30%)</u>

Note: Quotas corresponding to Cuba are not included into the amounts and percentages shown in this table.

**Table 13. Comparison of Approved Quotas with Collections for 1972-73 through the second semester of 1979**  
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

Year	Quotas for the year*	Total collections for the year	Percentage
1972-73	4,982	5,151	103.4
1973-74	5,550	5,710	102.9
1974-75	6,320	6,691	105.8
1975-76	7,063	6,361	90.0
1976-77	8,190	8,603	105.0
1977-78	9,050	9,115	100.7
1978-79	9,994	8,415	84.2
2 <sup>nd</sup> Sem. 79	5,947	6,360	106.9

\* Does not include the quotas corresponding to Cuba.

FIGURE 8

PROGRAM BUDGET EXECUTION AS COMPARED TO APPROVED BUDGETS

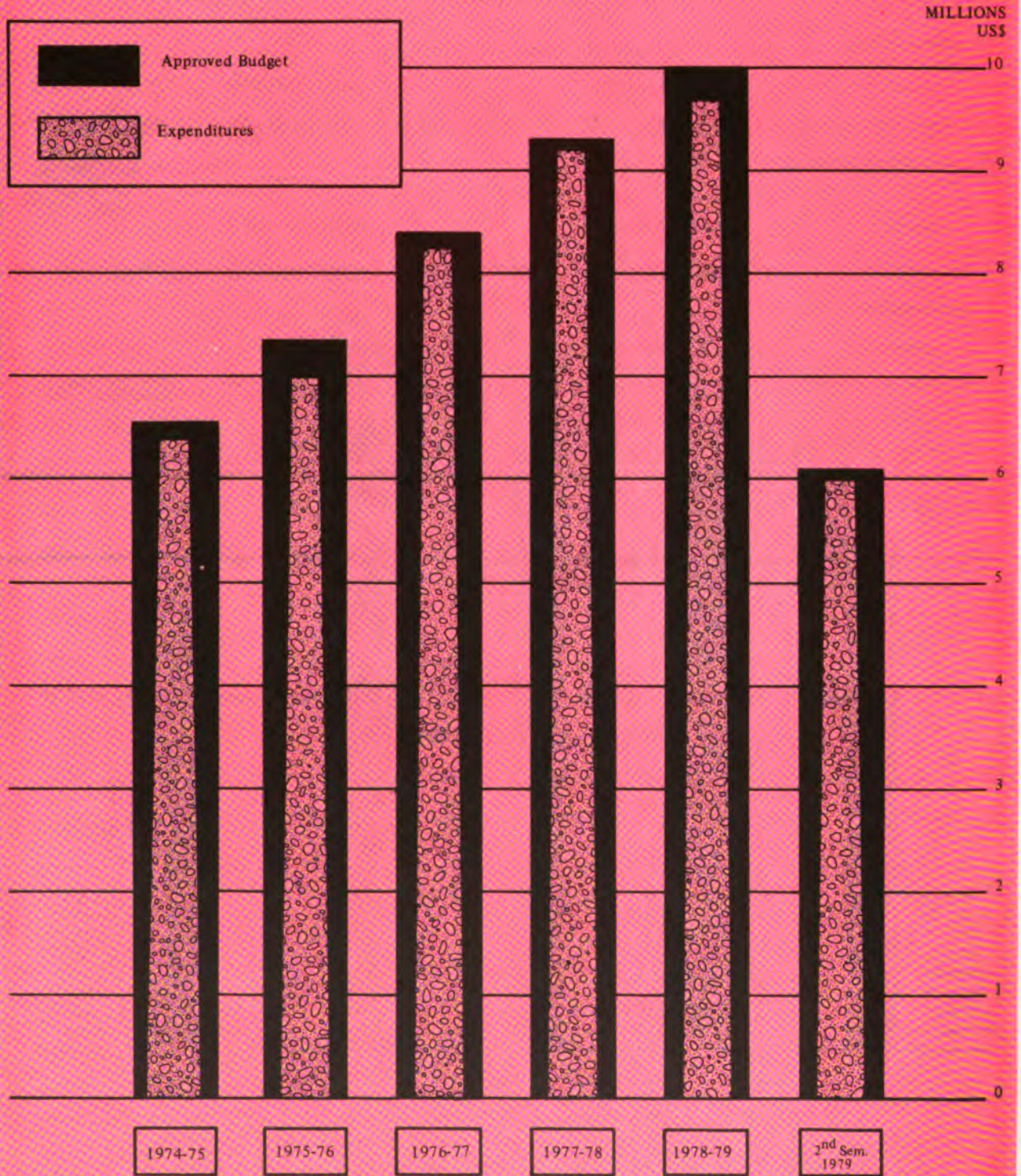


FIGURE 9

ACTUAL EXPENDITURES OF QUOTA BUDGET AT THE PROGRAM LEVEL

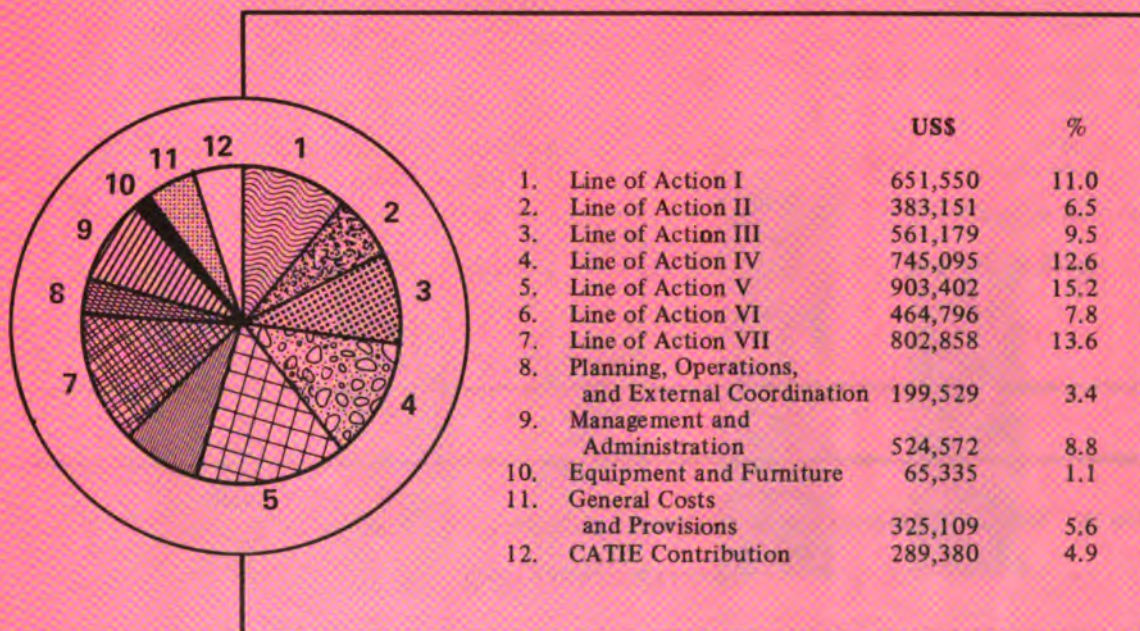


Table 14. Distribution of Expenditures by Program Level and Budgetary Unit  
(UNITED STATES DOLLARS)

	Andean Zone	Northern Zone	Antillean Zone	Southern Zone	BCA-CIDIA	Dep. Dir. Operat.	Dep. Dir. Planning	Dep. Dir. Ext. Coord.	Dir. Publ. Inform.	Manag. & Admin.	Task Forces	CATIE	TOTAL
Line of Action I	42,093	77,901	37,121	69,609	251,182	12,647	20,672	12,358	127,967				651,550
Line of Action II	78,595	84,994	7,832	166,053		12,647	20,672	12,358					383,151
Line of Action III	55,538	151,189	97,812	126,534		12,647	20,672	12,358			84,429		561,179
Line of Action IV	156,631	219,250	96,331	127,393		12,647	20,672	12,357			99,814		745,095
Line of Action V	212,641	88,201	125,016	403,316		12,647	20,674	12,344			28,563		903,402
Line of Action VI	92,664	113,827	91,427	60,431		12,649	20,675	12,348			60,775		464,796
Line of Action VII	194,809	241,646	118,284	176,674		12,648	20,656	12,348			25,793		802,858
Planning, Operations and External Coordination						43,126	76,877	79,526					199,529
Management and Administration										524,572			524,572
Equipment	7,324	19,637	20,502	5,087	2,150		2,635			8,000			65,335
SUB-TOTAL	84,295	996,645	594,325	1,135,097	253,332	131,658	224,205	165,997	127,967	532,572	299,374		5,308,467
General Costs and Provisions*	72,174	75,751	45,190	87,454	19,507				12,029		13,004		325,109
CATIE Contribution												289,380	289,380
TOTAL	912,469	1,072,396	639,515	1,222,551	272,839	131,658	224,205	165,997	139,996	532,572	312,378	289,380	5,915,956

\* Expenses have been distributed according to the percentage in the Program-Budget for 1978-1979.

**Table 15. General Working Fund Statement**  
**(UNITED STATES DOLLARS)**

<b>Initial Balance</b>		
Quotas Receivable	3,167,967	
Other	<u>122,549</u>	<u>3,290,516</u>
<b>Difference between Income &amp; Disbursements during the year</b>		
Income	6,013,700	
Disbursements	<u>6,117,602</u>	<u>(103,902)</u>
<b>End of year Balance</b>		
Quotas Receivable	2,755,021	
Other	<u>431,593</u>	<u>3,186,614</u>

**Table 16. Summary of Income and Disbursements of the General Working Fund – 1 July 1979 – 31 Dec. 1979**  
**(UNITED STATES DOLLARS)**

	<b>INCOME</b>		<b>DISBURSEMENTS</b>
Quotas from Member States	5,946,700	<b>BUDGET</b>	
		Line of Action I	651,550
		Line of Action II	383,151
		Line of Action III	561,179
Reimbursements to the General Working Fund, from Quota Budget	62,500	Line of Action IV	745,095
		Line of Action V	903,402
		Line of Action VI	464,796
Other Income	4,500	Line of Action VII	802,858
		Planning, Operations and External Coordination Management and Administration	199,529
		General Costs & Provisions	524,572
		Equipment (Investments)	325,109
		Contribution (CATIE)	65,335
			289,380
		Commemorative Medals	11
		Contribution to new Bulding	100,000
		Contribution to CATIE for Fire Damages	100,000
		Women in Rural Development	1,635
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<u>6,013,700</u>	<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS</b>	<u>6,117,602</u>
Reduction in General Working Fund	<u>103,902</u>		
	<u>6,117,602</u>		<u>6,117,602</u>



FIGURE 10

COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL WORKING FUNDS

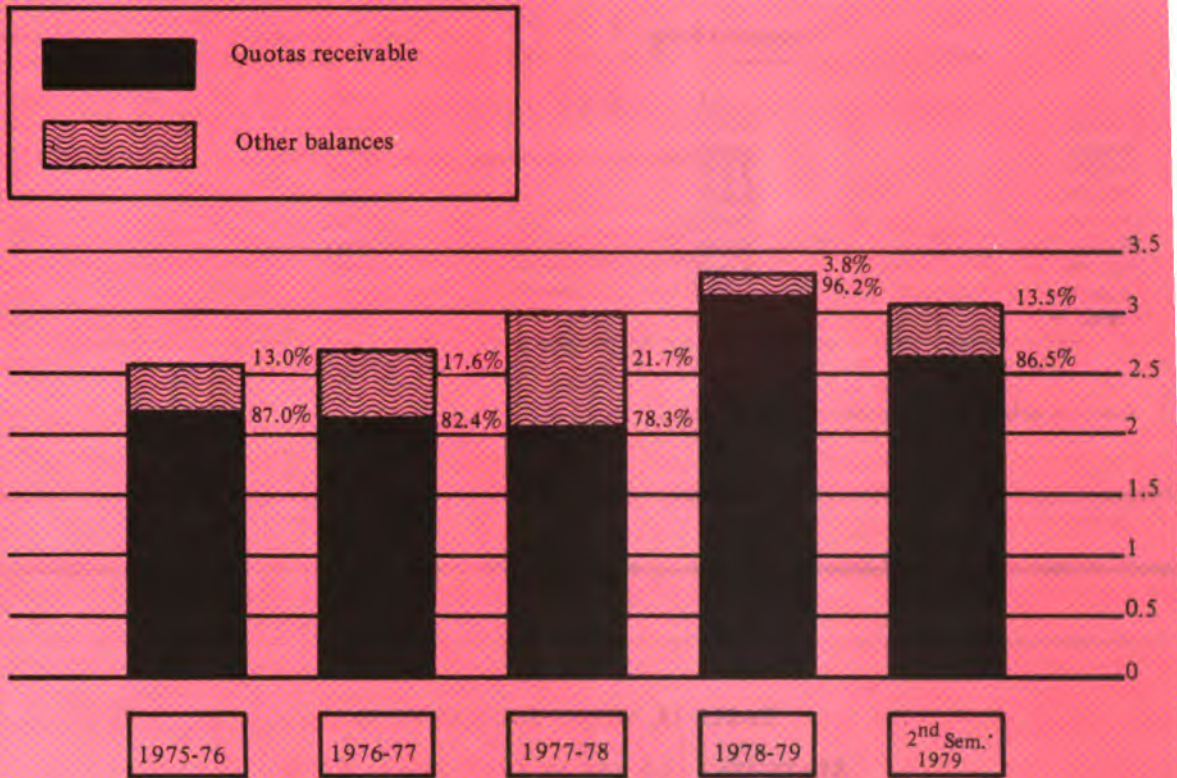


Table 17. Comparative Statement of Approved Annual Budgets and Actual Expenditures

(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

Fiscal Year	Approved Budget*	Actual Expenditures	Percentage
1970-71	4,023	3,849	95.7
1971-72	4,425	4,086	92.3
1972-73	4,982	4,597	92.3
1973-74	5,539	5,436	98.1
1974-75	6,320	6,306	99.8
1975-76	7,063	6,744	95.4
1976-77	8,190	8,063	98.4
1977-78	9,050	9,026	99.7
1978-79	9,994	9,709	97.1

\* Does not include quotas corresponding to Cuba.

**Table 18. Comparative Statement of Approved Annual Budgets and Actual Expenditures**  
(IN THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Approved Budget*</b>	<b>Actual Expenses</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1970-71	4,023	3,849	95.7
1971-72	4,425	4,086	92.3
1972-73	4,982	4,597	92.3
1973-74	5,539	5,436	98.1
1974-75	6,320	6,306	99.8
1975-76	7,063	6,744	95.4
1976-77	8,190	8,063	98.4
1977-78	9,050	9,026	99.7
1978-79	9,994	9,709	97.1
2 <sup>nd</sup> Sem. 79	5,947	5,916	99.5

\* Does not include quotas corresponding to Cuba.

**TABLE 19. SIMON BOLIVAR FUND**  
**STATEMENT FOR THE 1978-1979 FISCAL YEAR**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Indiv. Contribution</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<b>INCOME</b>		
Venezuelan Contribution	US\$ 2,000,000.00	
From other countries	60,172.94	
Capital interests:		
1978-1979 Period	<u>323,666.47</u>	
Income Total	<u>US\$ 2,383,839.41</u>	<u>US\$ 2,383,839.41</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>		
Expenditures for the Period 1978-1979	US\$ 1,694,218.85	
Increase in the General Working Fund	<u>80,000.00</u>	
Total Expenditures	<u>US\$ 1,774,218.85</u>	<u>US\$ 1,774,218.85</u>
Balance transferred to Account "Budget Surplus from 1978-1979 Period"	.....	<u>US\$ 609,620.56</u>

**TABLE 20. SIMON BOLIVAR FUND  
FINANCIAL STATEMENT TO JUNE 30, 1979**

<b>CASH ON HAND &amp; IN BANKS</b>	<b>US\$ 75,284.97</b>	<b>BUDGET SURPLUS</b>	<b>US\$ 3,824,355.61</b>
		FY 1975-76	US\$ 1,793,135.67
		FY 1976-77	982,434.94
		FY 1977-78	439,164.44
		FY 1978-79	<u>609,620.56</u>
<b>SHORT-TERM DEPOSITS</b>	<b>US\$ 1,325,000.00</b>	<b>GENERAL WORKING FUND</b>	<b>US\$ 800,000.00</b>
		Allocated for 1975-76	US\$ 200,000.00
		Allocated for 1976-77	200,000.00
		Allocated for 1977-78	320,000.00
		Allocated for 1978-79	<u>80,000.00</u>
<b>ADVANCES ON OPERATIONAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>US\$ 1,224,070.64</b>		
<b>COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVABLE</b>	<b>US\$ 2,000,000.00</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>US\$ 4,624,355.61</u></b>	<b>Total</b>	<b><u>US\$ 4,624,355.61</u></b>

**TABLE 21. SIMON BOLIVAR FUND  
STATEMENT FOR THE SECOND SEMESTER, 1979**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Indiv. Contribution</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<b>INCOME</b>		
Venezuelan Contribution	US\$ 3,494.00	
From other countries	40,671.36	
Capital interests: 2nd Sem. 1979	<u>212,495.98</u>	
<b>Income Total</b>	<b><u>US\$ 256,661.34</u></b>	<b><u>US\$ 256,661.34</u></b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>		
Expenditures for the 2nd Sem. 1979	US\$ 957,021.83	
Increase in the General Working Fund	<u>12,500.00</u>	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b><u>US\$ 969,521.83</u></b>	<b><u>US\$ 969,521.83</u></b>
Balance transferred to Account "Budget Surplus from 2nd Sem. 1979"		<u>(US\$ 712,860.49)</u>

**TABLE 22. SIMON BOLIVAR FUND**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENT TO DECEMBER 31, 1979**

<b>CASH ON HAND IN BANKS</b>	<b>US\$ 200,780.95</b>	<b>BUDGET SURPLUS</b>		<b>US\$ 3,111,495.12</b>
		FY 1975-76	US\$ 1,793,135.67	
		FY 1976-77	982,434.94	
		FY 1977-78	439,164.44	
		FY 1978-79	609,620.56	
		Second Semester 1979	(712,860.49)	
<b>SHORT-TERM DEPOSITS</b>	<b>US\$ 3,655,000.00</b>	<b>GENERAL WORKING FUND</b>	<b>US\$ 812,500.00</b>	
		Allocated for 1975-76	US\$ 200,000.00	
		Allocated for 1976-77	200,000.00	
		Allocated for 1977-78	320,000.00	
		Allocated for 1978-79	80,000.00	
		Allocated 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sem. 79	12,500.00	
<b>ADVANCES ON OPERATIONAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>US\$ 68,214.17</b>			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>US\$ 3,923,995.12</u></b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b><u>US\$ 3,923,995.12</u></b>

**APPENDICES**



**APPENDIX I.  
ACTIVITIES COMPLETED  
BY IICA FROM JULY 1, 1978  
THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1979**





## ACTIVITIES COMPLETED BY IICA FROM JULY 1, 1978 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1979

The activities described in the following list and summarized in the Table do not represent the total number of activities carried out by IICA, as many are included as part of others, and some had not been completed by the end of the period covered by this report. Even with these exceptions however, the total number of activities carried out by the Institute during this period, is somewhat greater than the total for last year (1011 activities within the Lines of Action in the Member States, as compared to 1402 for last year).

### Summary of IICA Activities, by Lines of Action and by Country

	LINES OF ACTION							Support Activities	Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII		
Argentina	7	2	3	5	11	1	6	-	35
Barbados	1	2	-	-	5	-	3	-	11
Bolivia	6	1	12	11	10	-	7	-	47
Brazil	6	7	22	25	23	-	11	-	94
Colombia	8	34	2	2	21	6	3	-	76
Costa Rica	76*	7	2	17	4	10	12	-	128
Chile	4	6	-	-	10	-	10	-	30
Dominican Republic	3	11	-	23	6	6	14	-	63
Ecuador	5	5	1	2	12	3	8	-	36
El Salvador	1	1	9	1	11	1	11	-	35
Guatemala	3	5	13	1	-	2	5	-	29
Guyana	1	-	-	4	-	2	4	-	11
Haiti	1	4	2	17	16	-	8	-	48
Honduras	1	10	-	8	11	7	11	-	48
Jamaica	4	1	3	17	-	2	-	-	27
Mexico	4	1	2	8	1	11	10	-	37
Nicaragua	-	-	-	2	4	-	2	-	8
Panama	1	-	1	3	17	21	4	-	47
Paraguay	8	7	6	-	6	7	-	-	34
Peru	5	9	1	21	10	8	1	-	55
Trinidad-Tobago	1	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	6
Uruguay	6	6	17	2	6	-	5	-	42
Venezuela	10	1	4	38	13	33	17	-	116
Multinational Activities	39	4	8	11	5	1	2	-	70
CIRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
Public Information Dir.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	40
SIJR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18
Sec. Rel. Scient. Asns.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Director General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19
Deputy Director General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	64
ADDG Planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	88
ADDG Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
ADDG Ext. Coordin.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>1.402</b>

\* This includes the Inter-American Agricultural Documentation and Information Center (CIDIA).

## ARGENTINA

### Line I: Information and Documentation for Rural Development

1. Preparation of documents for SNICA financing (Buenos Aires, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
2. Information gathering and analysis for the Bank of Special and Technological Data (Buenos Aires, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
3. Implementing and opening the Bank of Special and Technological Data (Buenos Aires, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
4. Training personnel from participating SNICA centers and system users (Buenos Aires, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
5. Technical cooperation and support for the National Information System through INTA, FAUBA, and the National University of the Northeast, for implementing decentralized networks for collecting, processing, and disseminating national agricultural documentation (Buenos Aires, Cordoba and Resistencia, September 17-28, 1979).
6. Support for the planning, managing, and follow-up of activities to establish the National Information System (Buenos Aires, October 3-6, 1979).
7. Support for establishing national personnel in agricultural information projects (Buenos Aires).

### Line II: Education for Rural Development

1. Contributions to the Draft Program for Graduates in Agricultural Sciences (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
2. Cooperating in postgraduate courses (Balcarce, Pergamino and Bahia Blanca, January 1, through June 30, 1979).

### Line III: Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer

1. Cooperating with INTA in developing the project for "Production Systems and Incorporation of Technology in Livestock Areas" (Buenos Aires, Balcarce, Pergamino, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
2. Cooperating with INTA in developing an ongoing information system on agricultural enterprises and using it for management analysis (Buenos Aires and Balcarce, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
3. Technical Meeting on the Economic Analysis of Agricultural Research and the Special Meeting of the Agricultural Research Advisory Committee, Southern Zone (Buenos Aires, December 20-23, 1978).

### Line IV: Agricultural Production, Productivity, and Marketing

1. Developing a project to be instituted on the national level for the institutions participating in fruit and vegetable marketing (Buenos Aires, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

2. Supply and demand of traditional products, marketing channels and margins for major products (Pedro Luro, July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).
3. Analysis of production and integral planning systems on the enterprise level (Pedro Luro, Bahia Blanca, February through December, 1979).
4. Evaluating existing agroindustrial capacity and identifying agroindustrial alternatives (Pedro Luro, February through November, 1979).
5. Institutional analysis of agencies and enterprises participating in the project, and definition of coordination models (Pedro Luro, February through November, 1979).

### Line V: Regional Rural Development

1. Cooperating with agencies of the subsystem in conducting studies and projects for the development of rural areas operating under various handicaps (Buenos Aires, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
2. Working with the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs of the Formosa Province to organize institutional and administrative mechanisms for agricultural development policies (Formosa, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
3. Working with the Secretary of Planning and Control in the Misiones Province to develop methods for projects and personnel training for regional development in the Bernardo de Irigoyen area (Posadas, Misiones, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
4. Publishing and disseminating an institutional diagnosis and providing technical cooperation with the study of alternatives for designing national irrigation policies (Buenos Aires, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
5. Technical assistance through SSRNR and E., for completing legislation on the conservation and management of land and water resources (Buenos Aires, Formosa, La Plata, and Resistencia, July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).
6. Cooperating with SSRNR and E., on methods and techniques for optimizing the conservation and management of land and water resources (July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).
7. Providing technical support, through the SSRNR and E., to the meetings to coordinate officials of national, provincial, and autonomous organizations of the institutional subsystem for the conservation and management of land and water resources (Buenos Aires, July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).
8. Cooperating with the SSRNR and E., by providing training sessions for professional and technical personnel of the organizations of the institutional subsystem for the conservation and management of land and water resources (July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).
9. Working with the Secretary of Planning of Misiones to develop methods for developing the Bernardo de Irigoyen area (Misiones, July 1, through December 31, 1979).

10. Providing technical cooperation for the SSRNR and E., and SEAG in studying alternatives for national policy formulation on the conservation and management of land and water resources (July 1, through December 31, 1979).
11. Support to technical interchange and reciprocal training (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).

**Line VI: Structural Change and Campesino Organization**

1. Meeting on associative scale enterprises (Buenos Aires, Posadas and Formosa, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

**Line VII: Formulation and Administration of Agricultural Policy**

1. Preparing and publishing an annual diagnosis and outlook for the Argentine agricultural sector (Buenos Aires, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
2. Cooperating with SEAG and INTA in implementing the agricultural credit project SEAG-INTA-IBRD (Buenos Aires, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
3. Technical study as a reference for the formulation and implementation of agricultural policies (Buenos Aires, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
4. Training seminars for SEAG personnel on agricultural economics (Buenos Aires, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
5. Training for personnel from national and provincial institutions on project development and evaluation (Formosa, July 3, through August 11, 1978).
6. Publication of a paper on "The Price of Land-Its Trajectory from 1916 to 1978" (Buenos Aires, April 1, through December 30, 1979).

**BARBADOS**

**Line I: Information and Documentation for Rural Development**

1. Scheduling and supporting the national-level Agricultural Information System (Bridgetown, November 14-16, 1979).

**Line IV: Agricultural Production, Productivity, and Marketing**

1. Study of the current status of production and marketing (July through December, 1979).
2. Institutional analysis of the capacity of related institutions to provide production and marketing services (July through December, 1979).

**Line V: Regional Rural Development**

1. Developing an extension system for the conservation and management of land and water resources, with the joint efforts of the Land and Water Use Unit and the Extension Service (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

2. Developing a managerial system for the conservation and management of land and water resources, with the cooperation of the Land and Water Use Unit (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
3. Developing guidelines for the conservation and management of land and water resources, together with the Land and Water Use Unit (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
4. Developing an information system for the conservation and management of land and water resources, together with the Land and Water Use Unit (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
5. Formulating a program for incorporating land into the production system, in a joint effort with the Land and Water Use Unit and the Planning Division (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

**Line VII: Formulation and Administration of Agricultural Policy**

1. Reviewing the rural and institutional situation in Barbados, together with relevant governmental agencies (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
2. Reviewing the Country-Level Plan of Action (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
3. Preparing projects, in accordance with the institutional analysis and the Country-Level Plan of Action (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

**BOLIVIA**

**Line I: Information and Documentation for Rural Development**

1. Working meetings to promote the creation of a National Agricultural Information Subsystem (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
2. Cooperation with the Ministry of Agricultural Affairs and other national institutions in developing a project to increase participation in the AGRINTER System (October 1-14, 1979).
3. Cooperating in a national-level course on AGRINTER Methods (La Paz, November 18-20, 1979).
4. Supporting the planning, administration, and follow-up of activities of the National Information System (La Paz, November 17, 1979).
5. Technical support to increase the capacity of services for information users within the Ministry of Campesino Affairs (La Paz, November 17-20, 1979).
6. Course on AGRINTER Methods (La Paz, November 20-30, 1979).

**Line II: Education for Rural Development**

1. Supporting cooperative efforts between MACA and the agricultural sector agencies (La Paz and Trinidad, July, 1979).

### **Line III: Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer**

1. In-service training in the diagnosis, formulation, and evaluation of plans, programs, and projects of agricultural research (July 1, through December 2, 1978).
2. Working meetings with Regional Directors on methods for diagnosing and formulating plans, programs, and projects (La Paz, Cochabamba and Potosi, October 1, 1978 through June 28, 1979).
3. Workshop on agricultural production systems (February, 1979).
4. Working meetings on experimental methods in Agricultural Production Systems (August, 1978 through May, 1979).
5. Conducting tests on SAP and economic analysis on the Production Unit level (August, 1978 through May, 1979).
6. Workshop on Agricultural Extension and Rural Development (Yacuita, Tarija, October 12-15, 1978).
7. Supporting the Quinoa Agro-industrial Center (Huarina, January through July, 1979).
8. Meetings with Research and Extension Directors (La Paz, July, 1979).
9. Cooperating in the development of the Cooperative Research Program for the Southern Cone (La Paz, July through December, 1979).
10. Participating in the postgraduate training program (La Paz, August through November, 1979).
11. Helping to upgrade local IBTA research plans (La Paz and Cochabamba, August, 1979).
12. Supporting the extension of the Quinoa Development Project (Huarina and La Paz, September, 1979).

### **Line IV: Agricultural Production, Productivity, and Marketing**

1. Formulating and supporting a feed plan for dairy cattle (Tarija, July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).
2. Feasibility study (Tarija, July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).
3. Designing and implementing a program for the management and improvement of dairy cattle (Tarija, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
4. Preparing, editing, and disseminating technical material on forage and milk production (Tarija, July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).
5. Cooperating in the design of an institutional mechanism for implementing the Simon Bolivar Fund Project (Tarija, July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).
6. Study of the Credit System and financial requirements (Tarija, July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).

7. Organizing the marketing of milk, milk by-products, and inputs (Tarija, July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).
8. In-service training on implementing dairy projects (Tarija, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
9. Case analysis on Rural Management (Tarija, July through December, 1979).
10. Development and support of a Health Plan in the Central Valley of Tarija (Tarija, July through December, 1979).
11. Implementing the Agricultural Credit Insurance Project (La Paz, May through December, 1979).

### **Line V: Regional Rural Development**

1. Designing rural development projects (Challapata and Chimore, July 1, 1978 through May 31, 1979).
2. In-service training for MACA and Corporation specialists in designing integrated rural development projects (December, 1978).
3. Cooperating with CODETAR and MACA in identifying rural development projects (Tarija, July, 1978 through May, 1979).
4. Analysis of an in-progress rural development project (La Paz, March 3-15, 1979).
5. Seminar on rural development project analysis (Cochabamba, March, 1979).
6. Training course for extension and credit agents from the Ulla-Ulla and IBTA Rural Development Project (Patacamaya, February 12, through April 21, 1979).
7. Reciprocal training for the MACA Rural Development Director (July through August, 1979).
8. Follow-up on rural development project implementation in Challapata and Chimore (La Paz and Challapata, July through December, 1979).
9. Advisory assistance in designing a normative framework for identifying rural development projects and establishing priorities (La Paz, July through December, 1979).
10. Cooperating with the Planning Unit of the Bolivian Agricultural Bank on credit problems (La Paz, August through December, 1979).

### **Line VII: Formulation and Administration of Agricultural Policy**

1. Up-dating records on the progress of the sector and related institutions (La Paz, April through June, 1979).
2. Supporting MACA's Sectoral Planning Office in project follow-up (La Paz, February through April, 1979).
3. Supporting ISAP in designing a Training Plan for agricultural sector officials (La Paz, January through June, 1979).

4. Supporting IBTA in designing a *campesino* training plan (La Paz, January through April, 1979).
5. Formulating alternatives for restructuring the Agrarian Public Sector (La Paz, September through November, 1979).
6. Formulating alternatives for restructuring the institutional format of MACA (La Paz and Provinces, November, 1978 through June, 1979).
7. Supporting the Agrarian Reform Council in designing the Photo-interpretation Project (La Paz, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

## BRAZIL

### Line I: Information and Documentation for Rural Development

1. Consultant services to the Social Communication Coordinating Office of the Ministry of Agriculture for implementing the National Rural Communication System (Brasilia, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
2. Consultant services to the Secretariat of Agriculture of Parana, for implementing the integrated Rural Communication System (Curitiba, Parana, June 1978 to March, 1979).
3. Preparation of teaching materials for rural communication (Rio de Janeiro, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
4. Support to the National Agricultural Library, in coordinating the IICA/Ministry of Agriculture /BINAGRI Agreement (Rio de Janeiro, October 29, to November 3, 1979).
5. Cooperation with BINAGRI, PLANASSUCAR and EMBRAPA for implementing activities related to numerical, documental and programming information projects (Curitiba and Rio de Janeiro, July 22-25, 1979).
6. Technical and operative support to increase the integration of national organizations into the AGRINTER Service Network (Rio de Janeiro, Brasilia, November and December, 1979).

### Line II: Education for Rural Development

1. Occupational and educational study of the zones where rural education centers will be located (Recife, Pe., July to September, 1978).
2. Cooperation in the development of a method to be introduced in the rural education centers (Recife, Pe., July to September, 1978).
3. Preparation of curricula and study materials (Recife, Pe., September to November, 1978).
4. Training for technicians of the Secretariat of Education of Pernambuco (Recife, Pe., July 1978 to April, 1979).
5. Consultant services for implanting new pedagogical support units (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).

6. Participation in the ABEAS Annual Meeting (Cuiaba, Mato Grosso and Rio de Janeiro, October, 1978).
7. Support to CONFCA in the I International Congress on Educational Administration (Brasilia, December 9-14, 1979).

### Line III: Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer

1. Technical cooperation for up-grading the Department of Quantitative Methods at EMBRAPA (Brasilia, July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979).
2. Technical cooperation for up-grading the Department of Guidelines and Programming Methods at EMBRAPA (Brasilia, July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979).
3. Technical cooperation for up-grading the Department of Information at EMBRAPA (Brasilia, July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979).
4. Coordination of the IICA/EMBRAPA Letter of Understanding (Brasilia, July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979).
5. Technical cooperation for up-grading horticultural research (Brasilia, July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979).
6. Consultant services in the general planning and coordinating of research projects to be developed through the IICA/CEPLAC Agreement (Itabuna, Ba., Belem, Para, July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979).
7. Collection and conservation of basic genetic resources of cacao (Itabuna, Ba., and Belem, Pa., June 2, 1978 to December 31, 1979).
8. Use of genetic resources in crop formation (Itabuna, Ba., and Amazonia, July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979).
9. Fundamental and applied research on subjects associated with the cacao improvement process (Itabuna, Ba., and Amazonia, July 1, 1978 and December 31, 1979).
10. Technical cooperation for up-grading the Bean Research Program (IICA/EMBRAPA Contract) (Brasilia, July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979).
11. Technical cooperation for up-grading the Cassava Research Program (IICA/EMBRAPA Contract) (Brasilia, July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979).
12. Technical cooperation for up-grading the Cotton Research Program (IICA/EMBRAPA Contract) (Brasilia, July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979).
13. Technical cooperation for up-grading the Corn and Sorghum Research Program (IICA/EMBRAPA Contract) (Brasilia, July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979).
14. Technical cooperation for up-grading the Rice Research Program (IICA/EMBRAPA Contract) (Brasilia, July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979).

15. Technical cooperation for up-grading the Rubber Research Program (IICA/EMBRAPA Contract) (Brasilia, July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979).
16. Technical cooperation for up-grading the Beef cattle Research Program (IICA/EMBRAPA Contract) (July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979).
17. Technical cooperation for up-grading the Dairy Research Program (IICA/EMBRAPA Contract) (July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979).
18. Technical cooperation for up-grading the Sheep/Goat Research Program (IICA/EMBRAPA Contract) (July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979).
19. Technical cooperation for up-grading the Cerrado Region Production Systems Program (IICA/EMBRAPA Contract) (July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979).
20. Technical cooperation for up-grading the Northeastern Region Production Systems Program (IICA/EMBRAPA Contract) (July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979).
21. Technical cooperation for up-grading the Regional Production Systems Program for the Humid Tropics (IICA/EMBRAPA Contract) (July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979).
22. Coordination of the IICA/EMBRAPA Contract (World Bank) (Brasilia, July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979).
23. Participation of a Colombian technician in the Latin American Seminar on Drip-Irrigation (Campinas, S.P., July to December, 1979).
8. Support to the Marketing Analysis and Promotion Program (PROAMER) (July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979).
9. Support to the organization of the Seminar on the identification of problems affecting the North Fluminense Region (Campos, RJ, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
10. Support to the creation and funding of a Coordinating Committee formed by institutions interested in resolving the problems in the North Fluminense Region (Campos, RJ, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
11. Support to the technical team of the Northern Fluminense region in formulating demonstration projects and their implementation (Campos, RJ, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
12. Collaboration and consultant services to the Coordinating Committee in obtaining external resources through the preparation of demonstration projects (Campos, RJ, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
13. Support to the organization of a high-level technical group in the Secretariat of Supplies (Brasilia, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
14. Analysis of selected aspects of the institutional organization of supplies (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
15. Cooperation to the development of diagnostic and evaluation methods for marketing subsystems (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
16. Promotion of greater marketing intelligence (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
17. Support to the reformulation of supply programs and projects for extending the benefits to low-income agricultural producers and consumers (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).

**Line IV: Agricultural Production, Productivity and Marketing**

1. Consolidation of the administrative organization of the Demonstration Area at San Desiderio (Barreiras, B.A.; July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
2. Up-grading the production, technical assistance and marketing planning for the Demonstration Area at San Desiderio (Barreiras, B.A.; July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
3. Technical cooperation for implanting the soil conservation system (Barreiras, B.A.; July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
4. Participation in the implementation of the Cooperative Development Plan (Barreiras, B.A.; July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
5. Consolidation of the San Desiderio Production and Marketing Cooperative Enterprise (Salvador, B.A.; July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
6. General evaluation of the IV.XSB.11 Project and determination of its application to the rest of the San Francisco Valley (Barreiras, B.A.; July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
7. Implementation of the pilot marketing model, defined by PISD and its integration into a regional model (July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979).
18. Evaluation of the operative capacity of the Demonstration Area in San Desiderio and the introduction of registers for calculating its operation (Barreiras, B.A.; July to December, 1979).
19. Consolidation of technical assistance and plan preparation for the rational use of mechanization in the Demonstration Area in San Desiderio (Barreiras, B.A.; July to December, 1979).
20. Technical cooperation for implanting the soil and water conservation plan in the Demonstration Area in San Desiderio (Barreiras, B.A.; July to December, 1979).
21. Project evaluation and formulation of a document that serves as a methodological guide for operating irrigated areas in the San Francisco Valley (Barreiras, B.A.; July to December, 1979).
22. Technical coordination for the IICA/SNAB-MA (July to December, 1979).
23. Analysis of selected aspects of the institutional organization of supplies (Delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture in the states of Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso del Sur) (July to December, 1979).

24. Cooperation in the development of diagnostic and evaluative methods for marketing subsystems (July to December, 1979).
25. Promotion of greater marketing intelligence (July to December, 1979).

#### **Line V: Regional Rural Development**

1. Consultant services for the formulation of methodological schemes for up-grading and adapting mechanisms for institutional coordination (Itabauna, B.A., July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
2. Up-grading the programs of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences (FCAP) (Belem, Pa., July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
3. Consultant services to CPATU and INPA for up-grading integrated research into production systems (Belem, Pa., July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
4. National Coordinating Committee (Belem, Pa., July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
5. Support to the SIBRATER Extension System in the Northern Region, for staff training in communication methods (Belem, Pa., and Manaus, Am., July to December, 1978).
6. Evaluation of an irrigated area in order to compare the Executive Project (programming level) with project reality (operational level) (Petrolina, Pe., July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
7. Technical assistance for preparing, analyzing and evaluating an irrigation project at the Regional Directorate level (Natal, RN and Rio de Janeiro, November 1978 to March 1979).
8. Collaboration in applying the FAMESF development plan, prepared in collaboration with IICA (Juazeiro, B.A., July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
9. Organization of a versatile central team for guaranteeing the operation of the nuclei's project team (Recife, Pe., July to December, 1979).
10. Compilation of a bibliography on the Semi-arid Northeast (Recife, Pe., July to December, 1978).
11. Development of a recycling and technical assistance program for the A and C teams of the nuclei (Recife, Pe., July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
12. Preparation of a technical training program for DAA, 1979-1980 Sertanejo Project (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
13. Multinational training course on Forestry for Management of the Amazon Jungle (Belterra and Curua, Para, October 19 to November 2, 1978).
14. Up-grading the Coordinating Unit for the Promotion of Integrated Rural Development (July to December, 1979).

15. Consultant services to the technical staff and to the operation of the Coordinating Unit for the Promotion of Integrated Rural Development (Brasilia, July to December, 1979).
16. Consultant services and training of technical personnel in preparing PDRI's (Brasilia, July to December, 1979).
17. Consultant services for up-dating programming, control and evaluation methods for PDRI's (Brasilia, July to December, 1979).
18. Consultant services in the application, evaluation and adjustment of programming, implementation and control methods for integrated Rural Development (Brasilia, July to December, 1979).
19. Consultant services for preparing and evaluating the application of institutional coordination schemes for implementing the PDRI's (Brasilia, July to December, 1979).
20. Consultant services for preparing, evaluating and adjusting methods and implementing the PDRI's (July to December, 1979).
21. III Latin American Seminar on Drip Irrigation (Campinas, SP., July 1 to October 31, 1979).
22. Multinational Training Course on Forestry and Management of the Amazon Jungles (October 19 to November 2, 1978).

#### **Line VII: Formulation and Administration of Agricultural Policy**

1. Consultant services to the National Agricultural Planning System (SNPA), in formulating preliminary documents for subsidies to medium-term plans (Brasilia, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
2. Consultant services to SNPA in formulating the Production and Supply Program, for medium-term plans (Brasilia, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
3. Consultant services to SNPA, in formulating and analyzing specific policies for low-income farmers (Brasilia, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
4. Support to short-term teams in formulating pertinent documents (Brasilia, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
5. Collaboration with SNPA in holding meetings for formulating medium-term plans and agricultural projects (Brasilia, July 19, 1978 to April 15, 1979).
6. Support to the formulation of a program for exchanging experiences on agricultural planning, especially at the inter-American level (Brasilia, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
7. Coordination of the IICA/SUPLAN-MA Agreement on Technical Cooperation and of activities related to implementing the SNPA in Brazil (Brasilia, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
8. Technical coordination of SUPLAN (Brasilia, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).

9. Consultant services to universities and research centers, in preparing and executing specific studies and projects (Rio de Janeiro, Brasilia, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
10. Consultant services to universities for reviewing and adjusting curricula and program courses (Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
11. Seminars for organizational consultation (Brasilia, September, 1978).

## COLOMBIA

### Line I: Information and Documentation for Rural Development

1. Advisory services for SNICA (National Subsystem of Information on Agricultural Sciences and Related Fields) (Bogota, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
2. Specialized documentation and information services on rural development (Bogota, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
3. Operation and maintenance of library and documentation services (Bogota, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
4. Technical cooperation for increasing the decentralized participation of national institutions in AGRINTER and providing follow-up to the ICA-IDRC-IICA Project for collecting, processing, and disseminating agricultural information (Bogota and Cali, July 17, 1979).
5. Support provided for the Library and Documentation Service (Bogota, July through December, 1979).
6. Technical support and personnel training for augmenting the operational and service capacities of the national network and increasing its participation in AGRINTER (Bogota, November 25 to 27, 1979).
7. Training in automating bibliographic processes (Bogota, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
8. Specialized bibliographic services on rural development for Latin America and the Caribbean (Bogota, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).

### Line II: Education for Rural Development

1. Helping ICA design and organize technological planning mechanisms (Bogota, February through June, 1979).
2. Psychopedagogic research for establishing an Extensionists Training Curriculum in the Colombian Agricultural Sector (Bogota, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
3. Supporting the Rural Extension Course (Restrepo, Valle, November 13-17, 1978).
4. A study of real needs for training and for the development of a national training plan for the agricultural sector (Bogota, July through December, 1978).

5. Course on communications and Extension (Bogota, August 21, September 1, 1978).
6. Supporting the Rural Extension Course (Restrepo, Valle, September 11-15, 1978).
7. Course on Teaching Methods (Bogota, November 20 through December 1, 1978).
8. Course on Marketing Agricultural Inputs (Bogota, September 24 through October 5, 1979).
9. Course on Agricultural Project Preparation and Evaluation (Bogota, July 2 through August 24, 1979).
10. Course on Communications and Extension (Medellin, July 24 through August 4, 1978).
11. International course on Agricultural Marketing, with an emphasis on Silo Administration (Bogota, July 10 through September 1, 1978).
12. International Course on Marketing Perishable Agricultural Products (Bogota, August 21 through September 29, 1978).
13. Course on Marketing Perishable Products and Developing Marketing Projects (Bogota, August 28 through September 15, 1978).
14. Course on Communications and Extension (Medellin, October 30 through November 10, 1978).
15. Course for Agricultural Product Buyers (Bogota, November 22 through December 28, 1978).
16. Support for educational psychology (April through May, 1979).
17. First Technical Seminar on African Bees in Colombia (Bogota, July 16-20, 1979).
18. Course for Auxiliary Laboratories (Bogota, May 2-18, 1979).
19. Course on Rural Management (Medellin, August 27 through September 7, 1979).
20. Course on Apiculture (Barranquilla, September 3-7, 1979).
21. Course on Preparing and Evaluating Rural Credit Projects (Bogota, January 22 through March 30, 1979).
22. Course on Rural Management (Bogota, April 23 through May 4, 1979).
23. Course on Scientific Research Methods (Bogota, June 11-21, 1979).
24. Support for Educational Psychology (Chinchina, September 10-14, 1979).
25. Course on Communication Methods (Bogota, September 24 through October 5, 1979).
26. Course on Rural Extension (Barranquilla, July 2-13, 1979).



27. Support for educational psychology through the National Coffee Growers Federation (FEDERACAFE) (Cucuta, November 12-16, 1979).
28. Course on Rural Extension (Barranquilla, November 26 through December 7, 1979).
29. Course for Laboratory Buyers (Bogota, October 8 through November 20, 1979).
30. Course on Planning and Programming Agricultural Marketing - IDEMA (Bogota, August 8 through December 6, 1979).
31. International Course on Agricultural Marketing with an Emphasis on Silo Administration (Bogota, October 22 through November 30, 1979).
32. Course on Financial Management (Bogota, July through December, 1979).
33. Course on Budget Planning, Execution, and Control (Bogota, October 29 through November 15, 1979).
34. Course on Agricultural Product Marketing (Medellin, December 3-14, 1979).

**Line III: Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer**

1. Advisory assistance to the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA) in diagnosing and restructuring its institutional models (Bogota, March through June, 1979).
2. Analysis of research personnel in agricultural research institutions in four Latin American countries (Bogota, July 12, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

**Line IV: Agricultural Production, Productivity, and Marketing**

1. Reciprocal training in marketing (Bogota, November 13-22, 1979).
2. Training in agricultural credit insurance (Bogota, August 27-29, 1979).

**Line V: Regional Rural Development**

1. Seminar on Rural Development Project Management (Bogota, November 27, through December 1, 1978).
2. First National-level Course on Regional Rural Development Project Management (Bogota, April 16-27, 1979).
3. Description and analysis of administrative system of Caqueta Project No. 1 (Bogota and Florencia, August, 1978 through May, 1979).
4. Management study of a regional rural development project (Bogota, January through June, 1979).
5. Training Armed Forces specialist and settlers in Military Settlement (Puerto La Tagua, November 27, through December 2, 1978).

6. Supporting research on integrated production systems (La Tagua, Aracua and Leticia, July, 1978 through May, 1979).
7. Supporting the National Planning Office in drawing up criteria for settlement policy (Bogota, February through June, 1979).
8. Courses II and III on Project Management for Directors and Specialists of ICA Districts (July 29, through August 11, 1979).
9. Advisory assistance to help SENA create and organize training structures for rural development (Bogota, November through December, 1978).
10. Cooperating with SENA in conducting a study to determine needs and high-priority areas for training officials and specialists in areas of rural development (Bogota, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
11. Cooperating with SENA in developing a five-year Training Program for technical personnel associated with the *Campefino* Management Training Program and the Rural Mobile Program (Bogota, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
12. Advisory assistance for SENA in developing, and printing training methods guidelines for teachers of *campesino* management (Bogota, April through June, 1979).
13. Cooperating with SENA in organizing and carrying out two courses on the organization and administration of *campesino* enterprises (Libano, April through June, 1979).
14. Cooperating with SENA in organizing and carrying out two courses on rural development and *campesino* organization (September, 1978 through March, 1979).
15. Cooperating with SENA in organizing and carrying out two courses on extension and technology transfer (Popayan and Bucaramanga, April through June, 1979).
16. Reciprocal training on credit policies in rural development projects (Bogota, February 5-15, 1979).
17. Advisory assistance for SENA's Methods Division in planning and carrying out Training Laboratories in *Campefino* Organization (Bogota, July through November, 1979).
18. Advisory assistance for SENA's Methods Division in reviewing, analyzing, and consolidating *campesino* management training methods and promoting and organizing associative forms of production (Bogota, October through December, 1979).
19. Advisory assistance for SENA's Training Division in analyzing the training it provides for technical personnel from the Mobile Rural Program (Bogota, August through November, 1979).
20. Advisory assistance for SENA's Social Development Division in reviewing and adjusting the structure of the training course for instructors of *Campefino* Enterprise Training (CEC) (Bogota, July through December, 1979).

21. Advisory assistance for SENA's Training Division in preparing and developing a Systematic Training Program (Bogota, July through December, 1979).

**Line VI: Structural Change and Campesino Organization**

1. Advisory assistance for INCORA and SENA for analyzing the status of community enterprises in the Risaralda Zone (North of Santander) in developing short-and medium-term development plans (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
2. Supporting INCORA and SENA in consolidating community enterprises (July, 1978 through May, 1979).
3. Supporting INCORA, SENA, and CECORA in structuring second-degree organizations on the level of community enterprise projects (Cucuta, October, 1978 through June, 1979).
4. Training in compiling information for agrarian reform decision-making (Bogota, July 23-27, 1979).
5. Training in farm appraisal services (Bogota and Sibate, April 23-27, 1979).
6. Supporting INCORA's *Campesino* Settlement Division in diagnosis and inspection for selecting regions and enterprises (July through December, 1979).

**Line VII: Formulation and Administration of Agricultural Policy**

1. Updating the information and analyses present in the IICA Office, on agricultural and rural development and relevant institutions (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
2. Drawing up the Annual Plan on the country and project level for 1978-1979 (Bogota, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
3. Institutional study of the national agricultural public sector (September, 1978 through May, 1979).

**COSTA RICA**

**Line I: Information and Documentation for Rural Development**

1. Updating and Documenting the Model for the Inter-American Information System for Agricultural Sciences, AGRINTER (San Jose, February 1, through April 30, 1979).
2. Designing a generic model for the National Agricultural Information System (San Jose, November 1, 1978 through May 30, 1979).
3. Updating, editing, and distributing manuals on processing documents for the AGRINTER/AGRIS Systems (San Jose, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
4. Producing descriptive manuals on computer programs, used for validating, updating, and producing the AGRINTER data base (San Jose, September 12, 1978 through April 30, 1979).

5. Designing and adapting programs for recovering information from the AGRINTER/AGRIS data base (San Jose, November 16, 1978 through January 24, 1979).
6. Developing or adapting programs for selecting and recovering information from the AGRINTER data base and using the computer to produce national bibliographies for five countries (San Jose, February 21, through June 30, 1979).
7. Working with at least five national AGRINTER contact centers to coordinate the production and use of national bibliographies (San Jose, July 1, through December 31, 1978).
8. Producing a study and documentation of software for handling existing data in the agricultural area (San Jose, August, 1978 through February, 1979).
9. Conducting research on the use of Spanish agricultural vocabulary for analyzing and recovering AGRINTER/AGRIS information (San Jose, September 1, 1978 through October 30, 1979).
10. Preparing a periodic technical circular for distribution to national AGRINTER input/output centers (San Jose, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
11. Conducting selection, content analysis, enrichment, and translation of titles, and compilation of indices of documents to update the AGRINTER/AGRIS documentary data bank (San Jose, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
12. Cataloguing new documents to update the documentary data bank of the AGRINTER and AGRIS Systems (San Jose, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
13. Codifying and transcribing input for the AGRINTER/AGRIS documentary data bank (San Jose, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
14. Electronic processing of new inputs for the AGRINTER and AGRIS systems, and updating the AGRINTER data base (San Jose, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
15. Computerized production of the *Indice agrícola de América Latina y el Caribe* (San Jose, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
16. Experimental testing of the automated system for selective information distribution (San Jose, January 25 through April 4, 1979).
17. Developing methods, implementing, and providing follow-up and control of network services (San Jose, September, 1978 through June, 1979).
18. Designing and developing at least five interesting profiles of AGRINTER users (Turrialba, January through June, 1979).
19. Quarterly editing of the *Indice Agrícola de América Latina y el Caribe* (San Jose, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
20. Operating and maintaining the Documentary Services Library (Turrialba, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

21. Operating and maintaining the rural development library and documentation service (San Jose, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
22. Coordinating the organization and services of the three CIDIA libraries, as an integrated nodule of the AGRINTER service network (Turrialba, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
23. Designing and producing a Catalogue of Centers for Documentation, Libraries, and Services for Agricultural Information on Latin America and the Caribbean (San Jose, August, 1978 through March, 1979).
24. Providing users with a Referral Service (San Jose, January through March, 1979).
25. Providing photocopies of technical documents (Turrialba, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
26. Preparing and delivering specialized bibliographies, at the request of users (Turrialba, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
27. Preparing and delivering specialized bibliographies of interest to the American Tropics (Turrialba, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
28. Drawing up official IICA standards for writing bibliographic references (Turrialba, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
29. Data collection on periodical publications available to members of the AGRINTER service network, for publication in a collective catalogue (San Jose, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
30. Drawing up the Catalogue of IICA Publications (Turrialba, June, 1979).
31. Preparing and disseminating information on the Tropics (Turrialba, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
32. Publishing the quarterly bulletin, *Desarrollo del Trópico Americano* (Turrialba, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
33. Evaluating publications and information services on the American Tropics (Turrialba, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
34. Creating operational capacity in information centers and agricultural libraries in Latin America and the Caribbean for participation in AGRINTER/AGRIS (San Jose, July 1, through June 30, 1979).
35. Studying and projecting the training needs of technical personnel in agricultural documentation (San Jose, February 1, through June 20, 1979).
36. Preparing and printing an informative brochure on CIDIA structure and functions (San Jose, July through October, 1978).
37. Preparing quarterly reports on activity control and follow-up and requests for funding (San Jose, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
38. Preparing final technical reports on activities, projects, programs, and the Center (San Jose, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
39. Preparing a periodical technical circular and distributing it to national AGRINTER input/output centers (San Jose, July through December, 1979).
40. Preparing the Operations Flow Manual on Documentary Information for AGRINTER (San Jose, September through November, 1979).
41. Printing the Generic Model of the National Agricultural Information System (Numerical subsystem) (San Jose, July 1, through December 31, 1979).
42. Printing a model of the Inter-American System of Agricultural Information (San Jose, October through December, 1979).
43. Establishing the bases for an audiovisual model course for teaching AGRINTER Information Analysis and Recording Methods (San Jose, October through November, 1979).
44. Designing, editing, and distributing a brochure describing CIDIA (San Jose, August through December, 1979).
45. Developing a project for cooperating with schools of library science in Latin America and the Caribbean (San Jose, July through December, 1979).
46. Maintaining and updating computer programs and descriptive manuals used for validating, generating, updating, and exploiting the AGRINTER data base and for producing the AGRINTER Index (San Jose, July 1, through December 28, 1979).
47. Applying programs for recovering information from the AGRINTER and AGRIS data base (San Jose, July 1, through December 17, 1979).
48. Applying programs for recovering information from the AGRINTER and AGRIS data base (San Jose, July 1, through December 17, 1979).
49. Codifying and transcribing inputs for the AGRINTER and AGRIS documentary Data Bank (San Jose, July 1, through December 31, 1979).
50. Electronic processing of new AGRINTER and AGRIS inputs, and updating the AGRINTER data base; computer production of the *Indice Agrícola de América Latina y el Caribe* (San Jose, July 1, through December 27, 1979).
51. Implementing a pilot plan for selective dissemination of AGRINTER information (San Jose, July 1, through December 24, 1979).
52. Internal and external training of human resources (San Jose, August 1, through December 31, 1979).
53. Coordinating several forms of software for handling agricultural data (San Jose, July 1, through December 28, 1979).
54. Transcribing data and processing IICA administrative and scientific information (San Jose, July 1, through December 31, 1979).

55. Preparing data, codifying, keypunching, and processing for users in the agricultural sector (San Jose, July 1, through December 31, 1979).
  56. Maintaining software from the library of systems and specific computer packages (San Jose, July 1, through December 31, 1979).
  57. Shipping and installing the new computer equipment (San Jose, August 1, through September 30, 1979).
  58. Providing support and operational follow-up for the Selective Dissemination of Information Service (SDI) on the basis of AGRINTER data (San Jose, July through December, 1979).
  59. Editing and distributing the *Indice Agrícola de América Latina y el Caribe* (San Jose, July 1, through December 31, 1979).
  60. Administering and operating the Library and Documentation Service (Turrialba, July 1, through December 31, 1979).
  61. Administering and operating the Library and Documentation Service (San Jose, July through December, 1979).
  62. Feasibility study and implementing the microfiche service (San Jose, July through December, 1979).
  63. Producing and distributing Tables of Contents and Information Alerts on Rural Development (San Jose, July 1, through December 31, 1979).
  64. Preparing and delivering specialized bibliographies at the request of users (Turrialba, July through December, 1979).
  65. Preparing and delivering specialized bibliographies of interest to the American Tropics (Turrialba, July 1, through December 31, 1979).
  66. Supporting the production of national agricultural libraries as byproducts of the AGRINTER data base (San Jose, September 18-28, 1979).
  67. Providing photocopies of technical documents (Turrialba, July 1, through December 31, 1979).
  68. Printing the quarterly bulletin, *Desarrollo del Trópico Americano* (Turrialba, July 1, through December 31, 1979).
  69. Designing and producing the audiovisual series, "What is AGRINTER," and making it available to users (San Jose, July 3-6, 1979).
  70. Cooperating in training national personnel (San Jose, July through December, 1979).
  71. Providing technical cooperation on organizing the course, "Introduction to Techniques for Libraries and agricultural documentation," and cooperating in the course, "Introduction to library management" (Turrialba, July 16-18, 1970).
  72. Developing the data base on science and technology (San Jose, July 1-20, 1979).
  73. Printing the quarterly bulletin, *Promecefe* (Turrialba, July through December, 1979).
  74. Adapting administrative and scientific programs (San Jose, August 1, through December 31, 1979).
  75. Generating the operative system for the IICA's IBM 360/40H computer (San Jose, July 1, through October 29, 1979).
  76. Providing coordination and cooperation in developing agricultural information activities (San Jose, July 1 through December 31, 1979).
- Line II: Education for Rural Development**
1. Cooperating with the Commission for Higher Education in Agriculture, in developing methods for analyzing education (San Jose, July through August, 1978).
  2. Cooperating with the Agricultural Education in developing methods for analyzing non-university agricultural education (San Jose, July through August, 1978).
  3. Cooperating with the development of base studies by the Commission for Higher Education in Agriculture (San Jose, September, 1978 through June, 1979).
  4. Cooperating in the development of base studies for the Agricultural Education Commission of the Ministry of Education
  5. Drawing up a diagnosis of agricultural education in Costa Rica, and consolidating the information (San Jose, July through September, 1979).
  6. Seminar on Planning Agricultural Education in Costa Rica (San Jose, December 11, 1979).
  7. Technical cooperation in the study, "Organizing and Planning Agricultural Education in Costa Rica" (July through December, 1979).
- Line III: Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer**
1. Meeting of Line III Specialists (San Jose, November 12-15, 1979).
  2. Meeting for Hemispheric Coordination of Line III (San Jose, November, 1979).
- Line IV: Agricultural Production, Productivity and Marketing**
1. Drawing up a proposal for the National Marketing Program for small-scale farmers (San Jose, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
  2. Inter-Institutional task force on marketing problems for small-scale farmers (San Jose, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
  3. Technical assistance for the National Production Council (San Jose, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
  4. Cooperating with agrarian reform and cooperative development organizations in the area of marketing (San Jose, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

5. Supporting the creation of a Market Information Service (San Jose, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
6. Supporting the Central American Seminar on Farm Marketing Cooperatives (San Jose, August 14, through September 2, 1978).
7. Developing a market study on the present stage of the ITCO's Coyolar Complex Project (San Jose, July through November, 1978).
8. Supporting the implementation of the MAG marketing Unit (San Jose, July 1, through June 30, 1979).
9. Supporting INFOCOOP in preparing a budget for the CAN Marketing Program and the OFIPLAN Preinvestment Fund (San Jose, July through December, 1979).
10. Supporting the implementation of a Market Information System San Jose, July through December, 1979).
11. Supporting the marketing work of the Integrated Rural Development Program (San Jose, July through December, 1979).
12. Supporting the development of the Fruits and Vegetables Marketing Program (San Jose, July through December, 1979).
13. Supporting OPSA in formulating programs and projects for marketing in implementing the Agricultural Development Plan (San Jose, July through December, 1979).
14. Marketing Course for teachers from Agricultural Schools (Alajuela, July, 1979).
15. Meeting of the PROMECAFE Advisory Council (San Jose, August 2-3, 1979).
16. Meeting on coffee improvement in Mexico, Central America, and Panama (Turrialba, August 10-13, 1979).
17. Course on Technified Coffee Production (Turrialba, September 11, through October 6, 1978).

#### **Line V: Regional Rural Development**

1. Processing the acquisition of technical cooperation contracts for implementing the "Enrique Jimenez Nuñez" Experimental Station Program (San Jose, May 14, through June 16, 1979).
2. Second Course on Conservation and Management of Land and Water Resources (San Jose, May 14, through June 16, 1979).
3. Providing technical support for the implementation of sixty-hour tasks in the "Enrique Jimenez Nuñez" Experimental Station (San Jose, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
4. Reviewing the V.NCR.21 Project, bringing it in line with the Medium-Term Indicative Plan (San Jose, January 1-31, 1979).

#### **Line VI: Structural Change and Campesino Organization**

1. Cooperating with the Government of Costa Rica in studies for improving ITCO and its programs, participating in the meeting of Agrarian Reform Executives (San Jose, July 1, 1978 through December 30, 1979).
2. Cooperating with ITCO, through the pertinent departments, in studying and drawing up a project for a campesino settlement (San Jose, July through December, 1978).
3. Revising Project VI.NCR.11' (San Jose, December, 1978 through January, 1979).
4. Training laboratory on campesino organization: Rio Cañas Cooperative (Cañas, October 1, through November 24, 1978).
5. Reciprocal technical training on Agrarian Reform (San Jose, November 6-10, 1978).
6. Cooperating with ITCO in its programs, in accordance with the overall ITCO-IICA agreement (San Jose, July through December, 1979).
7. Reviewing the Project for Reinforcing ITCO, on the basis of the overall ITCO-IICA agreement (San Jose, July through December, 1979).
8. Experimental laboratory on training for campesino organization (Liberia and Orotina, October 21, through December 21, 1979).
9. Supporting the Department of Cooperative Development in formulating the 1980 Program (San Jose, September 1, through December 15, 1979).
10. Supporting the creation of a Project for reinforcing the Canton-Level Agricultural Centers (San Jose, July 1, through December 30, 1979).

#### **Line VII: Formulation and Administration of Agricultural Policy**

1. Reviewing the Country-Level Plan of Action (San Jose, January 1-30, 1979).
2. Planning meetings (San Jose, March and June, 1979).
3. Cooperating with OPSA in formulating the 1979 PAO (San Jose, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
4. Cooperating in the organization and training of the OPSA Project Unit (San Jose, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
5. Providing cooperation and technical support for the projects of the Natural Resources Unit (San Jose, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
6. Cooperating with OPSA and the SPA agencies in putting into effect the PNDA 1978-1982 Projects (San Jose, July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).
7. Cooperating with OPSA and the SPA agencies in formulating and evaluating agricultural, livestock, and natural resources projects (San Jose, July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).

8. Cooperating with OFIPLAN and OPSA in designing, developing methods for, and drawing up medium-and short-term programs on the sectoral and inter-sectoral level  
(San Jose, November, 1978 through June, 1979).
9. Cooperating with OPSA and OFIPLAN in implementing a system for analyzing and evaluating SPA investment projects  
(San Jose, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
10. Cooperating with OFIPLAN and OPSA in holding a seminar on Integrated Rural Development  
(San Jose, July 1, through June 30, 1979).
11. Participating in a study on the development of planning in the country  
(San Jose, September, 1978 through June, 1979).
12. Cooperating with OPSA and OFIPLAN in designing methods for the follow-up, administration, and evaluation of outside financing in the SPA institutions  
(San Jose, June through December, 1979).

## CHILE

### Line I: Information and Documentation for Rural Development

1. Cooperating with the agencies of the National Sub-system for Agricultural and Forest Information  
(Santiago, July through December, 1979).
2. Cooperating with the National Institute for Agricultural Research (INIA) and CONICIT in implementing a system for using the bibliographic data base  
(Santiago, November 5, 1979).
3. Technical support for the Chilean Information Service to augment its participation in AGRINTER  
(Santiago, October 20-26, 1979).
4. Technical assistance provided ODEPA for developing a planning information system

### Line II: Education for Rural Development

1. Visiting teachers and educational authorities sent to institutions in the Southern Zone  
(Santiago, December 3-15, 1978).
2. Designing Intermediate Study Programs and providing advisory services on implementation  
(July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
3. On-going retraining of secondary school teachers through the Agricultural Education Subsystem and specialization of professionals  
(July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
4. Supporting the operations of the secondary school level of the Coordinating Committee of Agricultural Education, and establishing the Standing Advisory Committee  
(July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
5. Supporting the Higher Council of Agricultural and Forest Sciences (CAF-PPG) as coordinating agencies for university and postgraduate education, in charge of the Permanent Program for Graduates  
(July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

6. Advisory and support services in planning and developing educational activities related to rural and national development  
(July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

### Line V: Regional Rural Development

1. Formulating a rural development model for the Agricultural Sector  
(Rancagua, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
2. Participating in the implementation of the Project and analyzing the organizational model  
(Rancagua, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
3. Designing and implementing methods for commercial agreements and field programs  
(Rancagua, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
4. Designing and implementing a program to put the Agricultural School of San Fernando into more contact with the community in its area of influence  
(San Fernando, Colchagua, July, 1978).
5. Cooperating with the Agricultural School of San Fernando in efforts to incorporate the community into its rural development activities and supporting efforts to train personnel for continuing the project  
(San Fernando, Colchagua, August 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
6. Formulating and implementing methods for selecting areas, farmer organizations, and participative planning in projects  
(Buin and Paine, July through December, 1979).
7. Project and analysis of the organizational model  
(Requinoa, Rancagua, July through August, 1979).
8. Methods for commercial agreements and field programs  
(Requinoa, Rancagua, August through October, 1979).
9. Formulating models for the participation and conservation of renewable natural resources  
(Requinoa, Rancagua, September through December, 1979).
10. Methods of family participation and advisory assistance  
(Requinoa, Rancagua, December, 1979).

### Line VII: Formulation and Administration of Agricultural Policy

1. Formulating the Institutional Reinforcement Project for ODEPA  
(Santiago, July through December, 1979).
2. Identifying homogenous areas  
(Santiago, July through December, 1979).
3. Developing segments as spatial observation units  
(Santiago, October through December, 1979).
4. Implementing the Integral System of Agricultural Statistics (SIEA)  
(Santiago, October through December, 1979).
5. Providing ODEPA's Computer Department with data processing programs  
(Santiago, October through December, 1979).

6. Designing and implementing an internal coordination system among ODEPA's operative units (Santiago, August through December, 1979).
7. Developing methodological tools for sectoral analysis (Santiago, July through December, 1979).
8. Coordination, follow-up, and evaluation of the IICA-ODEPA Project (Santiago, July through December, 1979).
9. Preliminary studies on restructuring the system for the conservation of renewable natural resources (Santiago, September through November, 1979).
10. Developing methods for conducting an institutional analysis of the application of four subsystems of agricultural advisory services (Santiago).
7. Helping train SEIECA and DRA specialists and develop prototype projects on studies of production systems and their use in planning and in research and extension projects (Santo Domingo, September, 1978 through June, 1979).
8. Cooperating with the SEA proposal and processing the approval of an alternative for mechanisms linking SEIECA and DRA with power, financial, and logistic support organizations (Santo Domingo, September, 1978 through June, 1979).
9. Cooperating with the SEA proposal and processing the approval of an alternative mechanism for farmer participation in SEIECA and DRA activities (Santo Domingo, November, 1978 through May, 1979).
10. Promoting and stimulating the establishment of semi-private support mechanisms for state efforts to generate technology (Santo Domingo, September, 1978 through June, 1979).
11. Participating at a meeting of the "Caribbean Food Crops Society" (Santo Domingo, August 6-11, 1979).

### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

#### Line I: Information and Documentation for Rural Development

1. Supporting the Secretary of State for Agriculture (SEA) in implementing activities with the National Documentation and Information Center (Santo Domingo, November 21-26, 1979).
2. Technical and operational support for the Secretary of State for Agriculture to intensify participation in the AGRINTER Service Network (Santo Domingo, October 21-27, 1979).
3. Support and follow-up of the work of the Secretary of State for Agriculture (Santo Domingo, July 5-11, 1979).

#### Line III: Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer

1. Helping present alternatives to the Secretary of State for Agriculture (SEA) for SEIECA and DRA programming systems (Santo Domingo, July through November, 1978).
2. Helping to acquire and process SEA approval of alternatives for SEIECA and DRA programming systems (Santo Domingo, December, 1978 through May, 1979).
3. Cooperating in SEIECA and DRA personnel training on SEA-approved programming tools (Santo Domingo, May through June, 1979).
4. Helping present to SEA the alternatives for selecting an organizational structure for SEIECA and DRA (Santo Domingo, July through October, 1978).
5. Helping process the SEA approval of organizational alternatives for SEIECA and DRA (Santo Domingo, November, 1978 through June, 1979).
6. Helping present to SEA the proposals for mechanisms, and processing the approval of an alternative to ensure the stable supply of funds for SEIECA and the DRA (Santo Domingo, January through June, 1979).

#### Line IV: Agricultural Production, Productivity and Marketing

1. Helping to increase the efficiency of ongoing statistical collection and handling efforts (Santo Domingo, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
2. Integrating the information from quarterly surveys into a data base for the agricultural sector (Santo Domingo, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
3. Proposing and consulting in the collecting and handling of additional information (Santo Domingo, January through August, 1979).
4. Assisting in the design, typesetting, processing, and distribution of the 1979 Farm Survey for the Agricultural Sector's Draft Analysis (Santo Domingo, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
5. In-service training on CENTS programming (Santo Domingo, July through October, 1978).
6. In-service training on FORTRAN programming (Santo Domingo, October, 1978 through July, 1979).
7. Handling price and market information (Santo Domingo, July, 1978 through February, 1979).
8. Promoting new markets (Santo Domingo, July 1, through June 30, 1979).
9. Creating the INESPRES Planning Unit (Santo Domingo, July 1, through November 30, 1978).
10. Organizing teams to prepare marketing projects (Santo Domingo, July 1, 1978 through March 30, 1979).
11. Implementing the Transformation Project to benefit small-scale farmers (Galvan, Neyba, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
12. Implementing urban food distribution projects (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

13. Implementing marketing service projects for the small-scale farmer (Santo Domingo, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
14. Defining export policies (Santo Domingo, October 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
15. Defining credit and price policies (Santo Domingo, October 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
16. Short courses on marketing for specialists (October 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
17. In-service marketing training (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
18. Technical short courses on handling equipment for processing and agribusiness (Galvan, Nayba, October, 1978 through June, 1979).
19. Short courses on marketing for farmers (September, 1978 through June, 1979).
20. Forming coordination and control teams for PLACO (Santo Domingo, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
21. Preparing CENSERI audiovisuals (Santo Domingo, November, 1978 through June, 1979).
22. Providing technical support for restructuring INESPRES (Santo Domingo, January through June, 1979).
23. Translating the document, "Metodología y cuantificación de pérdidas de poscosecha" (Santo Domingo, January through June, 1979).

**Line V: Regional Rural Development**

1. Defining SURENA Programs (Santo Domingo, October, 1978).
2. Information and inventory program on natural resources (Santo Domingo, November through December, 1978).
3. Preparing the Financing Project for the Information Program, and completing an inventory of natural resources (Santo Domingo, January through March, 1979).
4. National Program on Soil and Water Conservation (Santo Domingo, November through December, 1978).
5. Preparing a Financing Draft for the National Soil and Water Conservation Program (Santo Domingo, January through March, 1979).
6. Study of crop water requirements (Santo Domingo, July through October, 1978).

**Line VI: Structural Change and Campesino Organization**

1. Preparing a select bibliography and reproducing documents (August 1, through December 31, 1978).
2. Organizing the Planning and Study Unit of the Rural Organization Department (January through March, 1979).

3. Organizing the regional records and files on campesino organizations (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
4. Studying and promoting legislation on campesino organization (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
5. Providing advisory services to the Technical Support Division of the U.O.R. in supervisory, training and evaluation methods (July 1 1978 through June 30, 1979).
6. Drawing up the Project for consolidating Agrarian Reform in the Dominican Republic (November 1, through December 18, 1978).

**Line VII: Formulation and Administration of Agricultural Policy**

1. Transmitting the nature and goals of the Project on "Reinforcing the Agricultural Planning System" to national organizations (Santo Domingo, July 1, through September 30, 1978).
2. Methods for studying the decision-making process of the Secretary of State for Agriculture (SEA) (Santo Domingo, August 1, through December 31, 1978).
3. Planning a study of the SEA decision-making process (Santo Domingo, August 1, through December 31, 1978).
4. Completing a study on the SEA decision-making process (Santo Domingo, August 1, through December 31, 1978).
5. Defining the framework for state intervention in the agricultural sector (Santo Domingo, November 1, through December 31, 1978).
6. Proposing an agricultural planning model (Santo Domingo, January 1, through April 31, 1979).
7. Training courses (Santo Domingo, January through June, 1979).
8. In-service training (Santo Domingo, August, 1978 through June, 1979).
9. Preparing and applying methods and procedures for SEAPLAN-INESPRES planning (Santo Domingo, August, 1978 through June, 1979).
10. Guidelines for legislation on agricultural planning (Santo Domingo, June, 1979).
11. Proposing an organizational structure for SEAPLAN (Santo Domingo, June, 1979).
12. Proposing an organizational structure for INESPRES (Santo Domingo, June, 1979).
13. Modifying the organizational structure proposal for INESPRES (Santo Domingo).
14. Modifying the organizational structure proposal for SEAPLAN (Santo Domingo).



## ECUADOR

### Line I: Information and Documentation for Rural Development

1. Cooperation with the national institutions of Ecuador for improving the collection and organization of agricultural information for AGRINTER (Quito, July 12-13, 1979).
2. Supporting the planning, administration, and follow-up of agricultural information system activities (Quito, July 12-13, 1979).
3. Helping to fortify the AGRINTER System Coordinating Center (Quito, November 23-25, 1979).
4. Organizing, structuring, and implementing the national information network (Quito, November 21-24, 1979).
5. Supporting the organization and integration of the National Agricultural Information System (Quito, Portoviejo and Riobamba, July 1, through December 31, 1979).

### Line II: Education for Rural Development

1. Advisory assistance provided to the FISMV Planning Unit on Planning Theories and Methods (Quito, July 15, 1978 through July 15, 1979).
2. Workshop with members of the planning units for agricultural higher education (July, 1978 through April, 1979).
3. Technical cooperation with CONFCA in planning, advisory, and consultation meetings (August 1, 1978 through May 30, 1979).
4. Seminar on Planning and Coordination of the Subsystem of Agricultural Higher Education in Ecuador (Quito and Portoviejo, February through March, 1979).
5. Advisory assistance provided for organizing and implementing Planning Units for Agricultural Higher Education (July through December, 1979).

### Line III: Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer

1. Supporting the Conference on Andean Crops, held at the Technical University of Chimborazo (Quito, June 4-8, 1979).

### Line IV: Agricultural Production, Productivity and Marketing

1. Cooperating with the implementation of the Agricultural Credit Insurance Project (July through December, 1979).
2. Thoughts on a minimum price policy in Ecuador (Quito, April, 1979).

### Line V: Regional Rural Development

1. Supporting INIAP in consolidating research programs on production systems for small-scale farmers (Quito, February 1, through April 30, 1979).

2. Training ENAC and MAG officials in using ENAC programming methods (Quito, July through December, 1979).
3. Supporting INIAP in initiating research programs for the Experimental Station of the Eastern Region (August, 1978 through March, 1979).
4. Technical cooperation with ENAC and the MAG General Office of Marketing and Enterprises, in drawing up marketing programs for PIDAS and ASAS (Quito, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
5. Working meeting to establish credit lines for PIDAS and ASAS (Quito, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
6. Formulating an Operative Plan for PIDA/Quimiag-Penipe (Quimiag-Penipe, July, 1978 through March, 1979).
7. Implementing mechanisms for facilitating technology transfer (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
8. Technical-professional training (July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).
9. Implementing mechanisms to facilitate technology transfer (Quimiag-Penipe, July 1, through December 31, 1979).
10. Providing support and technical cooperation for rural development organizations on project implementation (Quito and Guayaquil, July through December, 1979).
11. Cooperating with INIAP's Production Department in its research of traditional crops (Quito and Riobamba, August through December, 1979).
12. Supporting INCRAE in implementing Settlement Projects (Quito and the Eastern Region, July through December, 1979).

### Line VI: Structural Change and Campesino Organization

1. Cooperating in planning associative enterprises and training specialists in agrarian reform processes (Quito, August through December, 1979).
2. Supporting IERAC (Quito, January 1-30, 1979).
3. Supporting rural youth programs in Ecuador (Quito, July through December, 1979).

### Line VII: Formulation and Administration of Agricultural Policy

1. Advisory assistance provided for the General Planning Office (Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, MAG) in planning for PIDAS and ASAS (Quito, July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).
2. Cooperating with the MAG's General Planning Office in making effective use of information from the Regionalization Program (Quito, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

3. Supporting and providing technical advisory services to the Planning Unit of the Zone 6 Office (Pichincha and Cotopaxi, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
4. Advisory and support services for the Zone 6 Office in efficient operation of the Provincial Agrarian Councils (July 1, 1978 through December 30, 1979).
5. Working meetings for defining the technical support system for PIDAS and ASAS (Quito, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
6. Supporting the Zone 6 Office in organizing and implementing an improvement project for the Rural Marketing System, based on associative production groups of small-scale farmers (Quito, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
7. Training MAG personnel in formulating, processing, and implementing integrated agricultural development projects (Quito, September, 1, 1978 through May 30, 1979).
8. Technical training seminar in agricultural extension (Guayaquil, November 20-25, 1978).
7. Collaboration in publishing the Informative Bulletin on Seed Legumes (July 1978 to April 1979).
8. Collaboration in the preparation and implementation of a Training Program for the Department of Livestock and CENTA (San Salvador, July to December, 1979).
9. Collaboration in developing agricultural research at the School of Agricultural Sciences of the University of El Salvador (San Salvador, July to December, 1979).

#### **Line IV: Agricultural Production, Productivity and Marketing**

1. Preparation of a diagnosis of the Institutional Marketing Subsystem (San Salvador, July to December 1979).

#### **Line V: Regional Rural Development**

1. Technical cooperation to MIPLAN for improving water use and management (San Salvador, August 28, to September 3, 1978).
2. Seminar-Workshop on Project Administration (September 21, 1978 to March 30, 1979).
3. Support to OSPA regarding follow-up on the Development Program for the country's Northern Zone (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
4. Support to MAG in improving the coordination of the country's program for the Northern Zone (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
5. Support to MAG in selecting and gathering information on an area of the country's Northern Zone (July 1 1978 to June 30, 1979).
6. Cooperation in the analysis of the existing institutional organization in Program areas, and in designing and implementing mechanisms for institutional coordination (July to December, 1979).
7. Consultation in performing an analysis of farmers' organization and the preparation of mechanisms for community participation in selected areas (August to December 1979).

8. Cooperation in training technicians and farmers for executing area development plans (September to December 1979).
9. Support in the preparation of a diagnosis on follow-up systems for on-going projects (July to November 1979).
10. Support in the preparation of a proposal for implementing a project follow-up system (September to December 1979).
11. Feasibility studies for externally funded projects (San Salvador, July to December, 1979).

#### **Line VI: Structural Change and Campesino Organization**

1. Third Experimental Laboratory (San Antonio Potrerillos, May 28, to June 3, 1979).

### **EL SALVADOR**

#### **Line I: Information and Documentation for Rural Development**

1. Organization and integration of national organizations into the AGRINTER Service Network (San Salvador, November 5-8, 1979).

#### **Line II: Education for Rural Development**

1. Consultation with UCA for signing a cooperative agreement for training professionals in the agricultural sciences (San Salvador, July to November 1978).

#### **Line III: Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer**

1. Cooperation in planning the generation of technology and its transfer to the farmer (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
2. Cooperation with CENTA in introducing new crops to the country's Northern Zone (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
3. Collaboration in the institutional analysis of CENTA and in formulating a plan for its development (August 1978 to June, 1979).
4. Collaboration to the Department of Livestock in coordinating and developing its activities (February to December, 1979).
5. Reciprocal training to officials of the Department of Livestock and CENTA (February to December, 1979).
6. Collaboration to the Department of Livestock in developing the Divisions of Livestock Research and Technology (February to December, 1979).

**Line VII: Formulation and Administration of Agricultural Policy**

1. Support to MAG in interinstitutional coordination (San Salvador, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
2. Cooperation to OSPA/CENCAP in the preparation of a Training Program in Operative Planning (San Salvador, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
3. Cooperation to MAG in formulating action plans for strategic programs (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
4. Consultation to OSPA/UPI in preparing area and project plans (San Salvador, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
5. Up-dating and Analysis of Rural and Institutional Development in El Salvador (San Salvador, January to December, 1979).
6. Assistance to planning meetings (San Salvador, July 1, 1978 to December 30, 1979).
7. Preparation of a proposal for improving the coordination of the sectoral planning system (July to December, 1979).
8. Cooperation in training technicians in agricultural planning (San Salvador, July to December, 1979).
9. Preparation of a project for establishing a training and agricultural planning reinforcement program (San Salvador, July to December, 1979).
10. Cooperation with OPSA in elaborating and executing UPIS development plans (San Salvador, July to December, 1979).
11. Cooperation with OSPA for improving the agricultural planning instruments (San Salvador, October to December, 1979).

**GUATEMALA**

**Line I: Information and Documentation for Rural Development**

1. Supporting national efforts to design and implement the National Agricultural Information System (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
2. Supporting the design of a Working Plan for the SNIAG (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
3. Coordinating the efforts of information organizations (July through December, 1979).

**Line II: Education for Rural Development**

1. Providing advisory services to DECA for analyzing and interpreting the survey data to determine training needs (November through December, 1978).
2. Providing technical support for DECA in drawing up a National Training Plan for personnel from the agricultural public sector (November, 1978 through April, 1979).

3. Providing advisory services for reorganizing DECA and the training units (May through June, 1979).
4. Training in teaching methods for DECA, ICTA and INDECA instructors (May, 1979).
5. Providing technical support for implementing the National Training Plan (April through June, 1979).

**Line III: Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer**

1. Providing ICTA with advisory services on new strategies and priorities for expanding into new subprojects to generate technology (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
2. Seminar on Planning Integrated Agricultural Production Projects, with emphasis on farm-level research systems (March, 1978 through March, 1979).
3. Classroom-Workshop on Agricultural Technology Transfer (November 1, 1978).
4. Providing ICTA with advisory services on creating and operating the information and documentation unit (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
5. Providing advisory services to the ICTA management in administering agricultural research (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
6. Drawing up the Draft of a Multinational Agreement on Regional Research (April, 1979).
7. Meeting of Agricultural Research Directors of the Central American Isthmus (Antigua, May, 1979).
8. Cooperating with ICTA in modifying the National Research Program in line with the 1979/82 Development Plan (July through December, 1979).
9. Joint planning meetings with ICTA and DIGESA, with IICA advisory assistance, in three high-priority regions (October through December, 1979).
10. Providing ICTA with advisory services on the operation of the Information and Documentation Unit (July through December, 1979).
11. Advising ICTA on administering agricultural research (July through December, 1979).
12. Identifying the terms of reference for a Multilateral Agreement on Agricultural Research in Central America and Panama (July through December, 1979).
13. Research Planning Meeting on the regional level (December, 1979).

**Line IV: Agricultural Production, Productivity, and Marketing**

1. Workshop-Seminar on Technology Transfer for Coffee (Mazatenango, April 17-27, 1979).

**Line VI: Structural Change and Campesino Organization**

1. Descriptions of agricultural producer organizations and the SPA organizations that serve them (April 1, through June 29, 1979).
2. Training Course for personnel from the National Institute of Cooperatives (INACOP) (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

**Line VII: Formulation and Administration of Agricultural Policy**

1. Technical support for the working group in formulating the Simon Bolivar Fund Project (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
2. Technical meetings for drawing up the program for implementing SPA training in administering agricultural policies (July through September, 1978).
3. Executive seminar and national course on project management (October, 1978 through March, 1979).
4. Reciprocal technical training in project management (November, 1978).
5. Meetings on planning, drawing up, and presenting the 1979-80 Program-Budget Draft (July through September, 1979).

**GUYANA**

**Line I: Information and Documentation for Rural Development**

1. Cooperating with the Ministry of Agriculture to establish an Information System (July through December, 1979).

**Line IV: Agricultural Production, Productivity, and Marketing**

1. Cooperating with the Ministry of Agriculture to develop appropriate technology for the production of legumes and cassava (Georgetown, May 7-11, 1978).
2. Cooperating with the Ministry of Agriculture to improve institutional and practical services of coordination and handling (Georgetown, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
3. Cooperating with the Ministry of Agriculture in improving the efficiency of the Marketing System for legumes and cassava (Georgetown, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
4. Cooperating with the Ministry of Agriculture to reach production goals by increasing agricultural area and productivity (Georgetown, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

**Line VI: Structural Change and Campesino Organization**

1. Promoting and conducting a study of the major campesino organizations (Georgetown, July 1, through November 30, 1978).

2. Cooperating with the Ministry of Agriculture in formulating a project for testing appropriate models for the social organization of production (Georgetown, December, 1978 through June, 1979).

**Line VII: Formulation and Administration of Agricultural Policy**

1. Cooperating with the Division of Resource Development and Planning in conducting pilot studies of the agricultural sector and estimating production and marketing variables (Georgetown, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
2. Training personnel from the Division of Resource Development and Planning and other offices involved in statistical methods and data processing (Georgetown, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
3. Updating and publishing a map of the area inhabited by campesino farmers, and drawing up a land-use map (Georgetown, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
4. Studying the status of the subsystem for of agricultural planning (Georgetown, July through December, 1978).

**HAITI**

**Line I: Information and Documentation for Rural Development**

1. Technical support for increasing the operative capacity of agricultural information services in Haiti, for participation in the AGRINTER services (Port-au-Prince, September 2-8, 1979).

**Line II: Education for Rural Development**

1. Technical cooperation for organizing, implementing, and putting into effect the six CEIDERS covered by the project (July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).
2. Providing training and refresher courses for CEIDER faculty (Port-au-Prince, July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).
3. Producing, testing, and evaluating educational materials (July 1, 1978 through December, 31, 1979).
4. Institutional upgrading (Damien, July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).

**Line III: Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer**

1. Cooperating with the Minister of Agriculture in designing, testing, and adapting a coordination model for agricultural research (Artibonite Valley and Port-au-Prince, July through October, 1979).
2. Cooperating with the Minister of Agriculture in systematizing the process of identifying agricultural production systems in use in the country (Abraham Island and Port-au-Prince, November through December, 1979).

**Line IV: Agricultural Production, Productivity, and Marketing**

1. Cooperating with SENASA in developing a method for seed planning (Port-au-Prince, October through November, 1978).
2. Cooperating with SENASA and the Seed Production Centers in using methods for developing production programs and distributing certified corn and bean seeds (Port-au-Prince, Bongnotte and Desarmes, September, 1978 through June, 1979).
3. Cooperating with national seed specialists for implementing national seed programs (Port-au-Prince, Bongnotte and Desarmes, September, 1978 through March, 1979).
4. Cooperating with SENASA in developing an operating system for controlling and certifying seeds, that can be used by SENASA professionals (Port-au-Prince, January through February, 1979).
5. Cooperating with SENASA in developing effective techniques for promoting the demand for seed (Port-au-Prince, Bongnotte, April through May, 1979).
6. Cooperating with the Ministry of Agriculture in drawing up a sub-project for training the human resources needed for implementing corn and bean seed programs (Port-au-Prince, June through August, 1978).
7. Cooperating in the development of documents on national strategies for agricultural marketing (Port-au-Prince, July through December, 1978).
8. Organizing a seminar for discussing national agricultural marketing strategies (Port-au-Prince, August through December, 1978).
9. Cooperating in the preparation of a Rural Marketing Program (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
10. Helping to organize a national seminar on improving public markets (October, 1978 through February, 1979).
11. Cooperating in drawing up three specific projects (Port-au-Prince, Desarmes and Jeremie, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
12. Contributing to the proposal for institutionalizing the Executive Unit for marketing programs and projects (Port-au-Prince, September, 1978 through February, 1979).
13. Actions to acquire financing for developing and implementing Phase I projects (Port-au-Prince, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
14. Cooperating with SENASA in designing and developing a program for producing rice seed (Artibonite Valley, July through December, 1979).
15. Cooperating with SENASA in designing and developing a program for producing bean seed (Orangers and Jacmel, July through December, 1979).
16. Cooperating with SENASA in designing and developing a program for producing bean and corn seed (Leogane, July through December, 1979).

17. Administering the resources of the DARNDR/ACDI/IICA Agreement for SENACA operations and personnel (Port-au-Prince, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

**Line V: Regional Rural Development**

1. Helping to ration the distribution and use of land resources (July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).
2. Cooperating in the development and dissemination of agricultural and livestock production technology appropriate for this environment (July 1 1978 and December 31, 1979).
3. Cooperating in the rational organization of labor for production and in creating new jobs (July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).
4. Cooperating in the development of physical infrastructure to optimize the use of production (July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).
5. Helping to organize markets and consumption for the benefit of rural populations (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
6. Helping to guarantee sufficient credit availability for production and marketing (Port-au-Prince, July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).
7. Helping to reinforce base organizations (July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).
8. Cooperating in upgrading a planning system with sound technical components and with the participation of the campesino base, making it possible to direct planned activities for the Islets in the short, medium, and long run (July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).
9. Helping to finalize a system for technical and administrative support that will facilitate the coordinated completion of actions on the Development Islets (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
10. Helping to draw up a document containing all the elements of a Development Islets model (July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).
11. Helping to consolidate a Technical Secretariat for the Development Islets (STID), as the normative and promotional body for Development Islets strategy, to facilitate the operation of all the parts of the institutional system that cooperate in the development and execution of the PNID (July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).
12. Helping to reinforce the institutional capacity for preparing and using audiovisual aids, educational documents, and other means of communication and dissemination (July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).
13. Providing technical cooperation for improving the organizational and administrative structure of ODVA (Pont Sonde, July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).
14. Providing technical cooperation for improving ODVA's financial structure (Pont Sonde, July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).

15. Helping improve ODVA's technical capacity (Pont Sonde, July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).

16. Helping organize ODVA planning and establish the corresponding unit (Pont Sonde, July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).

**Line VII: Formulation and Administration of Agricultural Policy**

1. Evaluating the project and presenting alternatives for continuing it and/or replacing it with another project for agricultural planning (Port-au-Prince, September, 1978 through February, 1979).

2. Helping formulate, control, and evaluate DARNDR's Annual Programs (Port-au-Prince, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

3. Cooperating with the Planning Unit in adopting a system for analyzing, evaluating, and supervising agricultural projects (Port-au-Prince, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

4. Cooperating with efforts to restructure two Agricultural Districts of the Ministry of Agriculture (Port-au-Prince, July, 1978 through March, 1979).

5. Helping improve the capacity for making adjustments, modifications, and adaptations in the institutional upgrading of Sectoral organizations (Port-au-Prince, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

6. Cooperating with the Planning Unit in conducting special studies (Port-au-Prince, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

7. Helping carry through the formulation of four investment and training bills for project preparation and evaluation (Port-au-Prince, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

8. Helping organize the Documentation Service of DARNDR's Planning Unit (Port-au-Prince, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

4. Helping establish systems for evaluating and promoting students and for conducting faculty evaluations (Catacamas, July 1, through November 30, 1978).

5. Cooperating in the implementation of agricultural production projects (Catacamas, July 1, through November 6, 1978).

6. Cooperating in the development of ENA research programs (Catacamas, September through December, 1978).

7. Workshop Course on Curriculum planning at the National School of Forest Sciences (Siguatepeque, January through March, 1979).

8. Workshop Course on Teaching Methods (Catacamas, January, 1979).

9. Consultation with Department Heads of the National School of Agriculture (ENA) (Catacamas, July, 1978 through March, 1979).

10. Helping implement the Experimental Teaching Program with the Community (Catacamas, July, 1978 through March, 1979).

**Line IV: Agricultural Production, Productivity, and Marketing**

1. Analyzing the operation of the Regional Agricultural Committee (CAR) of the Eastern-Central Region (Danli, July 10 through December 31, 1978).

2. Technical cooperation in drawing up basic studies of a CAR area (July, 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

3. Helping draw up the Operative Program for the Regional Agricultural Committee of the Eastern-Central Region (Danli, July 1, through December 31, 1978).

4. Helping train the technical personnel of organizations making up the Eastern-Central Regional Agricultural Committee (Danli, January through February, 1979).

5. Contributing to the design of a Training Program on Production for campesinos from the Eastern-Central CAR (Danli, July Through December, 1978).

6. Cooperating in training farmers from the selected region (Tegucigalpa, November, 1978 through May, 1979).

7. Helping the General Office of Water Resources draw up a Water Inventory for the Eastern-Central Agricultural Region (Danli, July 1, through December 31, 1978).

8. Technical cooperation with the Eastern-Central Agricultural Office in its land use improvement program (El Paraiso Valley, July through December, 1979).

**Line V: Regional Rural Development**

1. Campesino organization and training (Marcala, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

2. Agricultural experimentation (Marcala, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

**HONDURAS**

**Line I: Information and Documentation for Rural Development**

1. Technical and operative support to help Honduras increase its capacity for participating in the AGRINTER Network (Tegucigalpa, August 16, 1979).

**Line II: Education for Rural Development**

1. Cooperating with COHDEFOR-ESNACIFOR in preparing a Curriculum in the area of Hydrographic Basins (July through September, 1978).

2. Ongoing consultation on the operation of Agricultural Engineering workshops (Catacamas, July 1, through November 6, 1978).

3. Cooperating with the ENA institutional evaluation of the first year of operation (Catacamas, August through December, 1978).

3. Agricultural promotion and production (Marcala, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
4. Processing the construction of physical and service infrastructure (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
5. Inter-and intra-institutional coordination (Marcala, Tegucigalpa, Comayagua, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
6. Cooperation and support of the Border Area Agricultural-Military Settlements (Marcala, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
7. Evaluating the development of the projects, and providing advisory services (Marcala, February through March, 1979).
8. Drawing up the 1979/80 Operative Plan (Marcala, August, 1978 through May, 1979).
9. Supporting the General Office of Water Resources in organizing the Under Secretariat of Water Resources (Tegucigalpa, July 1, through December 31, 1978).
10. Cooperating with the Honduran Forest Development Corporation in drawing up the National Plan for Systematizing and Administering Hydrographic Basins (Tegucigalpa, July 1 through December 31, 1978).
11. Cooperating with COHDEFOR in a basic study of the Basin of Lancetilla National Park (Tela, July 1, through December 31, 1978).

**Line VI: Structural Change and Campesino Organization**

1. Acknowledging the Concentrated Rural Development Projects (P.D.R.C.) (April through June, 1979).
2. Holding technical working meetings to discuss and design survey forms for Project Region diagnoses of enterprises and members of the P.D.R.C. (April through June, 1979).
3. Holding an Internal Training Seminar for survey personnel involved in the diagnoses mentioned above (April through June, 1979).
4. Technical working meetings with COPROCACH and PRACA officials for discussing areas of training for Project technical personnel, enterprise leaders, and P.D.R.C. members (April through June, 1979).
5. Technical meetings for analyzing information and drawing up reports (April through June, 1979).
6. Proposing and selecting candidates (April through June, 1979).
7. Analyzing and amending the INA/IICA/IDA-628/HO Agreement (April through June, 1979).

**Line VII: Formulation and Administration of Agricultural Policy**

1. Cooperating with the CONSUPLANE Agricultural Planning Office in drawing up the National Agricultural Development Plan (Tegucigalpa, July through December, 1978).
2. Cooperating with the Higher Economic Planning Council and the Agricultural Policy Committee in drawing up the Sectoral Operative Plan for 1978 (Tegucigalpa, July through December, 1978).
3. Cooperating with the Higher Economic Planning Council and the Agricultural Policy Committee in implementing the policies and measures of the National Agricultural Development Plan and the specific national-level projects (Tegucigalpa, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
4. Cooperating with the CSPE and the CPA in designing an agricultural sector planning system (Tegucigalpa, January through June, 1979).
5. Cooperating with the SRN and/or the CPA and the CAR's in coordinating and integrating regional-level services (July, 1978 through March, 1979).
6. Cooperating with the SRN and the CPA in holding informative seminars on applying the National Agricultural Development Plan (Tegucigalpa, November, 1978 through February, 1979).
7. Helping revise, complete, and implement the System for Evaluation, Control, and Follow-up for the National Agricultural Development Plan (Tegucigalpa, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
8. Providing training in forest project design and evaluation (Siguatepeque, February through March, 1979).
9. Designing a training program on planning, and helping develop basic training activities in planning for DPA technical personnel and Regional Supervisors
10. PROPLAN Project: case study and initial project promotion
11. Supporting the implementation stage of the Project for Reinforcing the Agricultural Planning Subsystem (Tegucigalpa, November 20, through December 21, 1979).

**JAMAICA**

**Line I: Information and Documentation for Rural Development**

1. Establishing a national agricultural information system (Kingston, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
2. Reinforcing the Documentation Center of the Ministry of Agriculture (Kingston, July 1, through December 31, 1979).
3. Reinforcing the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture in the area of technology transfer (Kingston, July 1, through December 31, 1979).

4. Support and follow-up of the work of the Ministry of Agriculture for establishing the National Agricultural Information System (Kingston, September, 1979).

#### **Line II: Education for Rural Development**

1. Producing a preliminary version of a school textbook: *ABC's of Vegetable Farming* (Kingston, June 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

#### **Line III: Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer**

1. Compiling bibliographic data on rural women in Jamaica (Kingston, July through December, 1979).
2. Preparing a paper on the role of women in development in Jamaica (Kingston, July through December, 1979).
3. Reinforcing systems for agricultural research and extension (Kingston, July, 1978 through February, 1979).

#### **Line IV: Agricultural Production, Productivity, and Marketing**

1. Establishing and maintaining observation and demonstration plots in Allsides, on systems better adapted to hillside farming (July 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).
2. Establishing observation plots on cropping systems in the Hilly Watershed demonstration centers and other zones selected in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
3. Developing appropriate methods of soil management for Hillside terraced farms and reinforcing the Soil Conservation Divisions and the Extension Division of the Ministry of Agriculture (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
4. Introducing and selecting germplasm for the major Hillside crops (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
5. Ongoing reinforcement of the Allsides operative unit in the areas of technology, planning, coordinating and managing hillside farming (August, 1, 1978 through December 31, 1979).
6. Ongoing training of national personnel in hillside farming technology (August 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
7. A marketing study for the major hillside farming products (Kingston, January 1, through May 31, 1979).
8. Ongoing improvement of the marketing system for the purchase, handling, and distribution of hillside agricultural products (Kingston, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
9. Reinforcing the Soil Conservation Division of the Ministry of Agriculture (July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

10. Promoting the internal use of hillside products (November, 1978 through June, 1979).
11. Testing the potential for expanding the peanut industry (July 1, through December 31, 1979).
12. Hillside farming, pilot project GOJ/IDB/IICA (July 1, through December 31, 1979).
13. Establishing demonstration plots for farming systems using soil conservation methods instead of terraces (Trelawny, July 1, through December 31, 1979).
14. Demonstrating the viability of promising agricultural systems on selected land within the project development area, and reinforcing the role of extension (Allsides and Trelawny, July 1, through December 31, 1979).
15. Specialized support for valley soil conservation and management (Allsides and Trelawny, July 1, through December 31, 1979).
16. Obtaining information on agricultural and economic indicators of hillside farming (Allsides and Trelawny, July 1, through December 31, 1979).
17. Training in butchering methods (Kingston, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

#### **Line VI: Structural Change and Campesino Organization**

1. Seminars on agrarian reform and community enterprises (Kingston, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
2. Translating papers on agrarian reform and community enterprises into English (Kingston, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

## **MEXICO**

#### **Line I: Information and Documentation for Rural Development**

1. Working meetings to organize the National Subsystem for Agricultural Information (SNIA) (Mexico City, July 1, 1978 through December 30, 1979).
2. Cooperating with the working group from the National System for Agricultural Information of Mexico, in developing the project to increase participation in AGRINTER and technical assistance to the Inter-American Amerindian Institute in organizing its information network (Mexico city and Guadalajara, September 10-22, 1979).
3. Providing support and follow-up for the operation of the national system and its user services (July through December, 1979).
4. Supporting the training of officials from the National Agricultural Information System (Mexico City, July through December, 1979).



## **Line II: Education for Rural Development**

1. Supporting post-graduate programs (Mexico City, July through September, 1979).

## **Line III: Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer**

1. Reinforcing the General Office of Agricultural Production and Extension (Mexico City, July 1, 1978 through December 30, 1979).
2. Supporting the DGPEA Program for Improving Human Resources (Mexico City, July 1, 1978 through December 30, 1979).

## **Line IV: Agricultural Production, Productivity and Marketing**

1. Providing advisory and technical assistance for establishing and improving auxiliary marketing services (Mexico City, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
2. Providing advisory and technical assistance for drawing up and implementing projects related to the development of physical marketing infrastructure (Mexico City and Michoacan, January, 1978).
3. Providing advisory and technical assistance for promoting marketing associations of small-scale farmers (Mexico City, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
4. Second Symposium of Coffee Growing in Latin America (Veracruz, December 4-5, 1979).
5. Developing strategies for applying a marketing model (June through December, 1979).
6. Course on Marketing Research Methods (Torreon, Coahuila, November 5-23, 1979).
7. Reproducing proposed documents on methods for the Program, or drawing up new papers
8. Seminar on sampling methods used for surveying problems of coffee cultivation (Veracruz, April 23-27, 1979).

## **Line V: Regional Rural Development**

1. Training course on operating and developing irrigation districts (El Carrizo, Sinaloa, November 19, through December 7, 1979).

## **Line VI: Structural Change and Campesino Organization**

1. Providing information for the General Office of Agrarian Training, on rural development planning methods (Mexico City, July through August, 1978).
2. Participating with the General Office of Agrarian Training, in drawing up rural development plans (Mexico City, August, 1978).
3. Defining a Research Department for the General Office of Agrarian Training (Mexico City, Chihuahua, and Yucatan, July through August, 1979).

4. Reciprocal cooperation in research methods applied to training (Mexico City, April 1, through June 30, 1979).
5. Methodological support for research applied to training (Mexico City, August 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
6. Selecting training methods for campesino organization (Mexico City, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
7. Reciprocal cooperation in training methods for campesino organization (Mexico City, October 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
8. Providing the General Office of Agrarian Training with advisory services on how to train for campesino organization (Mexico City and Juanacatlan, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
9. Producing a model of teaching tools for providing training in campesino organization (Mexico City, Chihuahua, and Durango, July through December, 1978).
10. Providing a technical review of models of teaching tools produced by the General Office of Agrarian Training, for giving training in campesino organization (Mexico City, November through December, 1978).
11. Providing training in operating and developing irrigation districts (El Carrizo, Sinaloa, November through December, 1979).

## **Line VII: Formulation and Administration of Agricultural Policy**

1. Technical working meeting for members of the General Planning Office (Monterrey, January 1, through June 30, 1979).
2. Follow-up on the Simon Bolivar Fund Project (Merida, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
3. Seminar on documental and statistical information (Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, July, 1979).
4. Internally establishing a system for collecting, using, and disseminating information (Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, July, 1979).
5. Seminar on Project Evaluation (Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, October, 1979).
6. Seminar on Agricultural Planning (October through December, 1979).
7. Drawing up and implementing the Training Program on Planning (Yucatan, July through December, 1979).
8. Cooperating in the identification and completion of studies of natural resources in the region, and formulating productive projects (Yucatan, August through December, 1979).
9. Participating in the identification of methods for collecting, processing, analyzing, disseminating, and using statistical and documental information relevant to planning (Yucatan, August through December, 1979).

- Cooperating in the evaluation, and participating in the implementation, of selected programs and projects (Yucatan, September, through December, 1979).

## NICARAGUA

### Line IV: Agricultural Production, Productivity and Marketing

- Technical cooperation to INCEI in defining its policy and internal organization (Managua, July to December, 1978).
- Consultation and technical training to the INCEI Planning Unit (Managua, July to December, 1978).

### Line V: Integrated Rural Development

- Technical collaboration to DIPSA in designing the development policy for the agricultural frontier (Managua, July 1978 to May, 1979).
- Technical collaboration to DIPSA and IAN project units in preparing regional rural development projects (Managua, July 1978 to May, 1979).
- Technical collaboration to DIPSA in project preparation (Managua, July 1978 to May, 1979).
- Seminar on the development of renewable natural resources (Managua, July 10-13, 1978).

### Line VII: Formulation and Administration of Agricultural Policy

- Analysis of the country's rural and institutional development (Managua, July to December, 1978).
- Technical collaboration to MAG in planning (Managua, July 1978 to March, 1979).

## PANAMA

### Line I: Information and Documentation for Rural Development

- Upgrading the actions of CENSI (IDIAP) in terms of its input for the AGRINTER System (Panama, July 21-24, 1979).

### Line III: Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer

- Consultant services to the Agricultural Research Institute (July 1-30, 1978).

### Line IV: Agricultural Production, Productivity and Marketing

- Review of bidding terms and preparation of the proposal (June 1978).
- Promotion and negotiation of the new proposal (January 1, to March 30, 1979).
- Upgrading the institutional marketing subsystem (March 27-31, 1979).

### Line V: Regional Rural Development

- Collaboration with RENARE in programming and coordinating the Workshop-seminar on Methods for Incorporating the Campesino into Development Programs, and Administration of Natural Renewable Resources (Panama, August 1, to September 15, 1979).
- Collaboration with RENARE in preparing a National Hydraulic Plan (Lago Alajuela and Panama, November 6-20, 1978).
- Collaboration with RENARE in preparing a document for regulating water use from La Villa river (Panama, July 1978).
- Collaboration with RENARE in preparing a funding proposal for developing the Master Plan Project for Ordering and Developing the Watershed Area of the Rio Bayano Dam (Panama, October 1, 1978 to March 15, 1979).
- Terms of reference for preparing a code on Natural Resources for the Republic of Panama (Panama, July 1 to September 30, 1978).
- Collaboration with RENARE in ordering the wooded mass of the La Yeguada Basin (Panama, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
- Cooperation with RENARE in the technical direction of thesis work of two functionaries on "Evaluation of the Forestry Project in La Yeguada" (Panama, January 1, to June 30, 1979).
- Collaboration with MIDA's National Office for Rural Engineering, in preparing a Draft Law for giving the office a legal framework (Panama, December 11-16, 1978).
- Collection of basic information for formulating a program on the use of remote sensor images in the development of natural resources (Panama, October 23-27, 1978).
- Cooperation with MIDA's National Office for Rural Engineering in evaluating irrigation projects in the central provinces (Panama, October 25 to 28, 1978).
- Cooperation with MIDA in promoting projects for taking advantage of natural resources (Panama, November 20-24, 1978).
- Collaboration with the Department of Rural Development of the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy, in the preliminary diagnosis of the bio-physical characteristics of Bocas del Toro Province (Panama, December 18-19, 1978).
- Collaboration with RENARE in a legal and comparative analysis of the legal dispositions on renewable natural resources (Panama, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
- Collaboration with MIDA in defining technical support needs for irrigation (Panama, February 4-14, 1979).
- Collaboration with RENARE in estimating the sedimentation of the Bayano Hydroelectric Enterprise (Panama, March 7-15, 1979).

16. Collaboration with RENARE in programming, coordinating and developing the workshop-seminar on implementing the Panama Canal Basin Management Project (Panama, April 16 to May 14, 1979).
17. Collaboration with RENARE in preparing the Operative Plan for the first year of the Panama Canal Basin Management Project (Panama, May 14 to June 1, 1979).

**Line VI: Structural Change and Campesino Organization**

1. Consultation for preparing legislation on forms of tenancy (Panama, August 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
2. Consultation for preparing regulations for land allocation (Panama, August 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
3. Consultation in rural cadastral work and assessments (Panama, September to October, 1978).
4. Support in conducting organizational diagnoses of the campesino settlements (Santiago de Veragua, January 22 to March 20, 1979).
5. Institutionalization of the Associative Enterprise Planning System (July to December, 1979).
6. Support to the reorganization of the Department of Campesino Training (Santiago de Veraguas, July to December, 1979).
7. Implementation of the Consolidation Plans of the entrepreneurial organizations (Panama and Santiago, September to November, 1979).
8. Preparation and implementation of an Agricultural Development Plan for twenty campesino settlements in Oriente and Centro de Chiriquí (Santiago and Chiriquí, July to December, 1979).
9. Preparation of Legislation on Tenancy Forms and Allocation Regulations for the Campesino Settlements (Panama and Santiago, July to December, 1979).
10. Interinstitutional structuring for preparing and implementing the PLADE (Santiago and Chiriquí, July to December, 1979).
11. First pre-evaluative day of the Laboratories in Panama (Divisa, November 29-30, 1979).
12. Consultation for preparing the 1980 DNDS Program-Budget (Divisa, November 1979).
13. Preparation of an alternative model for Multiple Agricultural Production Enterprises (EMPA) (Santiago, Panama City and David, November, 1979).
14. Preparation of the 1980 work program for the GOBHOL-IIICA/PRACA Project (Panama City and Santiago, November 5-8, 1979).
15. Upgrading of laboratories (Panama City and Santiago, October to December, 1979).

16. Implementation of the SUR, evaluation of export plans (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
17. Planning of Associative Enterprises for Agricultural Producers (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
18. Training in organizational matters (July to August, 1978).
19. Training in training methods and in the management of audiovisual equipment (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
20. Support to the Agricultural Research Institute (IDIAP) (December, 1978).
21. Support to the Statistics and Evaluation Units (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).

**Line VII: Formulation and Administration of Agricultural Policy**

1. Training in preparing and evaluating agricultural development projects at a regional level (Panama, July 10 to December 22, 1978).
2. Course on Preparing and Evaluating Agricultural Projects at a Regional Level (Santiago de Veraguas, June 12, 1978 to April 20, 1979).
3. Revision and updating the Plan at a national level (Panama, July 1978).
4. Experimental laboratories for creating Campesino Community Enterprises (Corregimientos de Nuevo Ocu and Guarumal, September to November, 1979).

**PARAGUAY**

**Line I: Information and Documentation for Rural Development**

1. Advisory assistance to the national information subsystem for studying the characteristics of the demand for information (Asuncion, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
2. Advisory assistance in organizing and operating the subsystem for agricultural information and documentation, and its contributions to AGRINTER (Asuncion, July 1 1978 through June 30, 1979).
3. Technical cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock for organizing the National Agricultural Library (Asuncion, September 29, through October 1, 1979).
4. Supporting the planning, follow-up, and administration of activities for the establishment of the National Agricultural Information System (Asuncion, July 14-17, 1979).
5. Reinforcing input activities for the AGRINTER System (Asuncion, September 29-30, 1979).
6. Technical support and personnel training to develop capabilities for managing AGRINTER services (Asuncion, December 4-8, 1979).

7. Personnel training in support of the operation of the National Subsystem of Agricultural Information and Documentation and AGRINTER (Asuncion, July through December, 1979).

8. Supporting AGRINTER tasks (Asuncion, July through December, 1979).

#### **Line II: Education for Rural Development**

1. Collecting background information for improving the organization of technical offices in the Department of Agricultural and Forest Education (Asuncion, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

2. Working with the Department of Agricultural and Forest Education to develop and test a program for professor training (Asuncion, San Lorenzo, and San Juan Bautista, October, 1978 through June, 1979).

3. Sessions for reviewing and revising agricultural curricula (Asuncion, September, 1978 through April, 1979).

4. Support for the development plan established as a guideline for FIA (San Lorenzo, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

5. Organizing and putting into operation the Planning Office of the Department of Agricultural and Forest Education (Asuncion, July through December, 1979).

6. Implementing, evaluating, and revising the Teacher Training Program of the Department of Agricultural and Forest Education (Asuncion, October through November, 1979).

7. Designing a draft project for developing the Educational Support Unit of the FCV (Asuncion, November through December, 1979).

#### **Line III: Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer**

1. Creating and implementing the Planning and Evaluation Office of the Agricultural and Forest Education Department (Asuncion, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

2. Training three specialists from the Department of Agricultural and Forest Education in planning research projects (Asuncion, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

3. Training three specialists from the Department of Agricultural and Forest Education in experimental design (Asuncion, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

4. Training four specialists from the Department of Agricultural and Forest Education in technical and economic evaluation of research projects concerning high-priority crops (Asuncion, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

5. Advisory services provided to DIEAF for creating the Planning and Evaluation Office (OPE) (Asuncion, July through December, 1979).

6. Training five DIEAF professionals in programming methods (Asuncion, July through December, 1979).

#### **Line V: Regional Rural Development**

1. Promoting the definition of regional development policy guidelines (Asuncion, July 1, 1978 through June 31, 1979).

2. Training two specialists from the MAG Technical Office and two specialists from the STP Regional Planning Section in generating information and analysis for regional development (Asuncion, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

3. Training an agricultural credit specialist, an IBR specialist, and a marketing specialist in information analysis of regional institutional factors (Asuncion, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

4. Estimates of the agricultural GIP on the regional level (Asuncion, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

5. Promoting the implementation of the first phase of the regional-level Natural Resources Inventory Project (Asuncion, July through December, 1979).

6. Technical training for personnel from the Agricultural Marketing and Economics Office (DCEA) and the Agricultural Rehabilitation Credit (CAH), in high-priority areas of regional agricultural development (Asuncion, July through December, 1979).

#### **Line VI: Structural Change and Campesino Organization**

1. Basic studies on Associative Enterprises for armed forces conscripts (Colonia General Bernardino Caballero, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

2. Planning and programming associative enterprises (Asuncion and Colonia General Bernardino Caballero, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

3. Training administrative and technical personnel, conscripts, and members (Colonia General Bernardino Caballero, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

4. Supporting the organization and operation of associative enterprises (Colonia General Bernardino Caballero, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

5. Promoting associative enterprises (Asuncion and Ibyrarobana, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

6. Supervising, evaluating, and gathering information on the Project for Associative Enterprises for Armed Forces Conscripts (Asuncion and Colonia General Bernardino Caballero, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

7. Feasibility Study (Asuncion and Ibyrarobana, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

#### **PERU**

#### **Line I: Information and Documentation for Rural Development**

1. X AGRINTER Round Table (Lima, May 7-11, 1979).

2. Technical Assistance to UNA and CENCIRA, for implementing the Project UNA-CENCIRA-IDRC-ICA/Peru, for increasing training and processing agricultural information (Lima, July, September and October, 1979).
3. XXII International Course on Agricultural Documentation and Information, on the design, development and implementation of information systems (Lima, May 10-18 and November 5-6, 1979).
4. In-service training in AGRINTER methods (Lima, May 9-19, 1979).
5. Technical support and staff training for increasing the operative capacity of information services to AGRINTER System users (Lima, December 9-15, 1979).

#### **Line II: Education for Rural Development**

1. Coordination meetings with the central technical team of the Ministry of Education (Lima, July 1, to June 30, 1979).
2. Working meeting on educational planning at the rural level with coordinators, outreach workers and technicians of the SEAR Program (Cuzco and Urubamba, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
3. Support to the development of an organic-administrative model to vitalize the application of new education methods in rural areas (Lima, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
4. Third Workshop with the Educational Services Unit in Rural Areas of the Ministry of Education (Piura, April 2-7, 1979).
5. Coordination and direct support to the "La Molina" National Agrarian University (Lima, July 5, August 16, 1978).
6. Cooperation and direct support to the University of San Antonio Abad (Academic Program for Agricultural Sciences) (Cuzco, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
7. Working meeting on university organization and management at the National University of the Peruvian Amazon (Iquitos, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
8. Occupational study and analysis of the labor market in the areas of influence of the National University of San Antonio Abad (Cuzco, August 15, 1978 to May 30, 1979).
9. Consultant services to UNA, UNSAO y UNTA, in institutionalizing agricultural planning courses (Lima, Cuzco and Puno, August 1978 to June, 1979).

#### **Line III: Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer**

1. Projection of research results to production agents in Tacna (Tacna and Lima, July 2 to August 24, 1979).

#### **Line IV: Agricultural Production, Productivity and Marketing**

1. Collaboration with DGI in identifying, formulating and implementing an institutional mechanism for transferring agricultural technology (Lima, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
2. Collaboration with DGI in formulating the project for organizing and implementing an institutional research and technology transfer mechanism (Lima, July 1, 1978 to June 25, 1979).
3. Collaboration with CRIA IV in adjusting its Research Program (Arequipa and Cuzco, August to November, 1978).
4. Collaboration with DGI in formulating the Annual Research Plan (Lima, August to December, 1978).
5. Design and application of methods and strategies for technology transfer within DGI (August 1, 1978 to May 31, 1979).
6. Technical assistance to CRIA II in agricultural communication (July 17-21, 1978 and June 5-7, 1979).
7. Working meeting on technical communication (Huanuco, June 11-21, 1979).
8. Projection of research results of CRIA-IV to production agents in the Cuzco Zone (Cuzco and Arequipa, August, 1979).
9. Projection of research results of CRIA III to production agents in the Iquitos zone (Iquitos September 25-30, 1978).
10. Consolidating the organization and management of CRIA I (Lima, September 1978 to May, 1979).
11. Cooperation with research on the High Andes (Puno, Cuzco and Ayacucho, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
12. Cooperation in defining and executing the Integrated Food Product Marketing System (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
13. Creation and activation of five marketing work groups at national and regional levels to support the implementation of the Integrated Marketing System (August, 1978 to May, 1979).
14. Completion of marketing research to identify limiting factors to the Agriculture and Food Sector policy (Lima and Tingo María, July 1978 to April 1979).
15. Complementing and up-dating existing information on principal critical problems and deficiencies of the Production, Marketing, Research and *Campesino* Enterprises in the Highland and Jungle regions, in matters of organization, management and coordination (Lima, September 10, 1978 to May 10, 1979).
16. Working meeting on institutional and strategic aspects of regional development, in the Cuzco zone (Cuzco, November 13-18, 1978).

17. Working meeting on institutional and strategic aspects of regional development, in the Huanuco zone (Huanuco, October 30 to November 4, 1978).
18. Working meeting on institutional and strategic aspects of rural development, in Zone I (Piura, November, 1978).
19. Working group on organization and management of the planning, production, research and marketing subsystem and support to community enterprises (Ayacucho, August 1978).
20. Seminar on Technology Transfer Methods, for operating the agricultural production system (Lima, October 2-6, 1978).
21. Course on Preparing Projects for Storage Centers (Lima, August 6-17, 1979).

#### **Line V: Regional Rural Development**

1. Course on Preparation of Forestry Development Projects (Iquitos, June 18-28, 1979).
2. Support to CRIA II, UNAP and UNAS in the application of scientific research procedures (Tarapoto and Iquitos, October 1, 1978 to May 15, 1979).
3. Preparation of a research proposal for integrated production systems (Tarapoto, February 1978 to May 1979).
4. Reorganization of the IICA-Tropics Committee (August 1978 to June, 1979).
5. Seminar on the Rural Development of the Peruvian Tropics (Iquitos, May 2, 1978 to June 22, 1979).
6. National Seminar on Integrated Rural Settlements (Tingo María, October 16-21, 1978).
7. Course on Agricultural Marketing (Iquitos, August 14 to 25 1978).
8. Technical meeting on plantation research and tropical forest management (Pucallpa, May 7 to 12, 1979).
9. Staff training courses on basic aspects of marketing and methodological procedures (Tingo María, August 27 to 31, 1979).
10. In-service training for three INIAP officials (Ecuador) in integrated production systems (Yusinaguas and Iquitos, December 2-16, 1979).

#### **Line VI: Structural Change and Campesino Organization**

1. Collaboration with CENCIRA in developing the Funding Program with IDB Funds (Lima, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
2. Collaboration with CENCIRA, the Agricultural Bank and the General Production Office, in implementing training courses for *campesino* enterprises in Administration, Agricultural Credit, Investment Projects, Rural Development and Technical Assistance (Lima, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).

3. Designing a Manual for formulating an Investment Project in the Associative *Campesino* Enterprises (August 1978 to May, 1979).
4. Seminar on Minifundias in Peru (Lima, September 3-7, 1979).
5. Collaboration with CENCIRA research and training units in a study to identify the principal problems facing *campesino* participation in the management and administration of their enterprises and centrals (Lima, September 1978 to April 1979).
6. Participation with CENCIRA research and training units in preparing *campesino* research and training methods and techniques (Lima, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
7. Reciprocal training in *campesino* organizations (January 21, to February 3, 1979).
8. Reciprocal training in Rural Catastral Surveys (Lima, November 4-10, 1979).

#### **Line VII: Formulation and Administration of Agricultural Policy**

1. Meeting of Line VII and PROPLAN Project specialists for South America (Lima, April 16-22, 1979).

### **TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

#### **Line I: Information and Documentation for Rural Development**

1. Helping MALF improve the National Agricultural Information and Documentation System (Port-of-Spain, July through November, 1979).

#### **Line III: Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer**

1. Participating in the Third Seminar on Rural Youth Leaders of the Caribbean (Port-of-Spain).

#### **Line IV: Agricultural Production, Productivity and Marketing**

1. Technical cooperation with the ADB in designing a training program (Port-of Spain, September through December, 1979).
2. Technical cooperation with the ADB in establishing an agricultural credit insurance program (Port-of-Spain, September through November, 1979).

#### **Line VII: Formulation and Administration of Agricultural Policy**

1. Reviewing the Country-Level Plan of Action and drawing up the Operative Program for IICA in Trinidad and Tobago for 1981 (Port-of-Spain, July through December, 1979).
2. Technical cooperation with the MALF Sectoral Planning Division (Port-of-Spain, September through December, 1979).

## URUGUAY

### Line I: Information and Documentation for Rural Development

1. Collaboration in the preparation of the SNIAF Model (Montevideo, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
2. Training course in AGRINTER Methods (Montevideo, March 12-16, 1979).
3. Support to MAP information programs (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
4. Facilitation of information-gathering for AGRINTER (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
5. Preparation of a Collective Catalogue of Periodic Publications (Montevideo, April to June, 1979).
6. Cooperation with the University of the Republic and the "Alberto Boerger" Center for Agricultural Research, for the collection, organization and dissemination of agricultural information in Uruguay (Montevideo, October 15 to 20, 1979).

### Line II: Education for Rural Development

1. Establishment of the National Commission for Education in the Rural Environment (Montevideo, July to December, 1978).
2. Consultant services for organizing pedagogical support units at the University of the Republic (Montevideo, June 16 to 30, 1979).
3. Consultant services for up-grading the school of Agronomy's Department of Animal Production (Montevideo and Paysandú, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
4. Consultant services to the school of Agronomy's Department of Economy and Rural Development (Montevideo, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
5. Short courses on Scientific Communication (Montevideo, November 19-23, 1978).
6. Consultant services during the organizational phase of the basic plans for post-graduate courses in the school of Agronomy

### Line III: Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer

1. Collaboration with DGIATA and other agencies in annual planning for agricultural research and technology transfer (July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979).
2. Consultant services and collaboration in collecting and analyzing experimental information (Tacuarembó and Treinta y Tres, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
3. Technical cooperation for up-grading the Research Program in Natural Pastures and in Cattle Breeding (Tacuarembó, Estanzuela and Kikú, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).

4. Consultant services to DGIATA in designing an evaluative mechanism for research and technology transfer (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
5. Support to the organization of a course on the Organization and Administration of Agricultural Research (Montevideo, June 11-16, 1979).
6. Consultant services and training in production and dissemination of divulgative materials (Montevideo, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
7. Collaboration and support in forming the Uruguayan Animal Production Association (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
8. Preparation of a report on the status and possibilities of economic analysis facilitating the adoption of technology in Uruguay (Montevideo, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
9. Diagnosis on data on agrarian enterprises in Uruguay, emphasizing the status of the coastal zone (Montevideo, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
10. Technical meeting on economic analysis for technology transfer (Montevideo, Paysandú and Mercedes, March 19 to June 22, 1979).
11. Development and application of analysis models for agrarian enterprises on the Uruguayan coast (Montevideo, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
12. Evaluation and report on the experience of the project's first year of operation (Montevideo, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
13. Consultant services to the Southern Cone countries for establishing a regional wheat research system (Montevideo, November 1-30, 1978).
14. National Technical Meeting on Animal Production (July 1, to December 31, 1979).
15. Consultant services and collaboration in collecting and analyzing experimental information (July 1 to December 31, 1979).
16. Consultant services and training in the production and diffusion of divulgative material (July to December, 1979).
17. International Seminar on Sheep Production (Montevideo, May 21-25, 1979).

### Line IV: Agricultural Production, Productivity and Marketing

1. Cooperation in preparing the Model Market Reorganization Project (Montevideo, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
2. Cooperation in the preparation of a list of priorities in fruit and horticultural marketing studies (Montevideo, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).

### Line V: Regional Rural Development

1. Preparation of an Agricultural Development Plan for the Region (Montevideo, Rivera and Cerro Largo, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).

2. Preparation and evaluation of agricultural production projects (Montevideo, Rivera and Cerro Largo, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
3. Preparation and evaluation of high-priority complementary projects (Montevideo, Rivera and Cerro Largo, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
4. Preparation of alternatives for creating an agency responsible for administering and executing the Regional Development Plan (Montevideo, Tacuarembó and Cerro Largo, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
5. Support to MAP for formulating a national conservation program for soils water and renewable natural resources (Montevideo, March to June, 1979).
6. Support to INC in establishing a conservation program for its agricultural settlements (Montevideo, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).

**Line VII: Formulation and Administration of Agricultural Policy**

1. Analysis of the status of the agricultural sector (Montevideo, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
2. Analysis of the agricultural organization system (Montevideo, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
3. Up-dating IICA's Plan of Action for Uruguay (Montevideo, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
4. Internal meetings on planning, coordination, supervision and support (Montevideo, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
5. Multinational Technical Meeting on analysis and information on agrarian enterprises and production systems (Montevideo, May 28-30, 1979).

**VENEZUELA**

**Line I: Information and Documentation for Rural Development**

1. Consultant services to the coordinating Nucleus of SININCA, in systems administration (Maracay, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
2. Consultant services to SININCA in designing the information policy and its regionalization (Maracay, October 1978 to March, 1979).
3. Support to the first course for SININCA users (Caracas, March 10-17, 1979).
4. Support and follow-up to REDIAGRO, and services for establishing the National Agricultural Information System (Caracas, November 27-29, 1979).
5. Technical support and staff training for increasing the operational capacity of services and integration into the AGRINTER Service Network (Caracas, July to December, 1979).

6. Promotion of the incorporation of the Numeric Data Bank into REDIAGRO (Agricultural Information Network) in Venezuela (Caracas, October 1-8, 1979).
7. Consultant services to REDIAGRO coordination in the formulation, attainment and execution of the budget (Maracay and Caracas, July to December, 1979).
8. Support to the study of the quantitative and qualitative needs of REDIAGRO staff (Maracay, July to December, 1979).
9. Consultant services to REDIAGRO in formulating a training program and supporting its training activities (Maracay and Caracas, July to December, 1979).
10. Support to the inventory of agricultural information and documentation in Venezuela (Venezuela, November 1979).

**Line II: Education for Rural Development**

1. Training workshop for agricultural teachers and researchers, in research methods (Jusepin, November 5-13, 1978).

**Line III: Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer**

1. Participation in preparations of FONAIAP's Research Indicative Plan (Caracas, September and December, 1979).
2. Participation in defining priorities between problems by production line in a Production Development Center (September, October and November, 1979).
3. Support to the FONAIAP Analysis Office (Maracay, July to December, 1979).
4. Evaluation of the research planning system (Caracas, September and October, 1979).

**Line IV: Agricultural Production, Productivity and Marketing**

1. Course on the Administration of Services in Agricultural Development (Caracas, September 1978 to June, 1979).
2. Consultant services in Planning to the General Directorate of Agricultural Development (January to June, 1979).
3. Consultant services in supervision to Agricultural Development Services (Barquisimeto and Caracas, August 1978 to March, 1979).
4. National meeting on research strategies coordinated with assistance (December 1978 to June 1979).
5. Participation in the review and final draft of regional production line priorities (July 1, 1978 to June 30 1979).
6. Participation in the definition of production line priorities, in at least one development area (El Tigre, Sta. Bárbara, August 1978 to March 1979).



7. Participation in the preparation of the Agricultural Research Indicative Plan (Caracas and Maracay, May 1978 to June, 1979).
  8. Participation in the revision and final draft of the research evaluation mechanism (Caracas and Maracay, September 1978 to May, 1979).
  9. Participation in the socio-economic diagnosis of coffee and cacao crops (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
  10. Consultant services to the economic analysis of FONAIAP, for the formulation of its projects (Caracas and Maracay, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
  11. Participation in the organization and implementation of FONAIAP's Production Development Management Office (July to September, 1978).
  12. Participation in the preparation of the document on the organization of the Operative Unit of the Central Western Region (Acarigua, Caracas, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
  13. Participation in the preparation of a proposal for selection and prioritization (Caracas, February, 1979).
  14. Participation in the diagnosis of the operative units in Vigía and Valle de la Pascua (Valle de la Pascua, Sur del Lago, October 1978 to March, 1979).
  15. Participation in the preparation, discussion and presentation of the budget for the Production Development Plan (August to September, 1978).
  16. Participation in medium-term planning of the El Tigre and Sta. Bárbara operative units in the Northeastern Region (August 1978 to February 1979).
  17. Participation in the annual evaluation of the Production Development Plan (Caracas, Acarigua and Barquisimeto, July to December, 1978).
  18. Participation in the supervision and control of the execution of the Agricultural Production Plan (January to May, 1979).
  19. Consultant services to the Sectoral Planning Office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, in marketing (Caracas, August 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
  20. Consultant services to the Technical Management Office of the Agricultural Marketing Corporation (Caracas, August 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
  21. Consultant services to the Management Office of the Agricultural Marketing Corporation (Caracas, September 1, 1978 to April 30, 1979).
  22. Support to the National Storage Center Program (Caracas, August 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
  23. Support to the Minimum Price Program (Caracas, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
  24. Workshop on the National Agricultural Marketing Plan (Caracas, April 1979).
  25. Course on Marketing Research Methods (Caracas, October, 1978).
  26. Course on Services in Marketing Organizations for farmers (Caracas, January 1979).
  27. In-service training on Popular Markets (February, 1978).
  28. Support in designing the structure of the National Horticultural Marketing Council (Caracas, April 1 to June 30, 1979).
  29. Seminar on Communication Strategies for Rural Development (Barquisimeto, September 8-9, 1978).
  30. Participation in the preparation of the 1980 Annual Operative Plan of the Production Development Program (Caracas, July to October, 1979).
  31. Participation in the evaluation of the 1979 Production Development Program (Caracas, July and December 1979).
  32. Seminar on Agricultural Research in integrated development programs (Maturín, September, 1979).
  33. Consultant services to the MAC Planning Office, in marketing (Caracas, July to December, 1979).
  34. Support to the Minimum Price Program (Caracas, July to December, 1979).
  35. Consultant services to the Technical Management Office of the Agricultural Marketing Corporation (Caracas, July to December, 1979).
  36. Consultant services to the Consumer's Management Office of the Agricultural Marketing Corporation (Caracas, July to December, 1979).
  37. Support to the Nation Storage Centers Program (Caracas, Pueblo Llano and Boconó, July to December, 1979).
  38. Training to post-graduate students in food planning, in the use of instruments for projecting the demand of agricultural products (Caracas, April 4-6, 1979).
- Line V: Regional Rural Development**
1. Institutional reinforcement and coordination (Caracas, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
  2. Improvement of central organization operationally responsible for agricultural development through water control and use (Caracas, September, 1978).
  3. Improvement of under-utilized irrigation or drainage systems (July 27, 1978 to June 30, 1979).

4. Participation in the Seminar on Irrigation User Societies (Mérida, August 28 to September 1, 1978).
  5. Participation of national centers for higher education, in problems and solutions to agricultural development through hydraulic control (Caracas, July 28, 1979).
  6. Review of research needs for irrigation and/or drainage-based agricultural production (November, 1978).
  7. Programming the execution and development of irrigation systems with headwater projects in advanced stages of construction (Caracas, November, 1978).
  8. Identification of possible irrigation projects, primarily in arid zones (Caracas, March 1979).
  9. Training needs for staff responsible for the operation and development of irrigated areas (Caracas, March 1979).
  10. Consultant services on Rural Catastral work (Caracas, July and October 1979).
  11. Seminar on Rural Catastral work (Caracas, November 21-23, 1979).
  12. Identification and definition of limiting factors to development of under-utilized irrigation and/or drainage systems (November to December, 1979).
  13. Consultant services to the sector's technical staff (Caracas, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
- Line VI: Structural Change and Campesino Organization**
1. Course on Rural Diagnosis and Appraisals (Caracas and Edo. Miranda, March 27 to May 1, 1978).
  2. Consultant services to IAN, for implementing the Planning System in Agrarian Reform (Caracas, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
  3. Reciprocal training in agrarian reform (November 6-10, 1978).
  4. Seminar for Planning in Agrarian Reform (Maracay, June 19-21, 1979).
  5. Consultant services and direct support to IAN on land appraisal and allocation (Caracas, August 1, 1978 to May 30, 1979).
  6. Consultant services in marketing for *campesino* enterprises (Caracas and Valera, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
  7. Course on the Use and Implementation of Audiovisual Resources for Agrarian Reform (Caracas, August 28 to September 8, 1978).
  8. Course on Group Dynamics (Caracas, May 15 to 25, 1979).
  9. Training in evaluating *campesino* laboratories (March 12 to April 16, 1979).
  10. Consultant services in social research (Mérida and Caracas, August 16-24, 1979).
  11. Course on Rural Diagnosis and Appraisals (June 12 to August 11, 1978).
  12. Consultant services and direct support to agrarian reform in diagnosis and appraisals of farms (Caracas, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
  13. Course of the Methods of Social Research (Mérida and Caracas, August 15 to 25, 1979).
  14. Course on the Formulation and Evaluation of Agricultural Projects (Caracas, July 3-14, 1978).
  15. Consultant services in rural catastral work (Caracas, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
  16. Seminar on Rural Catastral Work (Caracas, February 5-9, 1979).
  17. Seminar on Coordination (Caracas).
  18. Consultant services in credit and agricultural credit insurance to the Agricultural Credit Fund (Caracas, August 20-24 and September 18-21, 1979).
  19. Seminar on Communication Strategies for Rural Development (Barquisimeto, September 8-9, 1978).
  20. Technical training in agrarian reform (Caracas, February 5-9, 1979).
  21. Workshop on the preparation of audio-visuals, for training in agrarian reform (Caracas, August 6-11, 1979).
  22. Course on Training Methods (Caracas, July 30 to August 3, 1979).
  23. Consultant services in implementing an information system for planning, in agrarian reform (Caracas and Maracay, July to December, 1979).
  24. Support to the IAN for structuring a marketing system (Caracas, July to September, 1979).
  25. Consultant services for formulating a Research Program (Caracas, July to August 1979).
  26. Consultant services in rural diagnosis and appraisals (Caracas, July and September, 1979).
  27. Consultant services in the formulation of a Training Program (Caracas, July to August, 1979).
  28. Consultant services in evaluating laboratories for forming *campesino* enterprises (Caracas and Birongo, August 18-25, 1979).
  29. Course on the Diagnosis of Farms (Caracas, San Carlos and Bejuma, October 15 to November 23, 1979).
  30. Consultant services in Rural Catastral Work (Caracas, August to October, 1979).

31. Consultant services on land appraisals and allocation (Caracas, September, 1979).
32. Consultant services for compiling information on decision-making in agrarian reform (Caracas, November 4-11, 1979).
33. Course on the Marketing of Agricultural Products (Caracas, November 1979).

**Line VII: Formulation and Administration of Agricultural Policy**

1. Consultant services to the Agricultural Planning General Directorate, in preparing annual operative plans (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
2. Consultant services to the General Directorate of Planning of MAC, in evaluating the operative plans and coordinating their execution (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
3. Consultant services to the General Directorate of Planning for the Agricultural Sector of MAG, in evaluating and adjusting its goals for the Nation's V Plan (Caracas, July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
4. Consultant services to the General Directorate of Agricultural Planning, in organizing regional planning units (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
5. Consultant services to the Agricultural Sectoral Planning Office, in Preparing regional production plans and collaborating with the institutional planning systems of MAC-affiliated agencies
6. Collaboration in generating an information system for decision-making in planning (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979).
7. Reinforcement to the MAC General Directorate of Fishery Resources in formulating short and medium-term plans (Caracas, September 1, 1978 to February 1979).
8. Support to the creation of the MAC Agricultural Statistics Office (Caracas, July 1 to December 31, 1979).
9. Seminar on regional planning for training regional heads (Caracas, August 1979).
10. Seminar on Agricultural Planning in Venezuela (Acarigua, Edo. Portuguesa, October 1979).
11. Consultant services on creating mechanisms for a long-term development strategy (Caracas, July 1 to December 31, 1979).
12. In-service training for formulating the Annual Operative Plan (July 1 to December 31, 1979).
13. Consultant services on creating an implementation and plan control unit within the Planning Directorate (Caracas, July to December, 1979).
14. Consultant services for coordinating Planning Directorate technicians with units responsible for executing the plans (July to December, 1979).

15. Consultant services on preparing alternative price policies (Caracas, July to December, 1979).
16. Consultant services on implementing an information system for policy analysis (July to December, 1979).
17. Participation in the preparation of instruments for the Agricultural Census as a base for planning and policy analysis (July to December, 1979).

**MULTINATIONAL ACTIVITIES**

**Line I: Information and Documentation for Rural Development**

1. Directing and promoting PIADIC, coordinating it with other Lines I units (Central America and Panama, July 1, through June 30, 1979).
2. Cooperating with Coordinating Committees in each country to consolidate national agricultural information systems (Central America and Panama, July 1, through June 30, 1979).
3. Providing advisory assistance and training in handling multidisciplinary information, preparing information packages on specific areas, and transferring information among areas (Central America and Panama, July 1, 1978 through February 28, 1979).
4. Providing consulting and training on specific projects for structuring and consolidating national subsystems for market information (Central America and Panama, July 1, 1978 through March 30, 1979).
5. Providing consultation and training on establishing and/or reinforcing numerical information centers and coordinating them in national and regional networks (Central America and Panama, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
6. Providing consultation and training for constructing, perfecting, and implementing sampling frames in the area for surveys in the agricultural sector (Central America and Panama, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
7. Using the data base (Central America and Panama, January 1, through June 30, 1979).
8. Developing national and regional cooperative systems (Central America and Panama, January 1, through June 30, 1979).
9. Regional supervision, coordination, and support (Central America and Panama, January through June, 1979).
10. Editing publications (Central America and Panama, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

11. Information for the press, radio and television (Central America and Panama, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
12. Providing consultation and training for improving methods and procedures of document control at the agricultural documentation centers, coordinating them with AGRINTER (Central America and Panama, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
13. Holding working meetings in support of the creation of an Agricultural Information System (Bolivia and Peru, April through May, 1978).
14. Supporting efforts to train officials from the Information System (Mexico and Peru, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
15. Training personnel in support of the Agricultural and Forest Information Subsystem of Paraguay and AGRINTER (Paraguay and Peru, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
16. Training librarians from Schools of Agronomy in agricultural cataloguing and AGRINTER methods (Colombia and Ecuador, March, April, and June, 1979).
17. Providing support and cooperation for decentralizing input on the country level (All member countries, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
18. Supporting and cooperating with project coordinators in the design and implementation of specialized information systems (Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, and Mexico, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
19. Analysis for identifying two new services in the AGRINTER Service Network (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, and Peru, January through June, 1979).
20. Drawing up standards for the two new services of the AGRINTER Service Network (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile and Peru, January through June, 1979).
21. Supporting and cooperating with projects planned by IICA country Offices (all member countries, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
22. Supporting and cooperating in designing and drawing up documentation and information projects in the countries (Colombia, Jamaica and the Dominican Republic, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
23. Supporting and cooperating with countries for implementing the AGRINTER Service Network (several member countries, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
24. Developing Information Centers (Central America and Panama, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
25. Drawing up and producing a document on the SAS System for handling, analyzing, and recovering information from the existing data base in the area of agriculture (Costa Rica and Panama, July 1, through December 30, 1979).
26. Selecting and analyzing documents, and recording bibliographic data for updating the AGRINTER/AGRIS data base (all member countries, July through December, 1979).
27. Updating and structuring the Spanish Agricultural Vocabulary for AGRINTER use (all member countries, July through December, 1979).
28. Updating, editing, and distributing the Manual of Subject Categories for use in the AGRINTER System (all member countries, July 1, through September 30, 1979).
29. Providing support and operational follow-up for the AGRINTER Service Network (all member countries, July through December, 1979).
30. Supporting the planning, data collection, and publication of national inventories, a collective catalogue, and a program/course for libraries and documentation (all member countries, July through December, 1979).
31. Technical cooperation with the Regional Coordination Office of the Antillean Zone and national organizations for negotiating their participation in AGRINTER (countries of the Antilles and Costa Rica, July through December, 1979).
32. National and regional integration and management of the PIADIC Project (Central America and Panama, July through December, 1979).
33. Handling technological information in specific areas (Central America and Panama, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
34. Developing the data base on Agricultural Climatology and Hydrology (Central America and Panama, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
35. Compiling data with the area sampling frame (Central America and Panama, July through December, 1979).
36. Developing the Soil Science data base (Central America and Panama, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
37. Developing a data base on Social and Economic Agricultural Descriptors and Indicators (Central America and Panama, September 1, through December 31, 1979).
38. Developing a data base for socio-economic information on the agricultural sector (Central America and Panama, April through December, 1979).
39. Developing a data base on Science and Technology (Central America and Panama, July 1, through December, 1979).

**Line II: Education for Rural Development**

1. Providing consultation for national and IICA authorities on education for rural development (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
2. Promoting and selecting candidates for the Post-graduate Course on Rural Development (Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, November through December, 1979).
3. Supporting the Schools of Veterinary Medicine for training their technical corps (Colombia and Paraguay, October, 1978 through July, 1979).
4. Upgrading the technical teaching faculty in Schools of Agronomy and Veterinary Science (Argentina and Uruguay, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

**Line III: Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer**

1. Providing advisory assistance to the Cooperative Agricultural Research Program in the countries of the Southern Cone, under the Agreement IICA-Southern Cone/IDB (Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, September 5, through November 7, 1978).
2. Supporting exchanges of agricultural researchers and experimental material, and coordinating these activities (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, July 1, 1978 through December 30, 1979).
3. Planning the Cooperative Agricultural Research Project for the Andean Zone (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
4. Diagnosing the degree of implementation of agricultural research in Central America, and identifying common problems needing regional solutions (Central America and Panama, July 1, 1978 through March 31, 1979).
5. Cooperating with the Twenty-Fourth and Twenty-Fifth Annual Meetings of PCCMCA and attending the Tenth ALCA Meeting (El Salvador, Honduras, and Mexico, July, 1978 through April, 1979).
6. The final signing of the Multilateral Agricultural Research Agreement (Central America and Panama, April through June, 1979).
7. Participating in reciprocal and in-service training of professional personnel responsible for research planning (Brazil and Venezuela, July through December, 1979).
8. Cooperating with the Multinational Research Program for the Northern Zone (Central America and Panama, July through December, 1979).

**Line IV: Agricultural Production, Productivity, and Marketing**

1. Drawing up the Operative Program for the Agricultural Credit Insurance Project (Costa Rica and Panama, July 16, through August 30, 1979).

2. Course on Modern Coffee Growing Systems (several countries, October 30, through November 4, 1978).
3. Symposium on Coffee Research in Latin America and the Caribbean (several countries, October 22-27, 1978).
4. In-service training (Costa Rica and Guatemala, June 25 through July 15, 1979).
5. Promoting increased market intelligence (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
6. Participation in revising and writing up methods for identifying and analyzing production systems in planning and evaluation (Guatemala and Venezuela, August, 1978 through March, 1979).
7. In-service training through reciprocal training for professionals from the Planning and Analysis Office of the FONAIAP Project (Colombia, Costa Rica and Guatemala, October, 1978 and April-May, 1979).
8. Participating in training professional personnel in charge of implementing the Agricultural Production Program (Colombia and Venezuela, July, 1978 through May, 1979).
9. Conducting surveys of activities and human resources active in reducing post-harvest losses (Central America and the Caribbean, January through June, 1979).
10. In-service training in communication (Peru and Venezuela, November, 1979).
11. Participating in the International Seminar on Service Centers and Self-Help Organizations and the Annual Meeting of the Hemispheric Marketing Program (Bolivia and Paraguay, November through December, 1978).

**Line V: Regional Rural Development**

1. Coordinating the National Committees of the IICA/TROPICS Program, and supporting national projects (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
2. Providing consultation and support for national projects of the integrated agricultural production systems for the Humid Tropics in the Americas (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).
3. Training two MIDA officials in planning forest cooperatives (Panama and Honduras, January 31 through February 11, 1979).
4. Supporting INCRAE in setting up and implementing its activities (Colombia and Ecuador, November, 1978).
5. Professional training (Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, and Mexico).

**Line VI: Structural Change and Campesino Organization**

1. Supporting the Ecuador Rural Youth Program (Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela, June, 1978 and June, 1979).

**Line VII: Formulation and Administration of Agricultural Policy**

1. Preparing material on the status and outlook for micro analysis in the Southern Zone (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, June 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

2. A study of the national needs for technical support and available technical resources for effective operation (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979).

**SUPPORT ACTIVITIES**

A substantial amount of activities in support of national Offices is performed by staff at IICA Headquarters and by some Special Programs. These activities are considered under the heading "Support Activities" and only totals are listed.

**APPENDIX II.  
NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS WITH WHICH  
IICA COOPERATED BETWEEN JULY 1,  
1978 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1979**





**NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS WITH WHICH IICA COOPERATED  
BETWEEN JULY 1, 1978 AND DECEMBER 31, 1979**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Number of Institutions</b>
Argentina	42
Barbados	13
Bolivia	22
Brazil	95
Colombia	42
Costa Rica	17
Chile	42
Dominican Republic	20
Ecuador	40
El Salvador	26
Guatemala	17
Guyana	17
Haití	19
Honduras	13
Jamaica	25
Mexico	66
Nicaragua	14
Panama	14
Paraguay	33
Peru	40
Trinidad-Tobago	2
Uruguay	40
Venezuela	43
International Agencies	55
National Agencies Abroad	20

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**APPENDIX III.  
PARTICIPANTS IN IICA ACTIVITIES**

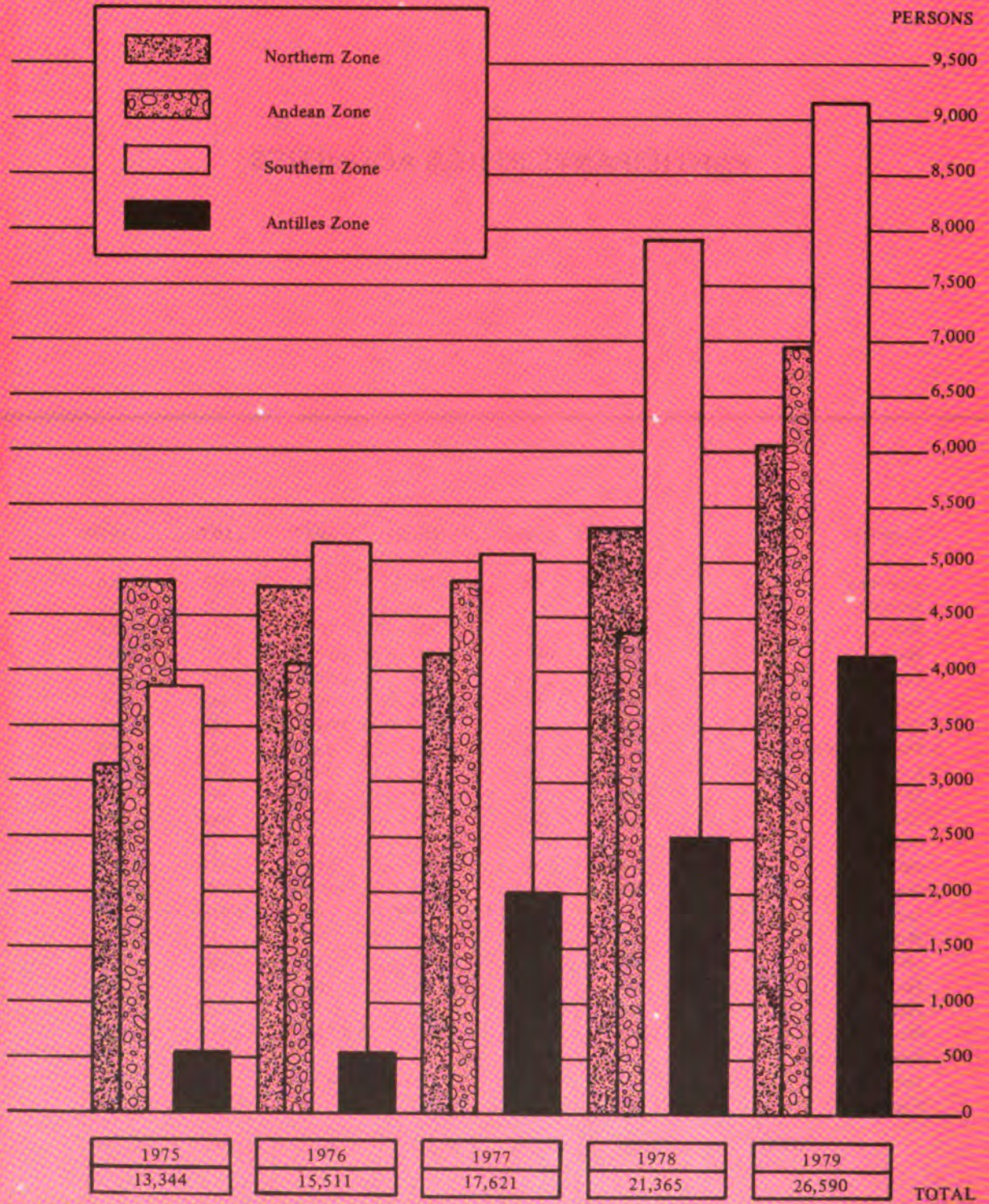


## PARTICIPANTS IN IICA ACTIVITIES

Country	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Argentina	541	629	792	1,293	3,222	950
Barbados	-	-	-	-	93	250
Bolivia	427	457	787	297	711	100
Brazil	999	1,041	1,797	1,893	2,570	2,600
Colombia	1,385	1,219	1,160	2,185	1,112	1,688
Costa Rica	745	972	950	390	446	836
Chile	572	2,289	2,511	1,046	782	3,015
Dominican Republic	325	347	336	1,496	580	600
Ecuador	610	964	552	390	478	500
El Salvador	351	404	175	537	265	247
Guatemala	236	169	286	157	481	689
Guyana	-	-	-	58	70	149
Haiti	157	184	261	917	483	1,817
Honduras	268	582	2,327	1,938	3,204	3,300
Jamaica	-	-	65	69	1,514	1,489
Mexico	622	809	663	558	427	608
Nicaragua	61	220	320	112	150	103
Panama	50	250	361	784	636	283
Paraguay	238	232	107	671	1,328	2,136
Peru	1,480	1,570	851	1,360	1,292	3,030
Trinidad-Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	65
Uruguay	134	108	198	455	475	531
Venezuela	1,059	898	1,012	1,015	1,046	1,604
TOTAL	10,260	13,344	15,511	17,621	21,365	26,590

FIGURE 11

PARTICIPANTS IN IICA ACTIVITIES, BY ZONE



**APPENDIX IV.  
PUBLICATIONS**





## PUBLICATIONS

Following is the list of publications by IICA technicians or the results of the cooperative actions of the Institute with national institutions.

The publications are presented in alphabetical order: publications by IICA staff and offices; papers published in the Series of Reports on Conferences, Courses and Meetings; periodic publications (journals and bulletines which IICA publishes regularly); and books published within the Textbooks and Educational Material Series.

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Ed.: Carmen Villegas
3. BOLETIN INTERNO  
Nos. 895-930 (Julio 1978-Dic. 1979)  
Ed.: José Mario Vilches M.  
Patricia Baltodano A.
4. DESARROLLO DEL TROPICO AMERICANO  
Nos. 25 y 26, 1978  
Nos. 27-29, 1979  
Ed.: Carmen Villegas

5. **DESARROLLO RURAL EN LAS AMERICAS**  
Vol. X, nos. 2 y 3, 1978  
Vol. XI, nos. 1, 2 y 3, 1979  
Eds.: Carlos J. Molestina  
Marigold Genis  
Hernán Fuenzalida
6. **DOCUMENTACION E INFORMACION PARA EL DESARROLLO AGRICOLA**  
Vol. VI, nos. 3 y 4, 1978  
Vol. VII, nos. 1 y 2, 1979  
Ed.: Orlando Arboleda-Sepúlveda
7. **EL IICA EN AMERICA**  
Vol. IV, nos. 3 y 4, 1978  
Vol. V, no. 1, 2 y 3 1979  
Ed.: Carlos J. Molestina  
José Mario Vilches M.  
Víctor R. Acosta von K.
8. **INDICE AGRICOLA DE AMERICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE**  
Vol. 13, nos. 2-4, 1978  
Vol. 14, nos. 1 y 2, 1979  
Ed.: Hugo Cáceres  
Orlando Arboleda-Sepúlveda
9. **INFORMACION AL DIA. ALERTA DASONOMOS**  
No. 16, 1978  
Ed.: Carmen Villegas
10. **PIADICARTA**  
Nos. 8-10, 1978  
Ed.: Jorge Castillo
11. **REVISTA TURRIALBA**  
Vol. 28, nos. 3 y 4, 1978  
Vol. 29, nos. 1, 2, 3 y 4, 1979.  
Ed.: Adalberto Gorbitz
12. **TABLAS DE CONTENIDO. DOCUMENTACION E INFORMACION**  
Nos. 1 y 2, 1978  
No. 3, 1979  
Ed.: María Dolores Malugani
13. **TABLAS DE CONTENIDO DE REVISTAS SOBRE DESARROLLO RURAL**  
Nos. 1-4, 1978  
Nos. 5-13, 1979  
Ed.: María Dolores Malugani
- TEXTBOOKS AND EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL SERIES**
1. **GONZALEZ, L. C.** Introducción a la fitopatología. IICA. Libros y Materiales Educativos, no. 29. 1979. 148 p. (2a. reimpresión).
2. **MURCIA, H.** Administración de empresas asociativas de producción agropecuaria. IICA. Libros y Materiales Educativos, no. 36. 1979. 232 p. (1a. reimpresión).
3. **SUAREZ DE CASTRO, F.** Conservación de suelos. IICA. Libros y Materiales Educativos, no. 37. 1979. 315 p.
4. **MONTALDO, A.** Origen, cultivo, mejoramiento e industrialización de la yuca. IICA. Libros y Materiales Educativos, no. 38. 1979. 386 p.
5. **TAPIA, M.** La quinua y la kañihua. Granos de elevado contenido proteico. IICA. Libros y Materiales Educativos, no. 40. 1979. 227 p. (Coedición con el CIID).
6. **ARNON, I.** Factores agrícolas en planificación y desarrollo regional. IICA. Libros y Materiales Educativos, no. 41. 1980. 410 p.
7. **HOLDRIDGE, L. R.** Ecología basada en Zonas de Vida. IICA. Libros y Materiales Educativos No. 34. (Primera reimpresión). 1979. 216 p.
8. **A series of slides on soils:**  
a) Cation Exchange  
b) Soil Chemistry  
c) Microbiology.



**APPENDIX V.  
AGREEMENTS AND CONTRACTS  
SUBSCRIBED DURING THE JULY 1, 1978  
THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1979 PERIOD**



**AGREEMENTS AND CONTRACTS**  
**JULY 1, 1978 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1979 PERIOD**

No.	TITLE	AMOUNT	DATE	NATIONALITY
33/78	Grant No. AID/LAC/IGR-1297 relating to the development of a "Crop Credit Insurance Systems" project. Se establecerán acuerdos separados con los países que se interesen en este proyecto.	AID US\$ 4.046.000	agosto 78 agosto 83	EE.UU.
36/78	Carta de Entendimiento entre la Fac. de Agronomía de la Universidad de Costa Rica, la Facultad de Ciencias de la Salud y la Fac. de Ciencias de la Tierra y el Mar de la Universidad Nacional, la División de Carreras Agroforestales del Inst. Tecnológico de Costa Rica y el IICA para la realización del estudio "Organización y Planeamiento de la Educación Agrícola en Costa Rica"	Coop. pers. técnico	set. 78 (18 meses y renovable)	COSTA RICA
37/78	Convenio que entre si celebram a Companhia de Desenvolvimento do Vale do São Francisco (CODEVASF) e o IICA da OEA, estabelecendo cooperação técnica para a elaboração e execução de projetos de desenvolvimento rural integrado, em áreas prioritárias, administração e operação de perímetros irrigados e pesquisas de engenharia de irrigação.	CODEVASF contribución para el 78 Cr\$ 2.000.000 sig. a convenir	mayo 78 (3 años)	BRASIL
38/78	Convenio de operaciones entre el Instituto Nacional Agrario y el IICA para la ejecución del Convenio de Asistencia Técnica del Contrato IDA-628/HO.	IDA \$ 250.000 INA 28.650 IICA 30.750	set. 78 (18 meses)	HONDURAS
39/78	Educational Media por Integration of Women (AID project No. 5980574). Se establecerán acuerdos separados con los países que se seleccionen para este proyecto.	AID \$ 845.000 Gobs. 200.000 IICA 86.000	agosto 78 (3 años y medio)	EE.UU.
40/78	Convenio de colaboración técnica entre el Fondo Nacional de Investigaciones Agropecuarias de Venezuela y el Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT) para el Desarrollo de Investigación y Transferencia de Tecnología Agropecuaria.	Colab. Técnica	agosto 78 (indefinida la duración)	VENEZUELA
41/78	Convenio entre el IICA y el Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje de Colombia.	Coop. Técnica	set. 78 2 años y prorrogable	COLOMBIA
42/78	Carta de Entendimiento entre el IICA y la Asociación Latinoamericana de Educación Agrícola Superior (ALEAS) para el establecimiento de un servicio de secretaría en apoyo a las actividades de la Asociación.	Colab. Secret.	set. 78 (actual Directiva)	ALEAS
43/78	Carta de entendimiento entre el IICA y la Asociación Latinoamericana de Bibliotecarios y Documentalistas Agrícolas (AIBDA) para la continuación del apoyo a las actividades de la Asociación.	IICA (a def. cada año)	set. 78 (indef.)	AIBDA

No.	TITLE	AMOUNT	DATE	NATIONALITY
44/78 I	Convenio entre la Secretaría de Agricultura y Recursos Hidráulicos por un lado y el IICA por el otro, para la realización del Proyecto del FSB sobre la consolidación y desarrollo de un sistema de planeación agropecuaria en el Estado de Yucatán-México.	FSB \$ 60.000 para 1980	set. 78 agosto 80	MEXICO
45/78 O	Convenio específico entre el IICA y el CIAT para desarrollar acciones conjuntas en Venezuela.	Coop. Técnica	oct. 78 (indef.)	VENEZUELA
46/78 G	Accord General de Cooperation entre l'IICA et l'Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer (ORSTOM).	ORSTON \$ 60.000 por año aprox.	nov. 78 (indef.)	FRANCIA
47/78 H	Grant for IICA for a Project: Generation and Absorption of Agricultural Technology (Latin America).	IDRC \$ 12.800 IICA \$ 3.850 UNDP \$ 26.300	oct. 78 (15 meses)	CANADA
48/78 I	Memorando de entendimiento entre el IICA y el CATIE sobre la administración de la Biblioteca Conmemorativa ORTON, con sede en Turrialba.		dic. 78	CATIE
49/78 J	Amendment No. 1 al convenio 33/78.			
50/78 K	Acuerdo entre la Asociación Latinoamericana de Instituciones Financieras de Desarrollo (ALIDE) y el IICA.	Coop. Técnica	dic. 78 (indef.)	ALIDE
51/78 L	Contrato entre el Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario (ICA) y el IICA para la Asesoría Especializada dentro del marco estipulado por el Convenio ICA-AID "Transferencia de Tecnología a Pequeños Agricultores", Préstamo No. 514-T-080.	AID/ICA \$279.870	nov. 78 (17 meses prorrogable)	COLOMBIA
53/78 M	Ajuste que entre si celebram o Ministério da Agricultura do Brasil através de sua Secretaria Geral, o IICA e a Fundação Universidades de Brasília, objetivando o estabelecimento de Cooperaçao técnica e atividades propias ao desenvolvimento de recursos humanos para o setor público agrícola.	(1º año \$ 166.520 otros años a definir)	set. 78 (3 años)	BRASIL
55/78 N	Central American Agricultural Research and Information System Project No. 596-0048 (ROCAP).	ROCAP \$ 226.000	set. 78 set. 80	ROCAP
56/78 O	Convenio entre el Ministerio de Agricultura, Chile y el IICA para la ejecución del proyecto del FSB para el desarrollo rural de la sexta región.	FSB \$ 120.000 por año	agosto 78 (1 año renovable)	CHILE
1/79 P	Termo de Convenio que entre si celebram a Superintendencia de Desenvolvimento da Pesca (SUDEPE) e o IICA da OEA, objetivando estabelecer Cooperaçao Técnica em atividades relativas ao Desenvolvimento da Aquicultura da Pesca e da Pesquisa Pesqueira Nacional, consoante o Plano Nacional da Pesca.	1978 Cr. 500.000 1979 Cr. 2.500.000 1980 Cr. 3.500.000	30 nov. 78 (3 años)	BRASIL
2/79 Q	Acuerdo Básico entre el Gobierno de Costa Rica y el IICA sobre Privilegios e Inmunidades del Instituto (renovación).	----	17 enero 79	COSTA RICA
3/79 R	Contrato de Cooperaçao que entre si celebram a Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (EMBRAPA) e o IICA da OEA.	BID \$ 2.270.000 EMBRAPA \$ 1.000.000	marzo 79 2 años y renovable	BRASIL
4/79 S	Convenio entre el IICA, el Movimiento de la Juventud Agraria y el Instituto Nacional de Colonización para ejecución del Proyecto del Fondo Simón Bolívar sobre apoyo a la Implantación de Empresas Cooperativas.	FSB \$ 20.000 p/año Nac. \$ 10.000 p/año	dic. 78 (3 años)	URUGUAY



No.	TITLE	AMOUNT	DATE	NATIONALITY
6/79	Carta de Entendimiento sobre la prórroga del Convenio referente al proyecto del Fondo Simón Bolívar (8/78) sobre apoyo a la Escuela de Nivel Medio de San Fernando.	FSB \$ 20.000 p/año MEP \$ 20.000 p/año	enero 79 22 meses	CHILE
7/79	Convenio entre el Centro de Investigación de la Caña de Azúcar de Colombia y el IICA para cooperar en el desarrollo del modelo institucional de investigación de caña. (Carta de entendimiento sobre financiación firmada el 2 de marzo de 1979 - Acuerdo 16/79).	\$ 80.354 p/2 años APORTADOS POR CENICAÑA	feb. 79 (3 años)	COLOMBIA
9/79	General Agreement between University of Guelph, Canada and IICA regarding joint technical cooperation efforts for agricultural and rural development in Latin America and the Caribbean Area.	Coop. Técnica	5 años	CANADA
11/79	Ajuste que, entre si, celebran o Ministério da Agricultura da RF do Brasil e o IICA, estabelecendo coope- ração técnica para o desenvolvimento e fortalecimento da Biblioteca Nacional de Agricultura (BINAGRI).	Coop. Técnica	dic. 78 (3 años y prorrogable)	BRASIL
13/79	Acuerdo específico entre la Oficina de Planificación Agrícola (ODEPA) y el IICA para el fortalecimiento institucional de ODEPA.	Gob. 337.500	mayo 79 (1 año y prorrogable)	CHILE
14/79	Acuerdo de Cooperación entre la Comisión Interamericana de Mujeres (CIM) y el IICA.	Coop. Técnica	mayo 79 (5 años y renovable)	CIM
17/79	Memorando de Entendimiento entre el IICA y la Organización Panamericana de la Salud.	Coop. Técnica	mayo 79	OPS
18/79	Acuerdo de Operaciones entre el Ministerio de Agricultura de Colombia y el IICA.	1980 \$ col. 500.000 1981 y sig. US\$ 35.000	jun. 79 (5 años y renovable)	COLOMBIA
19/79	Project Grant Agreement between the United States of America (AID) and the IICA.	AID total 1.468.000 IICA " 1.107.500 AID 1980 758.000 IICA 1980 533.200	feb. 79 jun. 81	EE.UU.
20/79	Convenio entre el IICA y CECORA para la Ejecución del Proyecto de Desarrollo de los Sistemas de Comercialización de Productos Agropecuarios manejados por organizaciones campesinas vinculadas a CECORA.	FSB total \$ 165.000 1980 " \$ 110.000 CECORA total \$ 106.135 por año	jun. 79 (1 año y renovable)	COLOMBIA
21/79	Convenio de operaciones y aportes entre el Ministerio de Asuntos Agropecuarios y Recursos Naturales de la Provincia de Formosa y el IICA para la elaboración de proyectos de desarrollo agropecuario.	financiación a convenir	jun. 79 dic. 81	ARGENTINA
24/79	Convenio entre el Instituto Agrario Dominicano y el IICA para la ejecución de un proyecto financiado por el Fondo Simón Bolívar para el fortalecimiento del IAD.	FSB total \$ 65.000 IAD " \$ 100.000 FSB 1980 \$ 30.000	mar. 79 dic. 80	REPUBLICA DOMINICANA
25/79	Convenio Específico entre el IICA y el Centro Internacional de la Papa para desarrollar acciones conjuntas en el Proyecto de Semilla mejorada de Papa en América Central y el Area del Caribe.	CIP costo técnico	agosto 79 (un año)	PERU
26/79	Convenio entre el Gobierno Dominicano y el IICA para el Desarrollo de un Proyecto sobre Capacitación de la Mujer Rural para su incorporación en la producción y mercadeo.	IICA/AID \$ 70.000 + 40 meses/hombre GD \$ 140.000	jun. 79 (2 años)	REPUBLICA DOMINICANA

No.	TITLE	AMOUNT	DATE	NATIONALITY
28/79	Carta de Entendimiento entre el IICA y la Caribbean Food Crops Society, para la constitución de apoyo a las actividades de la Sociedad.	Coop. Técnica	agosto 79	REPUBLICA DOMINICANA
29/79	Agreement between the Government of Jamaica, the Government of the Republic of Korea, and the IICA in a tripartite Agreement for providing technical assistance in the fields of soil conservation and watershed management.	Coop. técnica	agosto 79	JAMAICA
30/79	Terceiro aditivo ao Convenio, firmado em 10 de marco de 1977 (No. 33/77) entre a CEPLAC e o IICA visando a execução de un programa de desenvolvimento agrícola da região cacauceira da Bahia.	Cr. 7.420.000	mayo 79 (1 año renovable)	BRASIL
31/79	Carta de Entendimiento entre el Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería de Costa Rica y el IICA para ampliación de recursos del Contrato 28/76 del 1o. de octubre de 1976 (modificado por cartas de entendimiento Nos. 49/77, 52/78 y 31/79).	total ₡ 2.778.200 1980 ₡ 700.000 Contrapartida préstamo AID/MAG	oct. 76 oct. 82	COSTA RICA
32/79	Memorando de condiciones para la concesión de una subvención del Centro Internacional de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo (CIID) de Canadá al IICA para el Proyecto de Cultivos Andinos de Perú.	CIIDS \$ Canadienses 363.500 IICA aprox. \$ Can. 140.000	jun. 79 (3 años)	PERU
33/79	Acuerdo General de Cooperación entre el IICA y las Universidades de San Antonio Abad, Cusco, San Cristóbal de Huamanga, Ayacucho, y Nacional Técnica del Altiplano, Puno.		"	PERU
34/79	Acuerdo General de Cooperación entre el IICA y la Agrupación de Estudios e Investigaciones para el Desarrollo de la Agronomía Tropical (GERDAT).	Coop. Técnica	set. 79 (indefinida)	FRANCIA
35/79	Convenio de cooperación técnica entre el Ministerio Francés de las Relaciones Exteriores y el IICA.	Coop. Técnica	set. 79 (indefinida)	FRANCIA

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**APPENDIX VI.  
STAFF LIST  
(INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL)**



## A.— INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL

Name	Nationality	Academic Degree or Profession	Position	Location
Acosta, Jaime	Colombia	Economist	Head, Organization and Internal Auditing Division	San Jose, Costa Rica
Acosta, Ramiro	Bolivia	Editor	Art Editor	San Jose, Costa Rica
Aguirre, Juan A.	Cuba	Ph.D.	Head, Projects Elaboration Division	San Jose, Costa Rica
Aitken-Soux, Percy	Bolivia	Ph.D.	Office Director	Kingston, Jamaica
Albuquerque, Héctor <sup>1</sup>	Uruguay	Ph.D.	Director of Human Resources	San Jose, Costa Rica
Alvarez, Hugo	Bolivia	Mag. Agr.	Forest Development Specialist	Lima, Peru
Alvear, Gualberto	Ecuador	Lic. Bibliotec.	Documentalist	San Jose, Costa Rica
Ansorena, Ignacio <sup>2</sup>	Uruguay	Ph.D.	Head, Training Division	San Jose, Costa Rica
Araujo, José Emilio G.	Brazil	Dr. Agr.	Director General	San Jose, Costa Rica
Araujo, Miguel A.	El Salvador	Mag. Sc.	Office Director, Agricultural Projects Elaboration Specialist	Guatemala, Guatemala
Arboleda, Orlando	Colombia	M.L.S.	Information and Documentation Spec.	San Jose, Costa Rica
Arias, Carlos Luis	Costa Rica	M.A.	Agricultural Communications Spec.	Guatemala, Guatemala
Barea, Francisco <sup>3</sup>	Nicaragua	Mag. Sc.	Project Administration Specialist	Bogota, Colombia
Bareiro, José Luis <sup>4</sup>	Paraguay	Mag. Sc.	Rural Administration Specialist	Panama, Panama
Barrios, José	Chile	M.S.	Land, Water Management and Conservation Specialist	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Barreyro, Héctor	Argentina	Ph.D.	Office Director	Georgetown, Guyana
Barros, Mario Paes de <sup>5</sup>	Brazil	M.S.	Rural Development Specialist	Trinidad-Tobago
Bazán, Rufo	Bolivia	Ph.D.	Coordinator of CITA	San Jose, Costa Rica
Beraja, Isidoro <sup>6</sup>	Honduras	Ing. Agr.	Projects Elaboration Specialist	San Jose, Costa Rica
Blair, Enrique	Colombia	Ing. Agr.	Associate Deputy Director General for External Coordination	San Jose, Costa Rica
Blasco, Mario	España	Ph.D.	Agricultural Research Specialist	Lima, Peru
Bucheli, Renán	Ecuador	M.S.	Agricultural Marketing Specialist	Mexico D.F., Mexico
Buitrón, Víctor Hugo	Ecuador	Mag. Agr.	Agricultural Extension Specialist	Bogota, Colombia
Caballero, Hernán	Chile	Ph.D.	Agricultural Research Specialist	Montevideo, Uruguay
Cabral, José Irineu <sup>7</sup>	Brazil	Economist	Office Director, Agricultural Programming Specialist	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Castronovo, Alfonso <sup>8</sup>	Argentina	M.S.	Integrated Rural Development Advisor	San Jose, Costa Rica
Cáceres, Hugo	Colombia	M.L.S.	Head, Systems Development Division	San Jose, Costa Rica
Cáseres, Ernesto	Costa Rica	Ph.D.	Agricultural Education Specialist	Santiago, Chile
Cetrángolo, Miguel A.	Uruguay	M.Ec.	Agricultural Economics Specialist	Asuncion, Paraguay
Clifford, Roy A. <sup>9</sup>	U.S.A.	Ph.D.	Rural Social Development Specialist	Sto. Domingo, Dom. Rep.
Cohan, Hugo <sup>10</sup>	Argentina	Ph.D.	Head, Prospective Planning Division	San Jose, Costa Rica
Corvalán, Antonio	Chile	Ing. Agr.	Agricultural Planning Specialist	Quito, Ecuador
Coto, Rogelio	Costa Rica	Communicat.	Cabinet Director	San Jose, Costa Rica

1. Was Director of Administration up to December 31, 1978
2. To June 30, 1979 as Head, Prospective Planning Division
3. Started July 16, 1979
4. In Caracas, Venezuela up to December 31, 1978
5. On leave of absence without pay
6. In Panama, Panama, up to December 31, 1978
7. In Brasilia D.F., Brazil, up to March 15, 1979
8. Terminated March 17, 1979
9. In Guatemala, Guatemala up to November 14, 1978
10. To July 31, 1979 as Agricultural Economics Specialist
11. Started August 15, 1978

Name	Nationality	Academic Degree or Profession	Position	Location
Cubillos, Gustavo <sup>1</sup>	Chile	Ph.D.	Agrostologist	Turrialba, Costa Rica
Cusicanqui, Jaime	Bolivia	Communicat.	Executive Secretary of Rural Youth and Coordinator for Scientific and Professional Associations	San Jose, Costa Rica
Chaverra, Hernan	Colombia	Ph.D.	Agricultural Research Specialist	Caracas, Venezuela
Chaves, Oswaldo	Peru	Ing. Agr.	Land, Water Management and Conservation Specialist	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Chirinos, José Alonso <sup>2</sup>	Peru	M.S.	Agricultural Education Specialist	Guatemala, Guatemala
Damtoft, Finn	Canada	M.A.	Head of PIADIC	San Jose, Costa Rica
Dao, Federico <sup>3</sup>	Venezuela	Ph.D.	Coordinator of Plant Protection Program	San Jose, Costa Rica
Deaton, Oliver <sup>1</sup>	U.S.A.	Ph.D.	Zootechnician	Turrialba, Costa Rica
De la Cruz, Matilde	Costa Rica	Editor	Editor of Teaching Texts and Materials	San Jose, Costa Rica
Díaz Bordenave, Juan	Paraguay	Ph.D.	Agricultural Communications Spec.	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Donoso, Augusto	Chile	Ing. Agr.	Office Director, Agricultural Production Planning Specialist	Quito, Ecuador
Dubois, Jean	Belgium	Ing. Agr.	Tropics Development Spec.	Belen do Para, Brazil
Erickson, Ana María de	Guatemala	Librarian	Executive Secretary of AIBDA	Turrialba, Costa Rica
Erickson, Arnold L. <sup>1</sup>	U.S.A.	M.S.	In Charge of the Public Relations Office	Turrialba, Costa Rica
Esparza, Javier	Colombia	Ing. Agr.	Agronomy Specialist	Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Fargas, José <sup>1</sup>	Ecuador	Ph.D.	Plant Physiologist	Turrialba, Costa Rica
Febres, Abraham	Peru	M.S.	Regional Development Specialist	La Paz, Bolivia
Fernández, Carlos E.	Guatemala	Ph.D.	Head, PROMECAFE	San Jose, Costa Rica
Ferreiro, Carlos A.	Uruguay	Accountant	Head, Accounting Division	San Jose, Costa Rica
Fiori, Ermani María	Brazil	Mag.Sc.	Office Director, Agricultural Programming Specialist	Asuncion, Paraguay
Fernández, Hugo	Uruguay	M.S.	Director of Projects Promotion	San Jose, Costa Rica
Flores, Luis <sup>4</sup>	Peru	Lic. Cienc. Pol. y Soc.	Social Development Specialist	San Jose, Costa Rica
Forsythe, Warren	Jamaica	Ph.D.	Office Director, Land, Water Management and Conservation Specialist	Bridgetown, Barbados
Franca, Mario Barreto <sup>5</sup>	Brazil	M.D.A.	Agricultural Planning Specialist	Georgetown, Guyana
Frigerio, Norberto	Argentina	Ph.D.	Agricultural Marketing Specialist	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Franco, Alberto	Colombia	M.S.	Head, Studies Division	San Jose, Costa Rica
Fuenzalida, Hernán	Chile	L.L.M.	Liaison Officer for Scientific Professional Associations	San Jose, Costa Rica
Galrao, María José	Brazil	Librarian	Information and Documentation Specialist	Turrialba, Costa Rica
García, Mario Alberto	Colombia	D.C.E.	Agricultural Programming Spec.	Port-au-Prince, Haiti
García, Noel	Nicaragua	M.A.	Rural Social Development Spec.	Guatemala, Guatemala
Gastal, Edmundo	Brazil	M.S.	Office Director in Brazil	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Genis, Marigold de	United Kingdom	B.A.	Translator and Assistant Editor	San Jose, Costa Rica
Gil de Muro, Julio	Argentina	Vet. Med.	Rural Development Specialist	Bogota, Colombia
Gil Turnés, Benjamín	Uruguay	Ph.D.	Agricultural Education Specialist	Asuncion, Paraguay
González, Tomás B.	Bolivia	M.S.	Agricultural Economics Specialist	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
González, Sergio	Chile	Ing. Agr.	Regional Planning Specialist	Caracas, Venezuela
Gorbitz, Adalberto	Peru	Ing. Agr.	Technical Editing Specialist	San Jose, Costa Rica
Grajales, Guillermo	Colombia	Ing. Com.	Office Director, Projects Elaboration Specialist	La Paz, Bolivia
Graeff, Allan H.	U.S.A.	M.A.	Community Enterprises Specialist	Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Guerra, Guillermo	Colombia	M.S.	Director Simon Bolivar Fund	San Jose, Costa Rica
Hernández, Aurelio	Cuba	C.P.	Head, Recruitment and Personnel Management Division	San Jose, Costa Rica
Herrera, J. Eugenio	Chile	M.P.I.A.	Coordinator of CIGSA	San Jose, Costa Rica
Hurwitch, Jan <sup>6</sup>	U.S.A.	B.A.	Coordinator of Women's Committee Program	San Jose, Costa Rica
Holguín, José A.	Dom. Rep.	Lic. Cont.	Head, Services Division	San Jose, Costa Rica

1. CATIE Staff Member
2. Started October 18, 1978
3. Started August 21, 1979
4. Up to June 30, 1979 in Mexico D.F., Mexico
5. Started February 2, 1979
6. Started July 22, 1979

Name	Nationality	Academic Degree or Profession	Position	Location
Ibarra, Leonel <sup>1</sup>	Guatemala	M.Sc.	Office Director, Agricultural Education Specialist	Managua, Nicaragua
Indarte, Eduardo Jose	Uruguay	Dr. Geo.	Rural Development Specialist	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Infante, Mario A.	Colombia	Mag.Sc.	Agricultural Projects Specialist	San Salvador, El Salvador
Jacob, Oto	Brazil	Economist	Director of Programming and Coordinator of Work Lines	San Jose, Costa Rica
Jara, José Oriol <sup>2</sup>	Paraguay	Mag.Sc.	Agricultural Economics Specialist	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Julien, Jean Nicot <sup>3</sup>	Haiti	Mag.Sc.	Agricultural Projects Elaboration Specialist	Kingston, Jamaica
Kaminsky, Mario <sup>4</sup>	Argentina	Ph.D.	Agricultural Planning Specialist	Bogota, Colombia
La Gra, Jerry	U.S.A.	M.A.	Agricultural Marketing Specialist	Sto. Domingo, Dom. Rep.
Lazos, Flavio <sup>5</sup>	Mexico	M.S.	Office Director, Agricultural Extension Specialist	San Salvador, El Salvador
Lewis, Elizabeth <sup>6</sup>	U.S.A.	M.A.	Translator I	San Jose, Costa Rica
Liboreiro, Ernesto	Argentina	Ph.D.	Community Enterprises Specialist	San Jose, Costa Rica
Lombardo, Heraclio A.	Panama	Ph.D.	Director of Evaluation	San Jose, Costa Rica
MacLaren, Lyndon <sup>8</sup>	Jamaica	Ph.D.	Director of Regional Coordination Antillean Zone	Sto. Domingo, Dom. Rep.
MacDonald, Malcom <sup>9</sup>	U.S.A.	Ph.D.	Integrated Rural Development Advisor	San Jose, Costa Rica
MacLean, Alejandro	Peru	Ing. Agr.	Agricultural Communications Spec.	Montevideo, Uruguay
Maestre, Leonardo	Peru	Ing. Agr.	Regional Development Specialist	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Marambio, Juan Luis <sup>10</sup>	Chile	Ing. Agr.	Head, Programming Division	San Jose, Costa Rica
Malugani, María Dolores	Uruguay	M.L.S.	Head, Services to Library Users Div.	San Jose, Costa Rica
Martínez Ferraté, Rodolfo <sup>11</sup>	Guatemala	Ing. Agr.	Director of Regional Coordination, Northern Zone	Guatemala, Guatemala
Marull, José D.	Chile	Ph.D.	Office Director, Rural Development Specialist	Santiago, Chile
Marzocca, Angel	Argentina	Ing. Agr.	Director Southern Cone Investigation Program	Montevideo, Uruguay
Mendoza, Gilberto <sup>12</sup>	Colombia	Ec.	Agricultural Communications Spec.	Santiago, Chile
Mendoza, Luis A.	Bolivia	Ph.D.	Rural Development Management Spec.	Lima, Peru
Mena, Héctor <sup>13</sup>	Dom. Rep.	B.S.	Agricultural Extension Specialist	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Merea, Agustín	Peru	Ing. Civil	Land and Water Management and Conservation Specialist	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Miranda, Heleodoro	Ecuador	Mag. Agr.	Agricultural Research Specialist	Turrialba, Costa Rica
Miragem, Samuel	Brazil	Ing. Agr.	Agricultural Projects Elaboration Specialist	Montevideo, Uruguay
Mojica, Iván	Colombia	Ph.D.	Land, Water Management and Conservation Specialist	Panama, Panama
Molestina, Carlos J.	Peru	Mag.Sc.	Director of Public Information	San Jose, Costa Rica
Montero, Emilio	Chile	M.S.	Office Director, Agricultural Economist Specialist	Montevideo, Uruguay
Montoya, Jorge M.	Peru	Dr.Sc.B.	Office Director, Agricultural Ecology Specialist	Sto. Domingo, Dom. Rep.
Montoya, Luis A. <sup>14</sup>	Peru	Ph.D.	Director and Representative in the United States and Canada	Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
Morales, Héctor	Chile	M.Sc.	Head, Projects Evaluation Division	San Jose, Costa Rica
Morales, Efraín <sup>15</sup>	Costa Rica	M.R.P.	Director of Administration	San Jose, Costa Rica

1. Started May 8, 1979 to March 30, 1979 in Catacamas, Honduras, as Temporary Supplementary Personnel
2. Was in Resistencia, Argentina, up to October 4, 1978
3. Terminated September 30, 1978
4. Started June 25, 1979
5. Was in Guatemala, Guatemala, up to September 1, 1978
6. Started October 1, 1979
7. Was Director of Human Resources up to December 31, 1978
8. Started August 27, 1978
9. Was Associate Deputy Director General of Operations up to June 30, 1979
10. Was member of Temporary Supplementary Personnel up to June 30, 1979
11. Started August 1, 1978
12. Started October 15, 1979. Was member of Temporary Supplementary Personnel up to September 30, 1979
13. Started July 30, 1978
14. Was in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, up to June 30, 1979
15. Was Director of Evaluation up to June 30, 1978

Name	Nationality	Academic Degree or Profession	Position	Location
Muñoz, Víctor M.	U.S.A.	Bus. Adm.	Head, Personnel Rights and Obligations Unit	San Jose, Costa Rica
Muñoz, Héctor <sup>1</sup>	Mexico	Ph.D.	Zootechnician, Head Department of Tropical Livestock	Turrialba, Costa Rica
Morán, Michael	U.S.A.	M.S.	Special Advisor on External Relations	Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
Muñoz-Reyes, Jaime	Bolivia	Agr.	Tropics Development Specialist	Quito, Ecuador
Murcia, Héctor	Colombia	M.S.	Coordinator of the Action Plan in Costa Rica	San Jose, Costa Rica
Nadal, Francisco <sup>2</sup>	Bolivia	Ph.D.	Rural Development Management Specialist	Santiago, Chile
Ojeda, Víctor <sup>3</sup>	Venezuela	Mag.Sc.	Agricultural Economics Specialist	Bridgetown, Barbados
Ortiz, Egas Jaime	Ecuador	M.S.	Community Enterprises Specialist	Asuncion, Paraguay
Otrera, Wylian	Argentina	Ph.D.	Agricultural Marketing Specialist	Caracas, Venezuela
Páez, Gilberto	Paraguay	Ph.D.	Director of CIDIA	San Jose, Costa Rica
Páez, Pascual	Paraguay	Lic. Pedag.	Campesino Training Specialist	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Pando, José Luis	Canada	M.Sc.	Agricultural Marketing Specialist	San Jose, Costa Rica
Paulet, Manuel	Peru	Ph.D.	Land, Water Management and Conservation Specialist	Sto. Domingo, Dom. Rep.
Paulette, Miguel <sup>4</sup>	Peru	M.S.	Director of Cooperative Programs	San Jose, Costa Rica
Pérez, Manuel	Chile	Accountant	Administrative Advisor of the IICA/EMB./WORLD BANK Contract	Brasilia, D.F., Brazil
Pinto, João Bosco G. <sup>5</sup>	Brazil	Ph.D.	Rural Social Development Specialist	Sto. Domingo, Dom. Rep.
Pinchinat, Antonio	Haiti	Ph.D.	Agricultural Research Specialist	Sto. Domingo, Dom. Rep.
Piñeiro, Martín <sup>6</sup>	Argentina	Ph.D.	Coordinator of CIGTAT	San Jose, Costa Rica
Platas, Alfredo	Uruguay		Head, Official Relations Division	San Jose, Costa Rica
Quiroga, Víctor	Bolivia	Mag.Sc.	Statistics and Information Spec.	San Jose, Costa Rica
Ramsay, Jorge	Chile	Ing. Agr.	Office Director, Agricultural Extension Specialist	Caracas, Venezuela
Rangel, Jefferson F. <sup>7</sup>	Brazil	M.S.	Secretary of the Board of Directors	Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
Ramos-Chorro, Julio	El Salvador	Lic. Ec. Agr.	Elaboration of Agricultural Projects Specialist	Lima, Peru
Ras, Norberto	Argentina	M.A.	Office Director, Agricultural Economics Specialist	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Reyes, Armando <sup>8</sup>	Honduras	M.S.	Office Director, Agricultural Economics Specialist	Port-of-Spain
Ringuelet, Julio A. <sup>9</sup>	Argentina	Ing. Agr.	Agricultural Credit Specialist	Mexico, D.F., Mexico
Ríos, Pompeyo	Venezuela	Dr. Ing. Agr.	Director of Regional Coordination, Andean Zone	Lima, Peru
Rodríguez, Manuel	Chile	Ing. Agr.	Deputy Director General	San Jose, Costa Rica
Rosado, Humberto	Mexico	Ph.D.	Office Director, Agricultural Extension Specialist	Mexico, D.F., Mexico
Rosero, Pablo <sup>1</sup>	Ecuador	Mag. Agr.	Forestry Management	Turrialba, Costa Rica
Ruiz, Manuel <sup>1</sup>	Peru	Ph.D.	Nutritionist	Turrialba, Costa Rica
Sáenz Zuazo, Gonzalo <sup>10</sup>	Bolivia	M.P.S.	Management for Development Specialist	Guatemala, Guatemala
Salvadó, Eduardo	España	Dr. Sc. Soc.	Office Director, Rural Social Development Specialist	Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Sánchez, Bartolomé <sup>11</sup>	Paraguay	M.S.	Agricultural Economics Spec.	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Sandoval, Leopoldo	Guatemala	Ing. Agr.	Coordinator of CIRA	San Jose, Costa Rica
Saravia, Antonio <sup>12</sup>	Uruguay	M.Sc.	Generation and Transference of Technology Specialist	La Paz, Bolivia

1. CATIE Staff Member
2. Was in Buenos Aires, Argentina, up to July 15, 1979
3. Started May, 1979
4. Terminated June 31, 1979
5. Terminated April 30, 1979
6. Was in Bogota, Colombia, up to December 31, 1978
7. Director and Representative in the USA and Canada up to June 30, 1979
8. Was in Managua, Nicaragua, up to July 15, 1979
9. Up to August 30, 1978 in San Salvador, El Salvador
10. Started December 10, 1978
11. Started September 11, 1978
12. Started May 22, 1979



Name	Nationality	Academic Degree or Profession	Position	Location
Schlottfeldt, Carlos <sup>1</sup>	Brazil	Ph.D.	Agricultural Education Spec.	Montevideo, Uruguay
Segura, Mariano	Peru	Ph.D.	Agricultural Research Spec.	Guatemala, Guatemala
Shurtleff, Don L.	U.S.A.	B.A.	Financial Advisor and Treasurer	San Jose, Costa Rica
Silos, José <sup>2</sup>	Mexico	Ph.D.	Associate Deputy Director General for Planning	San Jose, Costa Rica
Soikes, Raúl	Peru	Ph.D.	Animal Production Research Spec.	San Salvador, El Salvador
Soria, Jorge	Ecuador	Ph.D.	General Coordinator of the IICA/EMB/WORLD BANK Contract	Brasilia, D.F., Brazil
Stagno, Horacio	Argentina	M.S.	Agricultural Planning Specialist	Sto. Domingo, Dom. Rep.
Stone, Pablo <sup>3</sup>	U.S.A.	M.A.	Social Development Specialist	Port-of-Spain
Suárez de C., Fernando	Colombia	Mag. Agr.	Director of Supervision and Follow-up	San Jose, Costa Rica
Suárez, Nelson <sup>4</sup>	Colombia	Ing. Agr.	Agricultural Marketing Specialist	Quito, Ecuador
Sylvester, Francisco <sup>5</sup>	Peru	M.F.S.	Office Director, Agricultural Education Specialist	Panama, Panama
Sylvain, Pierre G.	Haiti	Ph.D.	Horticulturist Emeritus	Turrialba, Costa Rica
Tapia, Mario	Peru	Ph.D.	High Andes Agricultural Development Specialist	La Paz, Bolivia
Tonina, Teodoro	Argentina	Dr. Cienc. Agr.	Agricultural Programming Spec.	Santiago, Chile
Toro, Guillermo	Chile	Ing. Agr.	Agricultural Economics Spec.	Caracas, Venezuela
Torrealba, Juan Pablo	Chile	Ph.D.	Office Director, Agricultural Marketing Specialist	Bogota, Colombia
Torres, José A. <sup>6</sup>	Costa Rica	Ing. Agr.	Director of Multizone Projects Coordination	San Jose, Costa Rica
Torres, Hugo	Colombia	M.S.	Office Director, Agricultural Marketing Specialist	Lima, Peru
Trigo, Eduardo <sup>7</sup>	Argentina	Ph.D.	Generation, Transference and Adoption of Technology Specialist	San Jose, Costa Rica
Uribe, Germán <sup>8</sup>	Ecuador	Mag. Sc.	Office Director, Regional Planning Specialist	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Vázquez, Roberto E.	Uruguay	Ph.D.	Agricultural Economics Spec.	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Vallejo, Carlos	Ecuador	Ing. Agr.	Head, Projects Management Division	San Jose, Costa Rica
Vallés, Raúl <sup>9</sup>	Peru	Ing. Agr.	Land, Water Management and Conservation Specialist	Santiago, Chile
Vega Luna, Mayo <sup>10</sup>	Nicaragua	M.Sc.	Office Director, Management Development Specialist	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Veras, Arnaldo	Brazil	B.C.E.	Agricultural Planning Specialist	Brasilia, D.F., Brazil
Vieira, Pedro Merçon	Brazil	Ing. Agr.	Agricultural Credit Specialist	Brasilia, D.F., Brasil
Vigués, Enrique	España	Ph.D.	Director of Institution Strengthening	San Jose, Costa Rica
Vilches, Mario <sup>11</sup>	Chile	M.A.	Head, Information Services Division	San Jose, Costa Rica
Villacís, Fabio	Venezuela	Ph.D.	Head, Operations Programming Division	San Jose, Costa Rica
Villegas, Carmen	Uruguay	Librarian	American Tropics Documentalist	Turrialba, Costa Rica
Vohnout, Karel <sup>12</sup>	Ecuador	Ph.D.	Nutritionist	Turrialba, Costa Rica
Wahab, Abdul	U.S.A.	Ph.D.	Agricultural Research Spec.	Kingston, Jamaica
Werthein, Jorge	Argentina	Ph.D.	Rural Education Specialist	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Yopo, Boris <sup>13</sup>	Chile	Ph.D.	Agricultural Education Spec.	Santiago, Chile

1. Terminated December 31, 1978
2. Terminated August 31, 1979
3. Was in Managua, Nicaragua, up to November 4, 1979
4. Until September 13, 1979
5. Was Specialist in Agricultural Education in Caracas, Venezuela, up to December 31, 1978
6. Was Director of Cooperative Projects up to September 16, 1979
7. Was member of Temporary Supplementary Personnel up to December 31, 1978 in Bogotá, Colombia
8. Was in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, up to November 31, 1978
9. Terminated January 23, 1979
10. Was in Guatemala, Guatemala, up to November 19, 1978
11. Started August 23, 1978
12. CATIE Staff Member
13. Was in Lima, Peru, up to January 31, 1979

## B.— TEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL

Name	Nationality	Academic Degree or Profession	Position	Location
Alonso, Carlos <sup>1</sup>	Chile	Ing.Agr.	Agricultural Marketing Specialist	Bogota, Colombia
Agudelo, Fernando <sup>2</sup>	Colombia	Ph.D.	Entomology Specialist	Sto. Domingo, Dom. Rep.
Aguirre, Ma. Teresa <sup>3</sup>	Colombia	M.S.	Coordinator of Women's Integration Project	Sto. Domingo, Dom. Rep.
Alvarez, Moisés <sup>4</sup>	Colombia	Ph.D.	Human Resources Planning and Training Specialist	Recife, Brazil
Angilley, Charles S.	Africa del Sur		Systems Programming Specialist	Brasilia, Brazil
Aranda, Germán <sup>5</sup>	Chile	Ing.Agr.	Agricultural Planning Specialist	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Araniva, Marco Tulio <sup>6</sup>	El Salvador	Dr.Eco.	Preparation and Evaluation of Campesino Community Enterprise Projects Specialist	Guatemala, Guatemala
Avalos, Luis <sup>7</sup>	Colombia	M.S.	Agricultural Crop Credit Insurance Specialist	Quito, Ecuador
Arrunátegui, Humberto	Peru	Ing.Agr.	Agricultural Irrigation Specialist	Barreiras, Bahia, Brazil
Aquize Carpio, José <sup>8</sup>	Peru	M.S.	Irrigation Projects Specialist	Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Ayestarán, Antonio <sup>9</sup>	Mexico	Ing.Civ.	Information Systems Specialist	San Jose, Costa Rica
Bartley, Basil G. D.	United Kingdom	Ph.D.	Geneticist	Itabuna, Bahia, Brazil
Baligar, Virupax <sup>10</sup>	U.S.A.	Ph.D.	Plant Physiologist	Sete Lagoas, Brazil
Becerra, Julio C.	Peru	Ing.Agr.	Agricultural Production Specialist	Campos, Rio de Janeiro
Becker Cabezas, Alfredo	Chile	Ing.Agr.	Marketing Specialist	Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Benítez, Manuel <sup>11</sup>	Ecuador	Lic. Leyes	Agricultural Crop Credit Insurance Specialist	La Paz, Bolivia
Bresciani, Juan Carlos <sup>12</sup>	Chile	M.S.	Seed Production and Classification Specialist	Sto. Domingo, Dom. Rep.
Calvo, Carlos	Costa Rica	Sch. Admin.	Education Planning Specialist	Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Campuzano, R. John <sup>13</sup>	Ecuador	Ing.Agr.	Agricultural Crop Credit Insurance Specialist	Panama, Panama
Curbelo, Juan Carlos	Uruguay	Ing.Agr.	Informal Education, Literacy and Extension Educ. Specialist	Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Cantrell, Carl W.	U.S.A.	Ing.Agr.	Systems Analysis Specialist	Brasilia, D.F., Brasil
Carmona, César <sup>14</sup>	Chile	Ing.Agr.	Integrated Rural Development Specialist	San Salvador, El Salvador
Díaz, Alvaro <sup>15</sup>	Argentina	Ing.Agr.	Organization and Administration of Applied Agricultural Research	Tegucigalpa, Honduras

1. Started October 17, 1979
2. Terminated April 30, 1979
3. Started February 5, 1979
4. Started July 8, 1979
5. Terminated August 15, 1979
6. Started February 8, 1979
7. Started March 1, 1979
8. Started September 15, 1978
9. Started October 4, 1978
10. Started June 20, 1979
11. Started March 1, 1979
12. Started March 5, 1979
13. Was in Managua, Nicaragua, up to December 31, 1978
14. Started December 10, 1979
15. Started April 1, 1979

Name	Nationality	Academic Degree or Profession	Position	Location
Castro, Dante <sup>1</sup>	Peru	Lt.Col.Army	Associative Enterprises Specialist	Colonia Bernandino Caballero, Canendiyu, Paraguay
De la Puente, Fermín <sup>2</sup>	Peru	Ph.D.	Horticulture Specialist	Brasilia, D.F., Brazil
Cernuda, Juan Carlos	Argentina	Lic.Cienc.Educ.	Education and Community Development Specialist	Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Ciarlo, Fernando <sup>3</sup>	Argentina	Lic.Ec.Agr.	Education Systems Evaluation Specialist	Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Chang-Navarro, Lorenzo <sup>4</sup>	Peru	M.S.	Soil, Water Conservation and Management Specialist	Recife, PA, Brazil
Echeverri, Jorge <sup>5</sup>	Colombia	M.S.	Agricultural Research Specialist	Turrialba, Costa Rica
Finch, Edwin <sup>6</sup>	U.S.A.	M.S.	Agricultural Engineering Research Advisor	Sete Lagoas, Brazil
Fuentes, Néstor <sup>7</sup>	Argentina	Ing.Agr.	Rural Administration Specialist	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Fonck, Carlos	Chile	Ph.D.	Agricultural Production and Project Elaboration Specialist	Sto. Domingo, Dom. Rep.
Garra, Frco. Domingo	Argentina	Dr. Geo.	Rural Development Specialist	Itabuna, Brazil
Giménez, Dixon <sup>8</sup>	Argentina	Ph.D.	Coordination and Evaluation of Rural Development Projects Specialist	Bogota, Colombia
Giles, José A.	Peru	Ph.D.	Cotton Culture Specialist	Campina Grande, Brazil
González, Hernán	Colombia	Ing.Agr.	Agricultural Extension and Credit Specialist	Port-au-Prince, Haiti
González, Ignacio <sup>10</sup>	Mexico	Ing.Agr.	Regional Development Specialist	Brasilia, D.F., Brazil
González, Nelson	Chile	Ing.Agr.	Irrigation Projects Specialist	Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Grondín, Marcelo	Bolivia	Dr.Cienc.Sec.	Coordinator of Executive Office	Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Gudger, William <sup>11</sup>	U.S.A.	Ph.D.	Coordinator of Agricultural Crop Credit Insurance Program	San Jose, Costa Rica
Guerrero, Francisco <sup>12</sup>	Chile	Lic.C.E.	Financial Administrative Specialist	San Jose, Costa Rica
Gustafson, Daniel <sup>13</sup>	U.S.A.	M.S.	Regional Development Specialist	Itabuna, Bahia, Brazil
Jara, Carlos	Chile	Psychiatrist	Formation and Up-Dating Teaching Personnel Specialist	Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Jara, Marcial <sup>14</sup>	Peru	Ph.D.	Organization and Administration of Applied Livestock Research Spec. Research Specialist	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Lal, Harbans	India	M.Tech.	Associative Enterprises Specialist	Petrolina, Brazil
Lerzundi, Alejo <sup>16</sup>	Peru	M.Sc.	Projects Management Specialist	Asunción, Paraguay
Lamprea, Pablo A.	Colombia	Ing.Agr.	Organization and Administration of Heavy Agriculture Equipment Shops Specialist	Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil
Lecca, Manuel <sup>17</sup>	Peru	M.S.	Agricultural Marketing Specialist	Saint Marc, Haiti
Lohoar, James S. <sup>18</sup>	Canada	M.S.	Rural Development Specialist	Bridgetown, Barbados
Londoño, Diego	Colombia	Ph.D.	Regional Development Specialist	Quito, Ecuador
López Machado, Juan <sup>19</sup>	Colombia	M.S.P.	Community Enterprises Administration Specialist	Itabuna, Brazil
Llosa, Jaime <sup>20</sup>	Peru	Ing.Agr.		Guatemala, Guatemala

1. Terminated October 31, 1978
2. Started April 21, 1979
3. Started May 18, 1979
4. Terminated November 2, 1978
5. Started March 29, 1979
6. Started February 27, 1979
7. Started March 20, 1979
8. Started July 31, 1979
9. Started March 20, 1979
10. Started December 15, 1978
11. Started October 2, 1978
12. Was in Managua, Nicaragua up to December 31, 1978
13. Started December 3, 1978
14. Started January 15, 1979
15. Started October 13, 1979
16. Started July 1, 1979
17. Started March 5, 1979
18. Started October 7, 1979
19. Started August 12, 1979
20. Started January 8, 1979

Name	Nationality	Academic Degree or Profession	Position	Location
Maezono Y., Luis <sup>1</sup>	Peru	Ing. Agr.	Agricultural Engineering Specialist	Catacamas, Honduras
Matute, Enrique	Peru	Ing. Agr.	Land, Water Management and Conservation Specialist	Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil
Mejía, José A. <sup>2</sup>	Nicaragua	Mag. Sc.	Agrarian Reform Training Specialist	Sto. Domingo, Dom. Rep.
Millar, Agustín <sup>3</sup>	Chile	Ph.D.	Irrigation Engineering Specialist	Brasilia, D.F., Brazil
Mollinedo, Sergio <sup>4</sup>	Guatemala	Ing. Agr.	Agrarian Reform and Campesino Training Specialist	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Montiel, Raúl	Paraguay	M.C.	Coordinator of Simon Bolivar Project, Agricultural Economics Specialist	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Navas, Bolívar Gil	Ecuador	Mag. Agr.	Education and Soil Sciences Specialist	Quito, Ecuador
Negrón, Ebenezzer <sup>5</sup>	U.S.A.	M.A.	Regional Development Specialist	Itabuna, Bahia, Brazil
Pasini, Norberto	Argentina	Ing. Agr.	Agricultural Planning Specialist	Brasilia, D.F., Brazil
Olazábal, Mariano <sup>6</sup>	Peru	M.P.R.	Agricultural Marketing Specialist	Bogota, Colombia
Pierre, Reginald	Grenada	Ph.D.	Tropical Agronomy Specialist	Georgetown, Guyana
Pimentel, Mario	Peru	Ing. Agr.	Dairy Livestock Specialist	Tarija, Bolivia
Portugal, José A. <sup>7</sup>	Peru	Ec.	Projects Administration Specialist	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Pomareda, Carlos <sup>8</sup>	Peru	M.S.	Agricultural Research Specialist	San Jose, Costa Rica
Puyol, Lesly <sup>9</sup>	Panama	Ec.	Investment Analysis Specialist	San Jose, Costa Rica
Rea, Julio <sup>10</sup>	Bolivia	Ing. Agr.	Andean Crops Specialist	Puno, Peru
Rao, Sripathi <sup>11</sup>	Malaysia	D.P.P.	Research Specialist	Itabuna, Bahia, Brazil
Ritchey, Kenneth <sup>12</sup>	U.S.A.	Ph.D.	Research and Fertilization Specialist	Brasilia, D.F., Brazil
Roberts, Pablo	U.S.A.	Ph.D.	Head, Projects Management	San Jose, Costa Rica
Robinson, Philip	United Kingdom		Agricultural Engineering Specialist	Georgetown, Guyana
Roldán, José Ramón	Argentina	M.S.	Agricultural Marketing Specialist	Salvador, Bahia, Brazil
Saint Clair, Pierre	Canada	Dr. L.	Ecophysiology Specialist	Petrolina, Pernambuco, Brazil
Sánchez, Bartolomé <sup>14</sup>	Paraguay	M.S.	Agricultural Projects Specialist	Formosa, Argentina
Sánchez, Alvaro	Uruguay	Ing. Agr.	Statistics Specialist	Sto. Domingo, Dom. Rep.
Sariego, Jorge <sup>15</sup>	Chile	Sociologist	Campesino Organization and Training Specialist	Panama, Panama
Sepúlveda, Sergio	U.S.A.	Ph.D.	Agricultural Planning Specialist	Brasilia, D.F., Brazil
Silva, Mario <sup>16</sup>	Chile	Mag. Sc.	Production Systems Specialist	Campo Grande, Brazil
Scarsi, Juan Carlos	Uruguay	Ph.D.	Technical Advisor to the Coordinator of the IICA/EMBRAPA/WORLD BANK Contract	Brasilia, D.F., Brazil
Schaffert, Robert	U.S.A.	Ph.D.	Sorghum Genetic Improvement Specialist	Sete Lagoas, M.G., Brazil
Servy, Elsa G.	Argentina	Ph.D.	Bio-Mathematics Specialist	Brasilia, Brazil
Soto Jordán, Pablo <sup>17</sup>	U.S.A.	Ph.D.	Entomology Specialist	Goiania, Brazil

1. Terminated December 12, 1978
2. Started March 1, 1979
3. Started September 9, 1978
4. Started September 6, 1978
5. Started January 7, 1979
6. Started March 13, 1979
7. Started February 9, 1979
8. Started October 16, 1979
9. Started September 1, 1978
10. Terminated August 1, 1978
11. Started May 6, 1979
12. Started June 8, 1979
13. Started June 29, 1978
14. Started September 11, 1978
15. Started October 1, 1978
16. Started March 26, 1979
17. Started August 7, 1979

Name	Nationality	Academic Degree or Profession	Position	Location
Tejero, Luis	Peru	Ing. Agr.	Campesino Organization Specialist	Barreiras, Bahía, Brazil
Torchelli, Carlos <sup>1</sup>	Argentina	M.Sc.	Economic Analysis of Research and Agricultural Production Specialist	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Tunarosa, Víctor Manuel	Colombia	Mag.Sc.	Project Planning and Evaluation Spec.	San Jose, Costa Rica
Vásquez, Arturo	Peru	M.C.	Integral Development Specialist	Marcala, Honduras
Valle, Armando J. <sup>2</sup>	Honduras	M.S.	Agricultural Extension Specialist	Catacamas, Honduras
Van Tan, Nyugen	Viet Nam	Ph.D.	Rice Genetic Improvement Specialist	Goiás, Goiania, Brazil
Vázquez P., Eduardo <sup>3</sup>	Uruguay	Ing. Agr.	Seed Production Specialist	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Venezian, Eduardo	Chile	Ph.D.	Rural Development and Agribusiness Specialist	Santiago, Chile
Vergara, Nízar	Colombia	Economist	Marketing Professor	Bogota, Colombia
Yan, Sung Jen <sup>4</sup>	China	Ph.D.	Head of CENICAÑA	Cali, Colombia
Yegianantz, Levon	U.S.A.	Ph.D.	Advisor for Economic Analysis	Brasília, D.F., Brazil
Young, J. Humberto <sup>5</sup>	Panama	M.B.A.	Accounting and Financial Administration Specialist	Port-au-Prince, Haiti

1. Started May 8, 1979
2. Terminated December 31, 1978
3. Started March 20, 1979
4. Started August 13, 1979
5. Started January 6, 1979

## C.— NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL

Name	Nationality	Academic Degree or Profession	Position	Location
Cagnoli, Franklin	Uruguay		Office Administrator	Montevideo, Uruguay
Calvo, Pablo A.	Costa Rica	B.A.N.	Budget Officer	San Jose, Costa Rica
Fernández, Angel	Argentina	Librarian	Information and Documentation Specialist	Buenos Aires, Argentina
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# IICA

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